

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

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

**RUSSELL INVESTMENT COMPANY III
PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY**

constituted as an investment company with variable capital
incorporated under the laws of Ireland pursuant to the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations, 2011, as amended

P R O S P E C T U S

for

an umbrella fund with segregated liability between funds comprising

THE ACTIVE CURRENCY FUND*
RUSSELL INVESTMENTS STERLING LIQUIDITY FUND
RUSSELL INVESTMENTS U.S. DOLLAR CASH FUND II
RUSSELL INVESTMENTS EURO LIQUIDITY FUND
RUSSELL INVESTMENTS EURO CASH COLLATERAL FUND

1 October 2021

Distribution of this document is not authorised unless it is accompanied by a copy of the latest annual report of the Company and, if published thereafter, the latest half-yearly report of the Company. Such reports will form part of this Prospectus.

*The Fund is closed and is no longer available for investment. Accordingly, the Company intends to apply to the Central Bank to revoke the Fund's approval and remove the references to the Fund on this page of the Prospectus following approval of the revocation application.

THIS DOCUMENT IS IMPORTANT

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.

Certain terms used in this Prospectus are defined in Schedule IV.

It should be appreciated that the value of the Shares and the income from them may go down as well as up and accordingly an investor may not get back the full amount invested.

As a Dilution Adjustment may be charged on subscriptions and repurchases of Shares, an investment in the Funds should be viewed as medium to long term.

Net Asset Value

Where Income Class Shares are issued in LVNAV MMFs and/or Public Debt CNAV MMFs of the Company the Administrator, on behalf of the Manager, shall operate procedures aimed at maintaining a stable Net Asset Value per Income Class Share. This will be on a best efforts basis and there can be no assurance that a stable Net Asset Value per Share of such Income Class Shares will be maintained and it is possible that the Net Asset Value of the Income Class Shares may go down as well as up and accordingly an investor may not get back the full amount invested. Where Roll-Up Class Shares are issued in the Funds the Administrator will not operate the procedures referred to above aimed at maintaining a stable Net Asset Value per Share. Accordingly, as with any other variable Net Asset Value Share Class, the Net Asset Value of the Roll-Up Class Shares and the income from them may go down as well as up and an investor in Roll-Up Class Shares may not get back the full amount invested. The Funds may invest a significant amount of their Net Asset Value in deposits and money market instruments.

Shares of the Company are not bank deposits or obligations of, or guaranteed or endorsed or otherwise supported by, the Promoter, the Directors, the Manager, the Principal Money Manager and Distributor or any of their affiliates, and are not insured or guaranteed by any government, government agency or other guarantee scheme which may protect the holders of a bank deposit. The Funds do not rely on external support for guaranteeing the liquidity of the Funds or stabilising the Net Asset Value per Share and the risk of loss of principal is to be borne by Shareholders. Details of certain investment risks and other information for an investor are set out more fully in the section "Risk Factors" below. The attention of investors is drawn to the difference between the nature of a deposit and the nature of an investment in a Fund because the principal invested in a Fund is capable of fluctuation as the Net Asset Value of a Fund fluctuates.

The distribution of this Prospectus and the offering or purchase of the Shares may be restricted in certain jurisdictions. No persons receiving a copy of this Prospectus or any accompanying application form in any such jurisdiction may treat this Prospectus or such application form as constituting an invitation to them to subscribe for Shares, nor should they in any event use any such application form, unless in the relevant jurisdiction such an invitation could lawfully be made to them and such application form could lawfully be used without compliance with any registration or other legal requirements. Accordingly, 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 anyone to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation. It is the responsibility of any persons in possession of this Prospectus and any persons wishing to apply for Shares pursuant to this Prospectus to inform themselves of and to observe all applicable laws and regulations of any relevant jurisdiction. Prospective applicants for Shares should inform themselves as to the legal requirements of so applying and as to any applicable exchange control regulations and taxes in the countries of their respective citizenship, residence or domicile.

The Company is an investment undertaking as defined in Section 739(B)(1) of the Taxes Consolidation Act 1997, as amended.

In accordance with the definition contained in Article 1 of the Money Market Fund Regulation a "Money Market Fund" is an authorised UCITS or fund authorised under Directive 2011/61/EU of the European

Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2011 on Alternative Investment Fund Managers that (i) invests in short-term assets; and (ii) has distinct or cumulative objectives offering returns in line with money market rates or preserving the value of the investment.

It should be noted that some Funds of the Company but not all may be Money Market Funds and will therefore be authorised in accordance with the Money Market Fund Regulation ("Authorised Money Market Funds"). In any such cases, the Fund will be clearly designated as such in the relevant investment policy and KIID.

Investors should note that in the case of Funds that fall outside the scope of the Money Market Fund Regulation, the type of assets it may invest in is not as restricted as that of an Authorised Money Market Fund and it may therefore not be suitable for investors seeking the liquidity and return profile of an Authorised Money Market Fund. While such Funds may seek to invest in liquid securities with the aim of achieving stability of capital and income, the amount invested in Shares may fluctuate up and/or down and an investment in such Funds involves certain investment risks (some of which may not be associated with Authorised Money Market Funds), including the possible loss of principal.

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

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

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

Japan

In Japan Shares may be offered to certain qualified institutional investors ("QIIs" as defined under Japanese law and regulations) by way of a private placement exemption pursuant to Article 2, Paragraph 3, Item 2(a) of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law of Japan (the "FIE") with a condition that the purchaser shall enter into a transfer agreement with a covenant that he shall not transfer the Shares to non-QIIs. No filing of a securities registration statement has been made pursuant to Article 4, Paragraph 1 of the FIE.

Dubai

This Prospectus relates to a collective investment fund which is not subject to any form of regulation or approval by the Dubai Financial Services Authority ("DFSA"). This Prospectus is intended for distribution only to persons of a type specified in the DFSA's rules (i.e. "Qualified Investors") and must not, therefore, be delivered to, or relied on by, any other type of person. The offering is not intended for, and the Shares are not being offered, distributed, sold, transferred or delivered, directly or indirectly, to, or for the account or benefit of, any person in the Dubai International Financial Centre ("DIFC"). This Prospectus is not intended for distribution to any person in the DIFC and any such person that receives a copy of this Prospectus should not act or rely on this Prospectus and should ignore the same. The DFSA has no responsibility for reviewing or verifying any Prospectus or other documents in connection with this collective investment fund. Accordingly, the DFSA has not approved this Prospectus or any other associated documents nor taken any steps to verify the information set out in this Prospectus, and has no responsibility for it. The Shares to which this Prospectus relates may be illiquid and/or subject to restrictions on their resale. Prospective purchasers of the Shares offered should conduct their own due diligence on the Shares. If you do not understand the contents of this document you should consult an authorised financial adviser.

United States of America

THE SHARES HAVE NOT BEEN AND WILL NOT BE REGISTERED UNDER THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED, (“U.S. SECURITIES ACT”) OR THE SECURITIES LAWS OF ANY STATE OF THE U.S., AND MAY NOT BE OFFERED, SOLD OR TRANSFERRED TO OR FOR THE ACCOUNT OF A U.S. PERSON. THE FUNDS ARE AVAILABLE ONLY TO INVESTORS WHO ARE NOT “U.S. PERSONS”. AS DEFINED HEREIN, A U.S. PERSON INCLUDES U.S. CITIZENS, RESIDENTS AND ENTITIES. THIS PROSPECTUS MAY NOT BE DELIVERED IN THE U.S., ITS TERRITORIES OR POSSESSIONS TO ANY PROSPECTIVE INVESTOR. NO PERSON (WHETHER OR NOT A U.S. PERSON) MAY ORIGINATE A PURCHASE ORDER FOR SHARES FROM WITHIN THE U.S.

United Kingdom

The Company has been granted the status of a “**recognised scheme**” by the Financial Conduct Authority (“**FCA**”) in the UK for the purposes of s264 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, as amended (“**FSMA**”). Russell Investments Limited whose registered office is at Rex House, 10 Regent Street, London, SW1Y 4PE, England (the “**Facilities Agent**”) has been appointed as the Company’s facilities agent in the UK to provide the facilities required under the rules and guidance of the FCA (the “**FCA Rules**”) to be maintained in the UK for a recognised scheme. Russell Investments Limited is authorised by the FCA to conduct investment business in the UK.

Accordingly facilities are maintained at the offices of the Facilities Agent:

- (i) for any person to inspect and obtain (free of charge) copies of the Articles of Association (and of any amendments), the latest version of this Prospectus and the simplified prospectus and the latest annual and half-yearly reports of the Company during normal business hours on any weekday (UK public holidays excepted);
- (ii) for any person to obtain information about the price of Shares in any Fund and for any Shareholder to arrange for the repurchase of Shares and obtain payment; and
- (iii) at which any person who has a complaint to make about the operation of the Company may submit a complaint for transmission to the Manager.

Notwithstanding that the Company is a recognised scheme, to the extent that this Prospectus is made available in the UK by any person who is not an “**Authorised Person**” (as defined in the FSMA):

- (i) it will only be communicated or caused to be communicated to persons falling within a relevant exemption contained in the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Financial Promotion) Order 2005, as amended, (“**FPO**”) to whom this Prospectus may lawfully be communicated or caused to be communicated (“**Exempt Persons**”). Exempt Persons includes but, in accordance with the FPO, is not limited to: (a) persons who have professional experience in matters relating to investments falling within Article 19(5) of the FPO; or (b) high net worth entities, and other persons to whom this material may otherwise lawfully be communicated, falling within Article 49(1) of the FPO, (in each case all such persons together being referred to as “**relevant persons**”). Any person who is not a relevant person should not act or rely on this material or any of its contents. In these circumstances, be aware that for your purposes, the content has not been approved by an Authorised Person for the purposes of Section 21 of the FSMA; and
- (ii) neither this Prospectus nor the Shares will be available to persons in the UK who are not Exempt Persons and no one in the UK who is not an Exempt Person is entitled to rely on, and they must not act on, any information in this Prospectus. Any communication from within the UK other than by an Authorised Person to any person in the UK not falling within a relevant exemption contained in the FPO, is unauthorised and is likely to contravene the FSMA.

Notwithstanding that the Company is a recognised scheme, to the extent that this Prospectus is made available in the UK by Russell Investments Limited (who is an Authorised Person) or another Authorised Person:

- (i) the restrictions in the FPO on communicating this Prospectus do not apply; and*
- (ii) this Prospectus has been approved for the purpose of Section 21 of the FSMA by Russell Investments Limited, but solely for such purpose.*

Notwithstanding that the Company is a recognised scheme, to the extent that this Prospectus is made available in the UK by a distributor other than Russell Investments Limited (for this paragraph only, the “distributor”) this Prospectus may be made available to retail clients and approved for that purpose under Section 21 of the FSMA by the distributor. Russell Investments Limited accepts no responsibility for the distribution of this Prospectus to retail clients.

Some or all of the protections provided by the FCA’s regulatory system in the UK do not apply to investments in the Company or a Fund and compensation under the UK’s Financial Services Compensation Scheme will not generally be available.

The contents of the Prospectus are confidential and should not be distributed, published or reproduced (in whole or in part) or disclosed by recipients to any other person.

Applicants will be required to declare whether they are an Irish Resident and/or a U.S. Person.

Key Investor Information Documents

Shares are offered only on the basis of the information contained in the current KIIDs and Prospectus and, as appropriate, after the latest audited annual accounts and any subsequent half-yearly report.

Any further information or representation given or made by any dealer, salesman or other person should be disregarded and, accordingly, should not be relied upon.

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

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

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

Statements made in this Prospectus are based on the law and practice currently in force in Ireland and are subject to changes therein. Neither the delivery of this Prospectus nor the offer, issue or sale of Shares shall, under any circumstances, constitute a representation that the information given in this Prospectus is correct as of any time subsequent to the date of this Prospectus.

Statements made in this Prospectus are based on the law and practice currently in force in Ireland and are subject to changes therein.

This Prospectus may be translated into other languages, provided that it is a direct translation of the English version. In the event of any inconsistency or ambiguity in relation to the meaning of any word or phrase in

any translation, the English text shall prevail and all disputes as to the terms thereof shall be governed by, and construed in accordance with, the law of Ireland.

This Prospectus should be read in its entirety before making an application for Shares.

RUSSELL INVESTMENT COMPANY III PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY

Board of Directors of the Company

Mr. James Firth (Chairman)
Mr. Neil Jenkins
Mr. John McMurray
Mr. William Roberts
Mr. Joseph Linhares
Mr. David Shubotham
Mr. Tom Murray
Mr. Peter Gonella
Mr. William Pearce

Registered Office

78 Sir John Rogerson's Quay,
Dublin 2,
Ireland.

Manager

Carne Global Fund Managers (Ireland) Limited
2nd Floor Block E
Iveagh Court
Harcourt Road
Dublin 2
Ireland.

Depository

State Street Custodial Services
(Ireland) Limited,
78 Sir John Rogerson's Quay,
Dublin 2,
Ireland.

Administrator

State Street Fund Services (Ireland) Limited,
78 Sir John Rogerson's Quay,
Dublin 2,
Ireland.

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers,
Chartered Accountants,
One Spencer Dock,
North Wall Quay,
Dublin 1,
Ireland.

Legal Advisers

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

Board of Directors of the Manager

Neil Clifford
Teddy Otto
Michael Bishop
Sarah Murphy
David McGowan
Elizabeth Beazley

Company Secretary

MFD Secretaries Limited,
32 Molesworth Street,
Dublin 2,
Ireland.

Principal Money Manager and Distributor

Russell Investments Limited,
Rex House,
10 Regent Street, St James's,
London, SW1Y 4PE,
England.

Promoter

Russell Investments Limited,
Rex House,
10 Regent Street, St James's,
London, SW1Y 4PE,
England.

RUSSELL INVESTMENT COMPANY III PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY

INDEX

SECTION	PAGE
THE COMPANY	10
Introduction	10
THE FUNDS	10
Investment Objective and Policies of the Russell Investments Sterling Liquidity Fund.....	11
Investment Objective and Policies of the Russell Investments U.S. Dollar Cash Fund II	14
Investment Objective and Policies of Russell Investments Euro Liquidity Fund	17
Investment Objective and Policies of Russell Investments Euro Cash Collateral Fund	19
Profile of a Typical Investor	21
Management of Funds.....	21
General.....	21
Adherence to Investment Objectives and/or Policies	22
Investment Restrictions for the Funds	22
Borrowings.....	23
Internal Credit Quality Assessment	23
Investment Techniques and Financial Derivative Instruments.....	24
Use of Efficient Portfolio Management Techniques and Financial Derivative Instruments	25
Securities Financing Transactions	28
Risk Management Process	29
Reference to Ratings	29
References to Indexes	30
Hedged Classes	30
Use of a Subscriptions/Redemptions Account.....	31
Impact of EU Securitisation Rules.....	31
Risk Factors	32
ADMINISTRATION OF THE COMPANY	48
Determination of the Net Asset Value	48
Subscription Price	51
Applications for Shares.....	51
Repurchases of Shares	53
Dilution Adjustment.....	54
Transfers of Shares	55
Certificates	56
Distribution Policy	56
Mandatory Repurchase of Shares and Forfeiture of Distributions	58
Publication of the Price of the Shares	58
Temporary Suspension of Valuation and of Issues and Repurchases of Shares.....	58
Conversion of Shares	59
MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	59
The Directors	59
The Secretary	62
The Manager	62

The Principal Money Manager and Distributor	64
The Administrator	65
The Depositary	65
Paying Agents/Representatives/Distributors	67
FEES AND EXPENSES	67
General	67
Fees and Expenses	68
TAXATION	69
Taxation of the Company	70
Exempt Irish Resident Shareholders	71
Taxation of Non-Irish Resident Shareholders	72
Taxation of Irish Resident Shareholders	73
Overseas Dividends	74
Stamp Duty	74
FATCA Implementation in Ireland	75
Residence	75
Disposal of Shares and Irish Capital Acquisitions Tax	76
GENERAL	77
Conflicts of Interest	77
The Share Capital	79
Meetings and Votes of Shareholders	80
Reports	81
Termination of the Funds	81
Miscellaneous	82
Material Contracts	83
Supply and Inspection of Documents	83
SCHEDULE I	86
The Regulated Markets	86
SCHEDULE II	88
Characteristics of Classes of Shares by Fund	88
SCHEDULE III	89
Material Contracts	89
Definitions	93
SCHEDULE V	102
Investment Restrictions applicable to Funds other than Authorised Money Market Funds	102
Schedule VI	106
Investment Restrictions for Authorised Money Market Funds	106
SCHEDULE VII	110
Investment Techniques and Instruments	110
SCHEDULE VIII	118
Sub-Custodian List	118

THE COMPANY

Introduction

The Company is an investment company with variable capital organised under the laws of Ireland as a public limited company pursuant to the Companies Act, 2014 and the Regulations. It was incorporated on 2 November 2000 under registration number 334710 and was authorised by the Central Bank of Ireland on 31 May 2001. The Articles of Association of the Company provides that the Company's sole object is the collective investment in Transferable Securities and/or other liquid financial assets referred to in Regulation 68(1) of the Regulations of capital raised from the public and which operates on the principle of risk spreading.

The Company is authorised by the Central Bank as a UCITS within the meaning of the Regulations. Authorisation by the Central Bank is not an endorsement or guarantee of the Company by the Central Bank nor is the Central Bank responsible for the contents of the Prospectus. **The authorisation of the Company shall not constitute a warranty as to the performance of the Company and the Central Bank shall not be liable for the performance or default of the Company.**

The Company is organised in the form of an umbrella fund with segregated liability between Funds. The Articles of Association provide that the Company may offer separate Classes of Shares each representing interests in a Fund comprised of a distinct portfolio of investments. This Prospectus relates to Russell Investments Sterling Liquidity Fund, Russell Investments U.S. Dollar Cash Fund II, Russell Investments Euro Liquidity Fund and Russell Investments Euro Cash Collateral Fund. The Company may, with the prior approval of the Central Bank, create additional Funds and may create, with prior notification to and clearance by the Central Bank, additional Classes of Shares, in which case the Company shall revise this Prospectus or issue a supplemental prospectus describing such additional Funds and/or Classes. These Classes are distinguished principally on the basis of the fees and/or the charges to the relevant Class (see the section entitled "Fees and Expenses" for a complete list of all fees charged); the distribution policy relating to the relevant Class (see the section entitled "Distribution Policy"); and/or on the basis of its Class Currency (see Schedule II for a list of the Class Currencies of each Class). The Net Asset Value per Share for one Class may differ from the other Classes, reflecting these differing fee levels or Class Currencies and in some cases due to the initial subscription price per Share differing from the Net Asset Value per Share of Classes already in issue. Shares may be issued as Accumulation Class Shares, Income Class Shares or Roll-Up Class Shares. Separate books and records will be maintained for each Fund but not for each Class.

THE FUNDS

The status and designation of each Fund under the Money Market Fund Regulation is as follows:

Fund	Authorised Money Market Fund	MMF Designation
Russell Investments Sterling Liquidity Fund	Yes	LVNAV MMF
Russell Investments U.S. Dollar Cash Fund II	Yes	LVNAV MMF
Russell Investments Euro Liquidity Fund	Yes	LVNAV MMF
Russell Investments Euro Cash Collateral Fund	Yes	LVNAV MMF

The Company may from time to time, with the prior approval of the Central Bank, obtain authorisation of one or more Funds as an Authorised Money Market Fund which shall be designed as a VNAV MMF, Public Debt CNAV MMF or a LVNAV MMF.

Investment Objective and Policies of the Russell Investments Sterling Liquidity Fund

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Russell Investments Sterling Liquidity Fund is to preserve the principal of the Russell Investments Sterling Liquidity Fund and provide a return in line with Money Market Rates. The Russell Investments Sterling Liquidity Fund is a Short-Term Money Market Fund.

Investment Policies

The Russell Investments Sterling Liquidity Fund will invest in a diversified portfolio of high quality Sterling denominated Money Market Instruments and Eligible Securitisations which shall be listed, traded or dealt on Regulated Markets in the U.K. The Money Market Instruments and Eligible Securitisations in which The Russell Investments Sterling Liquidity Fund will invest must be denominated in Sterling and issued by either:

- (i) the U.K. government or any of its agencies and instrumentalities; or
- (ii) corporations, municipalities, supra-national organisations, or other entities such as financial institutions or their special purpose vehicles (provided in all cases such issuer is in accordance with the requirements of the MMFR).

The Russell Investments Sterling Liquidity Fund will invest up to 100 per cent. of its Net Asset Value in Money Market Instruments and Eligible Securitisations issued by the entities referred to in paragraph (i) and (ii) above in accordance with the diversification requirements set out in Schedule VI. However, the Russell Investments Sterling Liquidity Fund will not invest more than 5 per cent. of its Net Asset Value in instruments issued by the same issuer in the case of instruments issued by the entities referred to in paragraph (ii) above in accordance with the requirements set out in paragraph 2.1 of Schedule VI. For the avoidance of doubt, the restriction in the preceding sentence will not apply to instruments issued by the entities referred to in paragraph (i) above.

The Money Market Instruments and Eligible Securitisations of the Russell Investments Sterling Liquidity Fund will consist of fixed and floating rate investments and will include, but are not limited to, bonds (including zero coupon bonds), notes, bank obligations, commercial paper (including asset-backed commercial paper) and letters of credit (which are unconditional and irrevocable). In accordance with the internal credit quality assessment procedures of the Manager, a documented assessment of the credit quality of such instruments will be performed in order to ensure that such instruments receive a favourable credit assessment (where required), further detail of which is set out below in the section entitled, "Internal Credit Quality Assessment." Where one or more rating agencies registered and supervised by ESMA have provided a rating of the instrument, regard may be given to, inter alia, those credit ratings. While there will be no mechanistic reliance on such external ratings, a material change that could have an impact on the existing assessment of the instrument (such as a change in the ownership structure of a company, fines from a regulatory authority or a change in the indebtedness of a company) will lead to a new assessment of the credit quality of such instruments.

The Russell Investments Sterling Liquidity Fund will not invest in instruments listed, traded or dealt on emerging markets. The Russell Investments Sterling Liquidity Fund will not use leverage.

The Russell Investments Sterling Liquidity Fund may hold ancillary liquid assets including Deposits. All investments in cash must be denominated in Sterling.

A minimum of 30 per cent. of the Net Asset Value of the Russell Investments Sterling Liquidity Fund will be comprised of assets that mature on five Business Days, reverse repurchase agreements which are able to be terminated by giving prior notice of five Business Days, or Deposits which are able to be withdrawn by giving prior notice of five Business Days. The Russell Investments Sterling Liquidity Fund shall not acquire any asset other than a weekly maturing asset when such acquisition would result in the Russell Investments Sterling Liquidity Fund investing less than 30 per cent. of the Net Asset Value in weekly maturing assets.

In addition, a minimum of 10 per cent. of the Net Asset Value of the Russell Investments Sterling Liquidity Fund will be composed of assets that mature on each Business Day, reverse repurchase agreements which are able to be terminated by giving prior notice of one Business Day, or Deposits which are able to be withdrawn by giving prior notice of one Business Day. The Russell Investments Sterling Liquidity Fund shall not acquire any asset other than a daily maturing asset when such acquisition would result in the Russell Investments Sterling Liquidity Fund investing less than 10 per cent. of the Net Asset Value in daily maturing assets.

The Russell Investments Sterling Liquidity Fund's investments are limited to securities or instruments with a residual maturity until the legal repurchase date of less than or equal to 397 days. The Sterling weighted average effective maturity of the Russell Investments Sterling Liquidity Fund **shall not exceed 60 days**. For the purposes of calculating weighted average effective maturity, floating rate notes will utilise the reset or next coupon fixing date instead of the final maturity date. There will be a maximum of a 120 day average spread duration for the portfolio.

The sterling weighted average effective life of the Russell Investments Sterling Liquidity Fund **shall not exceed 120 days**. For the purposes of calculating weighted average effective life, floating rate notes will utilise the final maturity date instead of the reset or next coupon fixing date.

Furthermore, while the Russell Investments Sterling Liquidity Fund will not invest in financial derivative instruments it may utilise repurchase agreements for short term liquidity purposes and reverse repurchase agreement for investment purposes, subject to the conditions set forth in Schedule VII. To the extent that the Russell Investments Sterling Liquidity Fund utilises repurchase agreements these shall be in the Base Currency of the Russell Investments Sterling Liquidity Fund.

The Russell Investments Sterling Liquidity Fund seeks to achieve its objective by active selection of instruments consistent with its daily assessment of market risks. This approach begins with a broad view of the economic and political environment. Interest rate forecasts of the investment community and Bank of England policy are analysed to develop an expectation for interest rate trends. Within this framework, the Russell Investments Sterling Liquidity Fund identifies individual instruments for investment.

The Russell Investments Sterling Liquidity Fund will carry out monthly portfolio analysis incorporating stress testing to examine portfolio returns under various market scenarios to determine if the portfolio constituents are appropriate to meet pre-determined levels of credit risk, interest rate risk, market risk and investor repurchases. The results of the periodic analysis will be available for inspection by the Central Bank.

The Directors have authorised the issuance of the Classes of Shares set out in Schedule II.

The Russell Investments Sterling Liquidity Fund will seek to maintain the Net Asset Value per Share of the Income Class Shares of the Russell Investments Sterling Liquidity Fund at their Initial Offer Price. As set out in the section "Determination of the Net Asset Value" below, there can be no guarantee that the Net Asset Value of the Income Class Shares will remain stable at the Initial Offer Price following the close of the Initial Offer Period. Please see Section "Determination of the Net Asset Value" below for further details and the section "Risk Factors" for details of certain investment risks attached to investing in the Russell Investments Sterling Liquidity Fund, in particular the "LVNAV MMF Risk" and "Automatic Conversion Risk". The Russell Investments Sterling Liquidity Fund will not attempt to stabilise the Net Asset Value of the Roll-Up Class Shares.

Exposure Monitoring

It is intended that the Russell Investments Sterling Liquidity Fund will be managed to operate in normal circumstances on a long only basis.

How indexes are used by the Russell Investments Sterling Liquidity Fund

The Russell Investments Sterling Liquidity Fund is actively managed and the Principal Money Manager has full discretion to select investments.

The Russell Investments Sterling Liquidity Fund's performance will be measured against the ICE BofA Sterling 3-Month Government Bill.

SFDR Classification

The Russell Investments Sterling Liquidity Fund does not have as its objective sustainable investment nor does it promote environmental and/or social characteristics.

Investment Objective and Policies of the Russell Investments U.S. Dollar Cash Fund II

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Russell Investments U.S. Dollar Cash Fund II is to provide the maximum current income that is consistent with the preservation of capital and liquidity by investing in short-term, high-grade debt and debt-related instruments. The Russell Investments U.S. Dollar Cash Fund II is a Short-Term Money Market Fund.

Investment Policies

1. The Russell Investments U.S. Dollar Cash Fund II will invest in a diversified portfolio of high quality, U.S. Dollar denominated Money Market Instruments and Eligible Securitizations (including those listed below) and which shall be listed, traded or dealt on a Regulated Market. The Russell Investments U.S. Dollar Cash Fund II can invest in instruments denominated in U.S. Dollars and issued or guaranteed (i) by the U.S. government or any of its agencies and instrumentalities including, among others, the U.S. Treasury, the Federal National Mortgage Association, the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Association and the Federal Home Loan Bank; or (ii) by any other OECD government, (or any of their agencies or instrumentalities); (iii) by supra-national organisations or entities of which one or more members states of the EU are members; or (iv) special purpose vehicles of issuers set out at (i) – (iii) above (provided in all cases such issuer is in accordance with the requirements of the MMFR). The Russell Investments U.S. Dollar Cash Fund II's investment will include fixed or floating rate investments, including but not limited to commercial paper, certificates of deposits, medium term notes, promissory notes which are freely transferable, bankers' acceptances, asset-backed securities pursuant to an Eligible Securitisation, government or corporate bonds, debentures, stripped securities and structured notes (which are freely transferable structured notes and complying with the Central Bank conditions and criteria for investment in such securities and The Russell Investments U.S. Dollar Cash Fund II will not invest in leveraged structures notes).
2. The Russell Investments U.S. Dollar Cash Fund II may also invest in letters of credit, traded or dealt on a Regulated Market, which are unconditional and irrevocable.

In accordance with the internal credit assessment procedure of the Manager, a documented assessment of the credit quality of such instruments will be performed in order to ensure that such instruments receive a favourable credit assessment (where required), further detail of which is set out below in the section entitled "Internal Credit Quality Assessment." Where one or more rating agencies registered and supervised by ESMA have provided a rating of the instrument, regard may be given to, inter alia, those credit ratings. While there will be no mechanistic reliance on such external ratings, a material change that could have an impact on the existing assessment of the instrument (such as a change in the ownership structure of a company, fines from a regulatory authority or a change in the indebtedness of a company) will lead to a new assessment of the credit quality of such instruments.

The Russell Investments U.S. Dollar Cash Fund II may also hold ancillary liquid assets including Deposits.

A minimum of 30 per cent. of the Net Asset Value of the Russell Investments U.S. Dollar Cash Fund II will be comprised of assets that mature on five Business Days, reverse repurchase agreements which are able to be terminated by giving prior notice of five Business Days, or Deposits which are able to be withdrawn by giving prior notice of five Business Days. The Russell Investments U.S. Dollar Cash Fund II shall not acquire any asset other than a weekly maturing asset when such acquisition would result in the Russell Investments U.S. Dollar Cash Fund II investing less than 30 per cent. of the Net Asset Value in weekly maturing assets.

In addition, a minimum of 10 per cent. of the Net Asset Value of the Russell Investments U.S. Dollar Cash Fund II will be composed of assets that mature on each Business Day, reverse repurchase agreements which are able to be terminated by giving prior notice of one Business Day, or Deposits which are able to be withdrawn by giving prior notice of one Business Day. The Russell Investments U.S. Dollar Cash Fund II shall not acquire any asset other than a daily maturing asset when such acquisition would result in the Russell Investments U.S. Dollar Cash Fund II investing less than 10 per cent. of the Net Asset Value in daily maturing assets.

The Russell Investments U.S. Dollar Cash Fund II does not intend to invest in instruments listed, traded or dealt on emerging markets.

The Russell Investments U.S. Dollar Cash Fund II may invest up to 10 per cent. of its Net Asset Value in units or shares of open-ended collective investment schemes whose objective is to invest in any of the foregoing and which constitute Short-Term Money Market Funds.

The Russell Investments U.S. Dollar Cash Fund II's investments are limited to securities or instruments with a residual maturity until the legal repurchase date of less than or equal to 397 days. The dollar weighted average effective maturity of the Russell Investments U.S. Dollar Cash Fund II **shall not exceed 60 days**. For the purposes of calculating weighted average effective maturity, floating rate notes will utilise the reset or next coupon fixing date instead of the final maturity date.

The dollar weighted average effective life of the Russell Investments U.S. Dollar Cash Fund II **shall not exceed 120 days**. For the purposes of calculating weighted average effective life, floating rate notes will utilise the final maturity date instead of the reset or next coupon fixing date.

The Russell Investments U.S. Dollar Cash Fund II seeks to achieve its objective by active security selection consistent with its daily assessment of market risks. This approach begins with a broad view of the economic and political environment. Interest rate forecasts of the investment community and U.S. Federal Reserve policy are analysed to develop an expectation for interest rate trends. Within this framework, the Russell Investments U.S. Dollar Cash Fund II identifies individual instruments for investment.

The Russell Investments U.S. Dollar Cash Fund II may use financial derivative instruments (futures, forwards, options and swaps) to hedge exchange rate and/or interest rate risk. FDI will be used to hedge against interest rate movements exceeding given minimum or maximum levels, the underlying of which may consist only of interest rates, foreign exchange rates, currencies or indices representing one of the above categories.

The Russell Investments U.S. Dollar Cash Fund II will carry out monthly portfolio analysis incorporating stress testing to examine portfolio returns under various market scenarios to determine if the portfolio constituents are appropriate to meet pre-determined levels of credit risk, interest rate risk, market risk and investor repurchases. The results of the periodic analysis will be available for inspection by the Central Bank.

The Directors have authorised the issuance of the Classes of Shares set out in Schedule II.

The Russell Investments U.S. Dollar Cash Fund II will seek to maintain the Net Asset Value per Share of Income Class Shares of the U.S. Dollar Cash Fund II at their Initial Offer Price. As set out in the section "Determination of the Net Asset Value" below, there can be no guarantee that the Net Asset Value of the Income Class Shares will remain stable at the Initial Offer Price following the close of the Initial Offer Period. Please see section "Determination of the Net Asset Value" below for further details and the section "Risk Factors" for details of certain investment risks attached to investing in the Russell Investments U.S. Dollar Cash Fund II, in particular, the "LVNAV MMF Risk" and "Automatic Conversion Risk". The Russell Investments U.S. Dollar Cash Fund II will not attempt to stabilise the Net Asset Value of the Roll-Up Class Shares.

Exposure Monitoring

It is intended that the Russell Investments U.S. Dollar Cash Fund II will be managed to operate in normal circumstances on a long only basis.

How indexes are used by the Russell Investments U.S. Dollar Cash Fund II

The Russell Investments U.S. Dollar Cash Fund II is actively managed and the Investment Manager has full discretion to select investments.

The Russell Investments U.S. Dollar Cash Fund II's performance will be measured against Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Treasury Bill 1-3 Month Index.

SFDR Classification

The Russell Investments U.S. Dollar Cash Fund II does not have as its objective sustainable investment nor does it promote environmental and/or social characteristics.

Investment Objective and Policies of Russell Investments Euro Liquidity Fund

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Russell Investments Euro Liquidity Fund is to preserve the principal of the Russell Investments Euro Liquidity Fund and provide a return in line with Money Market Rates. The Russell Investments Euro Liquidity Fund is a Short-Term Money Market Fund.

Investment Policies

The Russell Investments Euro Liquidity Fund will seek to achieve its objective by active selection of Money Market Instruments and Eligible Securitisations consistent with its daily assessment of market risks. This investment approach begins with a broad view of the economic and political environment. Interest rate forecasts in relation to the Euro issued by the investment community and European Central Bank policy are then analysed to develop an expectation for interest rate trends.

The Russell Investments Euro Liquidity Fund will invest in a diversified portfolio of Euro denominated Money Market Instruments and Eligible Securitisations which shall be listed, traded or dealt on Regulated Markets in the EU. The Money Market Instruments and Eligible Securitisations in which the Russell Investments Euro Liquidity Fund will invest must be denominated in Euro and issued by either:

- (i) EU governments their agencies or instrumentalities; or
- (ii) any other OECD government or their agencies or instrumentalities; or
- (ii) corporations, municipalities, supra-national organisations, or other entities such as financial institutions or their special purpose vehicles (provided in all cases such issuer is in accordance with the requirements of the MMFR).

The Russell Investments Euro Liquidity Fund will invest up to 100 per cent. of its Net Asset Value in Money Market Instruments and Eligible Securitisations issued by the entities referred to in paragraph (i), (ii) and (iii) above in accordance with the diversification requirements set out in Schedule VI, but will not however invest more than 5 per cent. of its Net Asset Value in instruments issued by the same issuer in the case of instruments issued by entities referred to in paragraphs (ii) and (iii) above in accordance with the requirement set out in paragraph 2.1 of Schedule VI. For the avoidance of doubt, this restriction will not apply to the entities referred to in paragraph (i) above.

The Money Market Instruments and Eligible Securitisations in which the Russell Investments Euro Liquidity Fund invests will consist of fixed and floating rate investments, including, but not limited to, bonds (including zero coupon bonds), notes, bank obligations, commercial paper (including asset-backed commercial paper) and letters of credit which are unconditional and irrevocable. In accordance with the internal credit quality assessment procedures of the Manager, documented assessment of the credit quality of such instruments will be performed in order to ensure that such instruments receive a favourable credit assessment (where required), further detail of which is set out below in the section entitled, "Internal Credit Quality Assessment." Where one or more rating agencies registered and supervised by ESMA have provided a rating of the instrument, regard may be given to, inter alia, those credit ratings. While there will be no mechanistic reliance on such external ratings, a material change that could have an impact on the existing assessment (such as a change in the ownership structure of a company, fines from a regulatory authority or a change in the indebtedness of a company) will lead to a new assessment of the credit quality of such instruments.

The Russell Investments Euro Liquidity Fund may hold ancillary liquid assets including Deposits but all investments in cash must be denominated in Euros.

A minimum of 30 per cent. of the Net Asset Value of the Russell Investments Euro Liquidity Fund will be comprised of assets that mature on five Business Days, reverse repurchase agreements which are able to be terminated by giving prior notice of five Business Days, or Deposits which are able to be withdrawn by giving prior notice of five Business Days. The Russell Investments Euro Liquidity Fund shall not acquire any asset other than a weekly maturing asset when such acquisition would result in the Russell Investments Euro Liquidity Fund investing less than 30 per cent. of the Net Asset Value in weekly maturing assets.

In addition, a minimum of 10 per cent. of the Net Asset Value of the Russell Investments Euro Liquidity Fund will be composed of assets that mature on each Business Day, reverse repurchase agreements which are able to be terminated by giving prior notice of one Business Day, or Deposits which are able to be withdrawn by giving prior notice of one Business Day. The Russell Investments Euro Liquidity Fund shall not acquire any asset other than a daily maturing asset when such acquisition would result in the Russell Investments Euro Liquidity Fund investing less than 10 per cent. of the Net Asset Value in daily maturing assets.

The Russell Investments Euro Liquidity Fund's investments are limited to securities or instruments with residual maturity until the legal redemption date of less than or equal to 397 days. The Euro weighted average maturity of the Russell Investments Euro Liquidity Fund **shall not exceed 60 days** - for the purposes of calculating weighted average maturity, floating rate notes will utilise the next interest rate reset to the money market rate. There will be a maximum of a 120 day average spread duration for the portfolio.

The Euro weighted average life of the Russell Investments Euro Liquidity Fund **shall not exceed 120 days**. For the purposes of calculating weighted average life, floating rate notes will utilise the stated final maturity date of the notes.

The Russell Investments Euro Liquidity Fund will utilise repurchase agreements for short term liquidity purposes and reverse repurchase agreement for investment purposes, subject to the conditions set out in Schedule VII. The repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements shall be in the Base Currency of the Russell Investments Euro Liquidity Fund.

The risk and reward profile of the Russell Investments Euro Liquidity Fund is such that the aim of the Russell Investments Euro Liquidity Fund is to preserve capital and maintain liquidity which it seeks to achieve by foregoing the potential for capital growth. The Russell Investments Euro Liquidity Fund will carry out monthly portfolio analysis incorporating stress testing to examine portfolio returns under various market scenarios to determine if the portfolio constituents are appropriate to meet pre-determined levels of credit risk, interest rate risk, market risk and investor repurchases. The results of the periodic analysis will be available for inspection by the Central Bank.

Exposure Monitoring

It is intended that the Russell Investments Euro Liquidity Fund will be managed to operate in normal circumstances on a long only basis.

How indexes are used by the Russell Investments Euro Liquidity Fund

The Russell Investments Euro Liquidity Fund is actively managed and the Principal Money Manager has full discretion to select investments.

The Russell Investments Euro Liquidity Fund's performance will be measured against Bloomberg Barclays Euro Treasury 0-3 Months Index.

The Directors have authorised the issuance of the Classes of Shares set out in Schedule II.

SFDR Classification

The Russell Investments Euro Liquidity Fund does not have as its objective sustainable investment nor does it promote environmental and/or social characteristics.

Investment Objective and Policies of Russell Investments Euro Cash Collateral Fund

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Russell Investments Euro Cash Collateral Fund is to preserve the principal of the Russell Investments Euro Cash Collateral Fund and provide a return in line with Money Market Rates. The Russell Investments Euro Cash Collateral Fund is a Short-Term Money Market Fund.

Investment Policies

The Russell Investments Euro Cash Collateral Fund will seek to achieve its objective by active selection of Money Market Instruments and Eligible Securitisations consistent with its daily assessment of market risks. This investment approach begins with a broad view of the economic and political environment. Interest rate forecasts in relation to the Euro issued by the investment community and European Central Bank policy are then analysed to develop an expectation for interest rate trends.

The Russell Investments Euro Cash Collateral Fund will invest in a diversified portfolio of Euro denominated Money Market Instruments and Eligible Securitisations which shall be listed, traded or dealt on Regulated Markets in the EU. The Money Market Instruments and Eligible Securitisations in which the Russell Investments Euro Cash Collateral Fund will invest must be denominated in Euro and issued by either:

- (i) EU governments their agencies or instrumentalities; or
- (ii) any other OECD government or their agencies or instrumentalities; or
- (iii) corporations, municipalities, supra-national organisations, or other entities such as financial institutions or their special purpose vehicles (provided in all cases such issuer is in accordance with the requirements of the MMFR).

The Russell Investments Euro Cash Collateral Fund will invest up to 100 per cent. of its Net Asset Value in Money Market Instruments and Eligible Securitisations issued by the entities referred to in paragraph (i), (ii) and (iii) above in accordance with the diversification requirements set out in Schedule VI, but will not however invest more than 5 per cent. of its Net Asset Value in instruments issued by the same issuer in the case of instruments issued by entities referred to in paragraphs (ii) and (iii) above in accordance with the requirement set out in paragraph 2.1 of Schedule VI. For the avoidance of doubt, this restriction will not apply to the entities referred to in paragraph (i) above.

The Money Market Instruments and Eligible Securitisations in which the Russell Investments Euro Cash Collateral Fund invests will consist of fixed and floating rate investments, including, but not limited to, bonds (including zero coupon bonds), notes, bank obligations, commercial paper (including asset-backed commercial paper) and letters of credit which are unconditional and irrevocable. In accordance with the internal credit quality assessment procedures of the Manager, documented assessment of the credit quality of such instruments will be performed in order to ensure that such instruments receive a favourable credit assessment (where required), further detail of which is set out below in the section entitled, "Internal Credit Quality Assessment." Where one or more rating agencies registered and supervised by ESMA have provided a rating of the instrument, regard may be given to, inter alia, those credit ratings. While there will be no mechanistic reliance on such external ratings, a material change that could have an impact on the existing assessment (such as a change in the ownership structure of a company, fines from a regulatory authority or a change in the indebtedness of a company) will lead to a new assessment of the credit quality of such instruments.

The Russell Investments Euro Cash Collateral Fund may hold ancillary liquid assets including Deposits but all investments in cash must be denominated in Euros.

A minimum of 30 per cent. of the Net Asset Value of the Russell Investments Euro Cash Collateral Fund will be comprised of assets that mature on five Business Days, reverse repurchase agreements which are able to be terminated by giving prior notice of five Business Days, or Deposits which are able to be withdrawn by giving prior notice of five Business Days. The Russell Investments Euro Cash Collateral Fund shall not acquire any asset other than a weekly maturing asset when such acquisition would result in the Russell Investments Euro Cash Collateral Fund investing less than 30 per cent. of the Net Asset Value in weekly maturing assets.

In addition, a minimum of 10 per cent. of the Net Asset Value of the Russell Investments Euro Cash Collateral Fund will be composed of assets that mature on each Business Day, reverse repurchase agreements which are able to be terminated by giving prior notice of one Business Day, or Deposits which are able to be withdrawn by giving prior notice of one Business Day. The Russell Investments Euro Cash Collateral Fund shall not acquire any asset other than a daily maturing asset when such acquisition would result in the Russell Investments Euro Cash Collateral Fund investing less than 10 per cent. of the Net Asset Value in daily maturing assets.

The Russell Investments Euro Cash Collateral Fund's investments are limited to securities or instruments with residual maturity until the legal redemption date of less than or equal to 397 days. The Euro weighted average maturity of the Russell Investments Euro Cash Collateral Fund **shall not exceed 60 days** - for the purposes of calculating weighted average maturity, floating rate notes will utilise the next interest rate reset to the money market rate. There will be a maximum of a 120 day average spread duration for the portfolio.

The Euro weighted average life of the Russell Investments Euro Cash Collateral Fund **shall not exceed 120 days**. For the purposes of calculating weighted average life, floating rate notes will utilise the stated final maturity date of the notes.

The Russell Investments Euro Cash Collateral Fund will utilise repurchase agreements for short term liquidity purposes and reverse repurchase agreement for investment purposes, subject to the conditions set out in Schedule VII. The repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements shall be in the Base Currency of the Russell Investments Euro Cash Collateral Fund.

The risk and reward profile of the Russell Investments Euro Cash Collateral Fund is such that the aim of the Russell Investments Euro Cash Collateral Fund is to preserve capital and maintain liquidity which it seeks to achieve by foregoing the potential for capital growth. The Russell Investments Euro Cash Collateral Fund will carry out monthly portfolio analysis incorporating stress testing to examine portfolio returns under various market scenarios to determine if the portfolio constituents are appropriate to meet pre-determined levels of credit risk, interest rate risk, market risk and investor repurchases. The results of the periodic analysis will be available for inspection by the Central Bank.

Exposure Monitoring

It is intended that the Russell Investments Euro Cash Collateral Fund will be managed to operate in normal circumstances on a long only basis.

How indexes are used by the Russell Investments Euro Cash Collateral Fund

The Russell Investments Euro Cash Collateral Fund is actively managed and the Principal Money Manager has full discretion to select investments.

The Russell Investments Euro Cash Collateral Fund's performance will be measured against EONIA (Euro OverNight Index Average).

The Directors have authorised the issuance of the Classes of Shares set out in Schedule II.

SFDR Classification

The Russell Investments Euro Cash Collateral Fund does not have as its objective sustainable investment nor does it promote environmental and/or social characteristics.

Profile of a Typical Investor

The following table sets out the suitability of each Fund for investors, by stating: (i) what type of return the investor should seek to achieve by investing in each Fund; (ii) over what time period the investor should invest in the Fund for; and (iii) the level of volatility an investor should be prepared to accept.

Fund:	Suitable for investors seeking:	Over a time horizon of:	Level of volatility:
Russell Investments Sterling Liquidity Fund	- Growth	Income	less than one year low
Russell Investments U.S. Dollar Cash Fund II	-		less than one year low
Russell Investments Euro Liquidity Fund	-		less than one year low
Russell Investments Euro Cash Collateral Fund	-		less than one year low

Management of Funds

Russell Investments Limited has been appointed as Principal Money Manager by the Manager with discretionary powers pursuant to the Principal Money Manager and Advisory Agreement (as further described below). The Principal Money Manager may delegate the discretionary investment management functions in respect of the assets of each or any Fund. The Principal Money Manager may appoint one or more Investment Managers to manage the whole or a portion of the Fund's assets, on a discretionary basis. Information concerning the Investment Managers will be provided by the Company, free of charge, upon a Shareholder's request. Information concerning the Investment Managers appointed to the respective Funds are also contained in the latest annual and half-yearly reports. The Principal Money Manager will monitor each Fund's characteristics in detail, and in consultation with the relevant Investment Managers.

General

For the purpose of performance enhancement and efficient portfolio management, each Fund (with the exception of the Russell Investments Sterling Liquidity Fund) may enter into forward foreign exchange to hedge against exchange risks. Forward foreign exchange contracts must be used subject to the conditions and within the limits from time to time set forth in Schedule VII as laid down by the Central Bank and set forth in the Regulations and in accordance with the investment objective of the Funds subject to the requirements set out under the section entitled "Investment Techniques and Financial Derivative Instruments". Details of Foreign Exchange Transaction Risk are set out in the section entitled "Risk Factors".

Fund performance data will generally be shown in fund documentation against the index of the relevant Fund (where applicable). The currency denomination of a Fund's index may differ from its Base Currency. In such circumstances, all performance data made available by the Principal Money Manager (or its duly appointed delegate) will be produced using the Fund's index converted into the Base Currency of the Fund. Similarly, where a Share Class is denominated in a currency which is different to the Fund's index, all performance data made available by the Principal Money Manager (or its duly appointed delegate) will be produced using the Fund's index converted into the currency of the relevant Share Class. Performance data for hedged Share Classes will generally be shown against a hedged version of the Fund's index unless otherwise stated in the document.

Adherence to Investment Objectives and/or Policies

Any change in the investment objective and/or material change to the investment policies of a Fund will be subject to the approval of Shareholders of that Fund by ordinary resolution. In the event of a change in the investment objective and/or policies of a Fund, a reasonable notification period will be provided by the Company to the Shareholders of that Fund to enable those shareholders to repurchase their Shares prior to implementation of these changes.

Investment Restrictions for the Funds

Each Fund's investments, other than Authorised Money Market Funds, will be limited to investments permitted by the Regulations and the Central Bank Rules. Details of the investment restrictions laid down in accordance with the Money Market Funds Regulations in respect of Authorised Money Market Funds are set out in Schedule VI. If the limits referred to in Schedule V or Schedule VI are exceeded for reasons beyond the control of the Manager or as a result of the exercise of subscription rights the Manager shall ensure that the Company will adopt as a priority objective for its sales transactions the remedying of that situation, taking due account of the interests of the Shareholders. Each Fund is also subject to the investment policies as stated in this Prospectus and, in the case of a conflict between such policies and the Regulations and/or the Central Bank Rules, the more restrictive limitation shall apply. Unless specifically otherwise stated in a Fund's investment objectives and policies, no Fund may invest more than 10 per cent. of its Net Asset Value in units or shares of open-ended collective investment schemes within the meaning of (i) Regulation 68(1)(e) of the Regulations in the case of Funds other than Authorised Money Market Funds and (ii) Article 16 of the Money Market Fund Regulation in the case of Authorised Money Market Funds.

Subject to the requirements of the Central Bank and where more than one Fund is established within the Company, each of the Funds may invest in the other Funds of the Company (a "Sister Fund") where such investment is appropriate to the investment objectives and policies of the relevant Fund, and in the case of an Authorised Money Market Fund, the Sister Fund is an Authorised Money Market Fund. Any commission received by the Principal Money Manager (including a rebated commission) in respect of such investment will be paid into the assets of the relevant Fund. In addition, no preliminary charge, repurchase charge or exchange charge may be charged on the cross-investing Fund's investment.

In order to avoid double-charging of any management fee, investment management fee and/or any performance fee, any Fund that is invested in another Fund may not be charged a management fee, an investment management fee and/or performance fee in respect of that part of its assets invested in other Funds unless such investment in another Fund is made into a Class of Shares that does not attract any management fee, investment management fee and/or performance fee. Investment may not be made by a Fund in a Fund which itself cross-invests in another Fund within the Company.

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

Borrowings

The Funds may not borrow money, grant loans or act as guarantor on behalf of third parties, except as follows:

- (i) foreign currency may be acquired by means of a back-to-back loan. Foreign currency obtained in this manner is not classified as borrowing for the purposes of the Regulations provided that the offsetting deposit is denominated in the Base Currency of the Funds and equals or exceeds the value of the foreign currency loan outstanding; and
- (ii) borrowings not exceeding 10 per cent. of the total Net Asset Value of a Fund may be made on a temporary basis and the assets of the Fund may be charged as security for such borrowings.

In accordance with the requirements of the Money Market Fund Regulations an Authorised Money Market Fund may not borrow for investment purposes.

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

The Funds will engage in leverage to the extent permitted by Schedule VII and as described in the section “Investment Techniques and Financial Derivative Instruments”, subject to the restrictions set out in the “Investment Policies” section for each Fund.

Internal Credit Quality Assessment

The Manager has, in accordance with the requirements of the Money Market Fund Regulation, established, implements and applies consistently a prudent internal credit quality assessment procedure for determining the credit quality of Money Market Instruments and Eligible Securitisations in which an Authorised Money Market Fund may invest, taking into account the issuer of the instrument and the characteristics of the instrument itself. The Manager and/or its duly appointed delegates ensure that the information used in applying the internal credit quality assessment procedure is of sufficient quality, up-to-date and from reliable sources.

The internal assessment procedure is based on prudent, systematic and continuous assessment methodologies. The methodologies used are subject to validation by the Manager and/or its duly appointed delegates based on historical experience and empirical evidence, including back testing. The Manager ensures that the internal credit quality assessment procedure complies with all of the following general principles:

- (i) an effective process has been established to obtain and update relevant information on the issuer and the instrument's characteristics;
- (ii) adequate measures are adopted and implemented to ensure that the internal credit quality assessment is based on a thorough analysis of the information that is available and pertinent, and includes all relevant driving factors that influence the creditworthiness of the issuer and the credit quality of the instrument;
- (iii) the internal credit quality assessment procedure is monitored on an ongoing basis and all credit quality assessments shall be reviewed at least annually;
- (iv) while there is to be no mechanistic over-reliance on external ratings in accordance with Article 5a of Regulation (EC) No 1060/2009, the Manager shall undertake a new credit quality assessment for money market instruments, securitisations and ABCPs when there is a material change that could have an impact on the existing assessment of the instrument;
- (v) the credit quality assessment methodologies are reviewed at least annually by the Manager to determine whether they remain appropriate for the current portfolio and external conditions. Where

the Manager becomes aware of errors in the credit quality assessment methodology or in its application, it shall immediately correct those errors; and

- (vi) when methodologies, models or key assumptions used in the internal credit quality assessment procedure are changed, the Manager reviews all affected internal credit quality assessments as soon as possible.

Investment Techniques and Financial Derivative Instruments

Funds other than Authorised Money Market Funds may employ investment techniques and financial derivative instruments for efficient portfolio management and/or investment purposes, subject to the conditions and within the limits from time to time set forth in Schedule VII. Each Fund other than Authorised Money Market Funds Fund shall only employ investment techniques and financial derivative instruments for efficient portfolio management and/or investment purposes to the extent that such investment techniques and financial derivative instruments are consistent with the Fund's investment objective and policies. Authorised Money Market Funds may employ repurchase agreements on a temporary basis for liquidity management purposes, reverse repurchase agreements for investment purposes and financial derivative instruments for hedging the interest rates or exchange rate risks inherent in other investments of the Fund. New techniques and financial derivative instruments may be developed which may be suitable for use by the Funds in the future and the Funds may employ such techniques and financial derivative instruments subject to any restrictions imposed by the Regulations and/or the Central Bank Rules. Details of the risks associated with derivative instruments, futures and options are set out in the section entitled "Risk Factors". The Company shall supply to a Shareholder on request supplementary information in relation to the quantitative risk management limits applied by it, the risk management methods used by it and any recent developments in the risks and yields characteristics for the main categories of investment.

A list of the Regulated Markets on which the financial derivative instruments may be quoted or traded is set out in Schedule I. A description of the current conditions and limits laid down by the Central Bank in relation to financial derivative instruments is set out in Schedule VII. The following is a description of the types of financial derivative instruments which may be used by the Funds, where set out in the investment policy of the Fund.

Futures: Futures are contracts to buy or sell a standard quantity of a specific asset (or, in some cases, receive or pay cash based on the performance of an underlying asset, instrument or index) at a pre-determined future date and at a price agreed through a transaction undertaken on an exchange. Futures contracts allow investors to hedge against market risk or gain exposure to the underlying market. Since these contracts are marked-to-market daily, investors can, by closing out their position, exit from their obligation to buy or sell the underlying assets prior to the contract's delivery date. Futures may also be used to equitise cash balances, both pending investment of a cash flow and with respect to fixed cash targets. Frequently, using futures to achieve a particular strategy instead of using the underlying or related security or index results in lower transaction costs being incurred.

Forwards: A forward contract locks-in the price an index or asset may be purchased or sold on a future date. In currency forward contracts, the contract holders are obligated to buy or sell the currency at a specified price, at a specified quantity and on a specified future date, whereas an interest rate forward determines an interest rate to be paid or received on an obligation beginning at a start date sometime in the future. Forward contracts may be cash settled between the parties. These contracts cannot be transferred. A Funds' use of forward foreign exchange contracts may include, but is not limited to, altering the currency exposure of securities held, hedging against exchange risks, increasing exposure to a currency, and shifting exposure to currency fluctuations from one currency to another.

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

Swaps: A standard swap is an agreement between two counterparties in which the cash flows from two assets are exchanged as they are received for a fixed time period, with the terms initially set so that the present value of the swap is zero. A Fund may enter into swaps, including, but not limited to, equity swaps, swaptions, interest rate swaps or currency swaps and other derivative instruments both as independent profit opportunities and to hedge existing long positions. Swaps may extend over substantial periods of time, and typically call for the making of payments on a periodic basis. Swaptions are contracts whereby one party receives a fee in return for agreeing to enter into a forward swap at a predetermined fixed rate if some contingency event occurs (normally where future rates are set in relation to a fixed benchmark). Interest rate swaps involve the exchange by a Fund with another party of their respective commitments to make or receive interest payments (e.g. an exchange of fixed rate payments for floating rate payments). On each payment date under an interest rate swap, the net payments owed by each party, and only the net amount, is paid by one party to the other. Currency swaps are agreements between two parties to exchange future payments in one currency for payments in another currency. These agreements are used to transform the currency denomination of assets and liabilities. Unlike interest rate swaps, currency swaps must include an exchange of principal at maturity.

Spot foreign exchange transactions: A Fund may enter into spot foreign exchange transactions which involve the purchase of one currency with another, a fixed amount of the first currency being paid to receive a fixed amount of the second currency. “Spot” settlement means that delivery of the currency amounts normally takes place two business days in both relevant centres after the trade is executed.

Caps and floors: A Fund may enter into caps and floors which are agreements under which the seller agrees to compensate the buyer if interest rates rise above a pre-agreed strike rate on pre-agreed dates during the life of the agreement. In return the buyer pays the seller a premium up front. A floor is similar to a cap except that the seller compensates the buyer if interest rates fall below a pre-agreed strike rate on pre-agreed dates during the life of the agreement. As with a cap, the buyer pays the seller a premium up front.

Credit derivatives: A Fund may enter into credit derivatives to isolate and transfer the credit risk associated with a particular reference asset. Credit default swaps provide a measure of protection against defaults of debt issuers. A Funds’ use of credit default swaps does not assure their use will be effective or will have the desired result. A Fund may either be the buyer or seller in a credit default swap transaction. Credit default swaps are transactions under which the parties’ obligations depend on whether a credit event has occurred in relation to the reference asset. The credit events are specified in the contract and are intended to identify the occurrence of a significant deterioration in the creditworthiness of the reference asset. On settlement, credit default products may be cash settled or involve the physical delivery of an obligation of the reference entity following a default. The buyer in a credit default swap contract is obligated to pay the seller a periodic stream of payments over the term of the contract provided that no event of default on an underlying reference asset has occurred. If a credit event occurs, the seller must pay the buyer the full notional value of the reference asset that may have little or no value. If the Fund is a buyer and no credit event occurs the Fund’s losses will be limited to the periodic stream of payments over the term of the contract. As a seller, the Funds will receive a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no credit event. If a credit event occurs, the seller must pay the buyer the full notional value of the reference obligation.

Use of Efficient Portfolio Management Techniques and Financial Derivative Instruments

The Company on behalf of Funds other than Authorised Money Market Funds may enter into securities lending arrangements, repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements (together “**Efficient Portfolio Management Techniques**”) subject to the restrictions set forth in Schedule VII and to the extent consistent with the Fund’s investment objective and policies.

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

The use of techniques and instruments relating to Transferable Securities, money market instruments and/or other financial instruments in which a Fund other than an Authorised Money Market Fund invest for efficient portfolio management purposes will generally be made for one or more of the following reasons:

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

Securities Financing Transactions and Efficient Portfolio Management Techniques

Efficient Portfolio Management Techniques may only be effected in accordance with normal market practice and the Central Bank Rules. All assets received in the context of Securities Financing Transactions and Efficient Portfolio Management Techniques should be considered as collateral and should comply with the criteria set out below in relation to collateral. All the revenues arising from Securities Financing Transactions and Efficient Portfolio Management Techniques employed shall be returned to the relevant Fund following the deduction of any direct and indirect operational costs and fees arising. Such direct and indirect operational costs and fees, (which are all fully transparent) which shall not include hidden revenue, shall include fees and expenses payable to repurchase/reverse repurchase agreements counterparties and/or securities lending agents engaged by the Company from time to time. Such fees and expenses of any repurchase/reverse repurchase agreements counterparties and/or securities lending agents engaged by the Company, which will be at normal commercial rates together with VAT, if any, thereon, will be borne by the Company or the Fund in respect of which the relevant party has been engaged. Details of Fund revenues arising and attendant direct and indirect operational costs and fees as well as the identity of any specific repurchase/reverse repurchase agreements counterparties and/or securities lending agents engaged by the Company from time to time shall be included in the Company's semi-annual and annual reports. From time to time in accordance with the Regulations, a Fund may engage repurchase/reverse repurchase agreement counterparties and/or securities lending agents that are related parties to the Depositary and/or the Manager (or its delegates). Such engagement may on occasion cause a conflict of interest with the role of the Depositary or other service provider in respect of the Company. Please refer to section entitled "Conflicts of Interest" below for further details on the conditions applicable to any such related party transactions. The identity of any such related parties will be specifically identified in the Company's semi-annual and annual reports.

Collateral Policy

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

Collateral posted by a counterparty for the benefit of a Fund may be taken into account as reducing the exposure to such counterparty. Each Fund will require receipt of the necessary level of collateral so as to ensure counterparty exposure limits are not breached.

Counterparty risk may be reduced to the extent that the value of the collateral received corresponds with the value of the amount exposed to counterparty risk at any given time.

The Manager or its delegate(s) will liaise with the Depositary in order to manage all aspects of the counterparty collateral process.

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

For the purpose of providing margin or collateral in respect of transactions in Securities Financing Transactions and Efficient Portfolio Management Techniques and financial derivative instruments, a Fund

may transfer, mortgage, pledge, charge or encumber any assets or cash forming part of the Fund in accordance with normal market practice and the requirements outlined in the Central Bank's Rules.

Collateral

Collateral received by a Fund or a counterparty for the benefit of a Fund may be in the form of cash or non-cash assets and must, at all times, meet with the specific criteria outlined in the Central Bank Rules in respect of the following elements:

- (i) Liquidity.
- (ii) Valuation.
- (iii) Issuer credit quality.
- (iv) Correlation.
- (v) Diversification.
- (vi) Immediately available.
- (vii) Safe-keeping: Collateral received on a title transfer basis should be held by the Depository. For other types of collateral arrangement, the collateral can be held by a third party custodian which is subject to prudential supervision, and which is unrelated to the provider of the collateral.
- (viii) Haircuts: The Principal Money Manager, on behalf of each Fund, shall apply suitably conservative haircuts to assets being received as collateral where appropriate on the basis of an assessment of the characteristics of the assets such as the credit standing or the price volatility, as well as the outcome of any stress tests performed as referred to above. Generally if issuer or issue credit quality of the collateral is not of the necessary quality or the collateral carries a significant level of price volatility with regard to residual maturity or other factors, a conservative haircut must be applied in accordance with more specific guidelines as should be maintained in writing by the Manager and/or the Principal Money Manager on an on-going basis. However, the application of such a haircut should be determined on a case by case basis, depending on the exact details of the assessment of the collateral. The Principal Money Manager in its discretion, may consider it appropriate in certain circumstances to resolve to accept certain collateral with more conservative, less conservative or no haircuts applied if they so determine, on an objectively justifiable basis. Any extenuating circumstances that warrant the acceptance of relevant collateral with haircut provisions containing levels other than the guideline levels should be outlined in writing as documentation of the rationale behind this is imperative. To the extent that a Fund avails of the increased issuer exposure facility in section 5(ii) of Schedule 3 of the Central Bank Regulations, such increased issuer exposure may be to any of the issuers listed in section 2.12 of Schedule V to the Prospectus.

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

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

Where appropriate, non-cash collateral held for the benefit of a Fund shall be valued in accordance with the valuation policies and principles applicable to the Company. Subject to any agreement on valuation made with the counterparty, collateral posted to a recipient counterparty will be valued daily at mark-to-market value.

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

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

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

assets at its absolute discretion. Assets provided to a counterparty other than on a title transfer basis shall be held by the Depository or a duly appointed sub-depositary.

Non-cash collateral received by an Authorised Money Market Fund pursuant to a reverse repurchase agreement may, in accordance with the Money Market Fund Regulation, include eligible liquid transferable securities and/or money market instruments.

Cash collateral

Cash collateral, received by a Fund other than an Authorised Money Market Fund, may only be invested in the following:

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

Cash received as collateral by an Authorised Money Market Fund pursuant to a repurchase agreement may only be invested in the following:

- (i) deposits with a Relevant Institution; or
- (ii) eligible liquid transferable securities and/or money market instruments in accordance with the Money Market Fund Regulation.

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

Collateral – posted by a Fund

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

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

Securities Financing Transactions

Where provided for in the investment policy of a Fund, a Fund, other than an Authorised Money Market Fund, may use repurchase/reverse repurchase agreements and securities lending (i.e. Securities Financing Transactions) and Total Return Swaps in accordance with normal market practice and subject to the requirements of the SFTR and the Central Bank Rules. Such Securities Financing Transactions and/or Total Return Swaps may be entered into for any purpose that is consistent with the investment objective of the relevant Fund, including to generate income or profits in order to increase portfolio returns or to reduce portfolio expenses or risks. Total Return Swaps may also be used for investment purposes where provided for in the investment policy of the relevant Fund. Repurchase/ reverse repurchase and securities lending transactions may only be utilised for efficient portfolio management purposes.

Where provided for in the investment policy of an Authorised Money Market Fund, such Fund may use repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements (i.e. Securities Financing Transactions) in accordance with the requirements of SFTR, the Central Bank Rules and the Money Market Fund Regulation. Repurchase

agreements may be used on a temporary basis for liquidity management purposes and reverse repurchase agreements may be used for investment purposes.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Use of Efficient Portfolio Management Techniques and Financial Derivative Instruments" for further details.

Any type of assets that may be held by a Fund in accordance with its investment objective and policies may be subject to the SFTR. The maximum proportion of a Fund's assets that can be subject to Securities Financing Transactions or Total Return Swaps will be 100 per cent., i.e. all of the assets of the relevant Fund and the expected proportion of a Fund's assets that can be subject to Securities Financing Transactions or Total Return Swaps will be 100 per cent. In any case the most recent semi-annual and annual report of the relevant Fund will express as an absolute amount and as a percentage of the relevant Fund's assets the amount of Fund assets engaged in each type of Securities Financing Transactions and Total Return Swaps. Notwithstanding the above, cash received by an Authorised Money Market Fund pursuant to a repurchase agreement shall not exceed 10 per cent. of the Net Asset Value of the Fund.

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

While the Company will conduct appropriate due diligence in the selection of counterparties, including consideration of the legal status, country of origin, credit rating and minimum credit rating (where relevant), it is noted that the Central Bank Rules and the Money Market Fund Regulation (where applicable) do not prescribe any pre trade eligibility criteria for counterparties to a Fund's Securities Financing Transactions and Total Return Swaps.

Collateral or margin may be passed by the Fund to a counterparty or broker in respect of OTC FDI transactions or Securities Financing Transactions. Please refer to the section entitled "Collateral" for further details.

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

The use of FDI and Securities Financing Transactions for the purposes outlined above will expose the Fund to the risks disclosed in the section headed "Risk Factors". The risks arising from the use of Securities Financing Transactions shall be adequately captured in the Company's risk management process.

Risk Management Process

The Manager on behalf of each Fund has filed with the Central Bank its risk management process which enables it to accurately measure, monitor and manage the various risks associated with the use of FDI and Securities Financing Transactions. Any FDI not included in the risk management process will not be utilised until such time as the risk management process has been filed the Central Bank. The Manager will, on request, provide supplementary information to Shareholders relating to the risk management methods employed, including the quantitative limits that are applied and any recent developments in the risk and yield characteristics of the main categories of investments.

Reference to Ratings

The European Union (Alternative Investment Fund Managers) (Amendment) Regulations 2014 (S.I. No. 379 of 2014) (the "Amending Regulations") transpose the requirements of the Credit Ratings Agencies Directive

(2013/14/EU) ("CRAD") into Irish law. CRAD aims to restrict the reliance on ratings provided by credit rating agencies and to clarify the obligations for risk management. In accordance with the Amending Regulations, the CRAD and the Money Market Fund Regulation, notwithstanding anything else in this Prospectus, the Principal Money Manager shall not solely or mechanistically rely on credit ratings in determining the credit quality of an issuer or counterparty.

References to Indexes

Pursuant to Article 3(1)(7)(e) of the Benchmark Regulation, a fund 'uses' an index if it is used for (i) measuring the performance of an investment fund through the index or a combination of indices for the purpose of tracking the return of such index or combination of indices; (ii) defining the asset allocation of a Fund; or (iii) computing performance fees. Any such use will be clearly set out in the profile of a Fund or the Performance Fees section of this Prospectus. The Manager, and the Company have put in place robust written plans in accordance with Article 28(2) of the Benchmark Regulation. The plans detail the actions that will be taken where a particular index used by a Fund in this way materially changes or ceases to be provided or a change of index is instigated by the Manager or the Principal Money Manager. The plans include, where appropriate, details of alternative indices that could be used by a Fund where the index has to be substituted. The Manager, acting in consultation with the Principal Money Manager, may seek to change the Fund's index in various circumstances including where:

- the particular index or index series ceases to be provided or to exist or is materially changed;
- a new index becomes available which supersedes the existing one;
- a new index becomes available which is regarded as the market standard for professional investors in the particular market and/or would be regarded as of greater benefit to the Shareholders than the existing index;
- it becomes difficult to invest in stocks comprised within the particular index;
- the index provider introduces a charge at a level which the Manager or the Principal Money Manager considers too high; or
- the quality (including accuracy and availability of data) of a particular index has, in the opinion of the Manager or the Principal Money Manager, deteriorated.

Any material change to an index which results in a change to the investment objective and/or policy of the relevant Fund will be subject to Shareholder approval.

Indices may also be used for other purposes including, but not limited to, (i) operating as a reference index which the Fund seeks to outperform; and (ii) relative VaR measurement. Where an index is used for the purposes of (i) above this will not constitute use of an index within the meaning of Article 3 (1)(7)(e) of the Benchmark Regulation on the basis that the relevant Fund does not track the return of the index and the index does not determine asset allocation of the Fund. Shareholders should note that the Company and/or its distributors may from time to time refer to other indices in marketing literature or other communications purely for financial or risk comparison purposes. In such cases, it is not an index against which a Fund is managed.

Hedged Classes

A Fund may engage in currency hedging transactions for the purposes of hedging against exchange rate risk within the limits specified by the Central Bank and may use instruments such as forwards and spot foreign exchange transactions which are explained in the section "Investment Techniques and Financial Derivative Instruments" below. Any hedging transaction which may take place will be clearly attributable to the specific Class and the Classes will not be leveraged as a result of such transactions. Currency hedging endeavours to limit any potential currency risk which may arise for those Classes denominated in a Class Currency which is not the Base Currency but also limits any potential gain should the relevant Class Currency rise against the Base Currency.

As appropriate, Classes will be identified as currency hedged Classes for the Fund in which such Class is issued. Where the Company seeks to hedge against currency fluctuations, while not intended, this could

result in over-hedged or under-hedged positions due to external factors outside the control of the Company. However, over-hedged positions will not exceed 105 per cent. of the Net Asset Value of the Class which is to be hedged, unhedged positions will not fall below 95 per cent. of the portion of the Net Asset Value of the Class which is to be hedged and hedged positions will be kept under review on an ongoing basis, at least at the same valuation frequency of the relevant Fund, to ensure that over-hedged positions/ underhedged positions do not exceed/fall below the permitted level disclosed above. Such review will incorporate a procedure to rebalance the hedging arrangements on a regular basis to ensure that any such position stays within the permitted position levels disclosed above and is not carried forward from month to month. The currency exposures of different currency Classes may not be combined or offset and currency exposures of assets of the Fund may not be allocated to separate Share Classes. To the extent that hedging is successful for a particular Class, the performance of the Class is likely to move in line with the performance of the underlying assets, with the result that investors in that Class will not gain/lose if, in the case of currency hedging, the Class currency falls / rises against the Base Currency.

Use of a Subscriptions/Redemptions Account

The Company operates a single, omnibus Subscriptions/Redemptions Account for all of the Funds, in accordance with the Central Bank's guidance relating to umbrella fund cash accounts. Accordingly, monies in the Subscriptions/Redemptions Account are deemed assets of the respective Funds and shall not have the protection of the Investor Money Regulations. It should be noted however that the Depositary will monitor the Subscriptions/Redemptions Account in performing its cash monitoring obligations and ensuring effective and proper monitoring of the Company's cash flows in accordance with its obligations as prescribed under UCITS V.

There nonetheless remains a risk for investors to the extent that monies are held by the Company in the Subscriptions/Redemptions Account for the account of a Fund at a point where such Fund (or another Fund of the Company) becomes insolvent.

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

In respect of dividend income and/or repurchase proceeds being paid out by a Fund and held for any time in the Subscriptions/Redemptions Account such proceeds shall remain an asset of the relevant Fund until such time as the proceeds are released to the investor and during that time the investor will rank as a general unsecured creditor of the Company. For repurchase proceeds this would include, for example, cases where repurchase proceeds are temporarily withheld pending the receipt of any outstanding identity verification documents as may be required by the Company or the Administrator – enhancing the need to address these issues promptly so that the proceeds may be released.

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

Impact of EU Securitisation Rules

It is anticipated that, subject to certain exemptions and transitional provisions, the instruments held by a Fund may constitute Securitisation Positions within the scope of the Securitisation Regulation. In such cases, the Fund will be characterised as an "institutional investor" for the purposes of the Securitisation Regulation and as such shall be directly subject to obligations outlined in the Securitisation Regulation with respect to the relevant Securitisation Positions it holds/proposes to hold. This includes a range of specific due diligence measures that must be considered by the Fund in advance of holding a Securitisation Position. In particular, the Fund will be required to verify that the originator, sponsor or original lender of the Securitisation Position that it proposes to hold is complying with the requirement to retain on an ongoing basis a material net economic interest in the relevant securitisation (the "**Risk Retention Requirement**"). Additionally, where

the Fund is exposed to a Securitisation Position that no longer meets the requirements provided for in the Securitisation Regulation, the Directors and/or their duly appointed delegates shall, acting in the best interests of the investors in the Fund, take corrective action, where appropriate.

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

Risk Factors

The following are the principal risks which may affect the Funds but the list does not purport to be exhaustive and potential investors should be aware that an investment in the Company or any Fund may be exposed to risks of an exceptional nature from time to time:

Investment Risk

Past performance is not necessarily a guide to the future. The price of Shares and the income from them may fall as well as rise and an investor may not recover the full amount invested. There can be no assurance that any Fund will achieve its investment objective or that a Shareholder will recover the full amount invested in a Fund. The capital return and income of each Fund are based on the capital appreciation and income on the securities it holds, less expenses incurred. Therefore, each Fund's return may be expected to fluctuate in response to changes in such capital appreciation or income. As a Dilution Adjustment may be charged on subscriptions and repurchases of Shares, an investment in the Funds should be viewed as a medium to long-term investment.

Prospective Shareholders should note that a Fund's investment policies may not be able to be fully implemented or complied with during the launch and wind-down phase of a Fund when initial investment positions are being established or final positions are being liquidated, as relevant. In addition, in respect of the launch phase of a Fund, the Central Bank permits a Fund other than an Authorised Money Market Fund to derogate from certain of the Regulations for six (6) months from the date of its authorisation, provided that the Fund still observes the principle of risk spreading. In respect of the wind-down phase and in accordance with the terms of this Prospectus and the Articles of Association, Shareholders will be notified in advance of a Fund being wound-down. As a consequence, Shareholders may be exposed to different types of investment risk and may receive a return that is different to the return that would have been received if full compliance with the relevant investment policies and/or Regulations had been maintained (noting that there can be no assurance that any Fund will achieve its investment objective) during the launch and/or wind-down phase of a Fund.

Equity Risk

A Fund other than an Authorised Money Market Fund may invest directly or indirectly in equity securities. The prices of equity securities fluctuate based on changes in a company's financial condition and overall market and economic conditions.

Investing in equity securities may offer a higher rate of return than those investing in short term and longer term debt securities. However, the risks associated with investments in equity securities may also be higher, because the investment performance of equity securities depends upon factors which are difficult to predict. As a result, the market value of the equity securities that it invests in may go down and the relevant Fund may suffer losses. Factors affecting the equity securities are numerous, including but not limited to changes in investment sentiment, political environment, economic environment, and the business and social conditions in local and global marketplace. Securities exchanges typically have the right to suspend or limit

trading in any security traded on the relevant exchange; a suspension will render it impossible to liquidate positions and can thereby expose the relevant Fund to losses.

The value of the equity securities held within an underlying Regulated Collective Investment Scheme is subject to market risk, including changes in economic conditions, growth rates, profits, interest rates and the market's perception of these securities. While offering greater potential for long-term growth, equity securities are more volatile and more risky than some other forms of investment.

Risk of Loss and the Net Asset Value

In the case of all Funds, whether seeking to maintain a stable Net Asset Value per Share or not, an investment in a Fund is neither insured nor guaranteed by any bank, government, government agency or instrumentality, guarantee scheme or any bank guarantee fund which may protect the holders of a bank deposit. Shares of the Company are not bank deposits or obligations of, or guaranteed or endorsed or otherwise supported by the Manager, the Directors, the Principal Money Manager, the Promoter or any of their affiliates nor will they be obliged to do so.

Where disclosed in the relevant 'Investment Policies' section, the Directors will endeavour to maintain a stable Net Asset Value per Income Class Share of the Funds of the Company designated as a Public Debt CNAV MMF or a LVNAV MMF, but there can be no assurance that it will be possible to do so for such Shares. Further details are set out in the section "Determination of the Net Asset Value" below.

The Net Asset Value of the Roll-Up Class Shares of the Funds may vary as the Directors do not seek to maintain a stable Net Asset Value per Roll-Up Class Share. Accordingly, the Net Asset Value per Roll-Up Class Share and the income from the Roll-Up Class Shares may go down as well as up.

The same investment process may be used for Funds that seek to maintain a stable Net Asset Value per Share or a variable Net Asset Value per Share. Whilst the Net Asset Value for such Funds would logically differ where the Manager succeeds in maintaining a stable Net Asset Value, their risk exposure would be nearly identical.

Amortised Cost Method Risk

The Manager will seek to maintain a stable Net Asset Value per Income Class Share of the Funds of the Company designated as a Public Debt CNAV MMF or a LVNAV MMF by, inter alia, using the amortised cost method of valuation. Further information is set out in the section "Determination of the Net Asset Value" below.

In periods of declining short-term interest rates, the inflow of net new money to the Authorised Money Market Funds of the Company from the continuous issue of Shares will likely be invested in portfolio instruments producing lower yields than the balance of those Funds' portfolio, thereby reducing the current yield of the relevant Funds. In periods of rising interest rates, the opposite can be true.

Political Risks

The value of the Company's assets may be affected by uncertainties such as political developments, changes in government policies, taxation, currency repatriation restrictions and restrictions on foreign investment in some of the countries in which the Company may invest.

Interest Rate Risk

The Funds that invest in bonds and other fixed income securities may decline in value if interest rates change. In general, the prices of debt securities rise when interest rates fall and fall when interest rates rise. Longer term obligations are usually more sensitive to interest rate changes.

Currency Risks

The investments of a Fund, and of the underlying Regulated Collective Investment Schemes in which a Fund may invest, may be acquired in a wide range of currencies and performance may be strongly influenced by movements in exchange rates because currency positions may not correspond with the investment positions held. A Fund, and the underlying Regulated Collective Investment Schemes in which a Fund invests, may, but is not required to, use hedging and other techniques and instruments to provide protection against

exchange rate risks, subject to the limitations set out in Schedule 2 to this Prospectus, and it may not be possible or practicable to hedge fully against the currency risk exposure. In the case of an Authorised Money Market Fund that invests in assets labelled in a currency other than the Base Currency, it is expected that the currency risk is hedged.

A Fund may issue Classes where the Class Currency is different to the Base Currency of that Fund. In addition, a Fund may invest in assets that are denominated in a currency other than the Base Currency of that Fund. Accordingly, the value of a Shareholder's investment may be affected favourably or unfavourably by fluctuations in the rates of the different currencies. The Company may create hedged currency Classes to hedge the resulting currency exposure back into the Class Currency of the relevant Class. In addition, the Company may hedge the currency exposure arising from investing in assets denominated in a currency other than the Fund's Base Currency. In such cases the relevant Class Currency of the Share Class may be hedged so that the resulting currency exposure will not exceed 105 per cent. or fall below 95 per cent. of the Net Asset Value of the Share Class provided that if this limit is exceeded the Company shall adopt as a priority objective the managing back of the leverage to within these limits. Taking due account of the interests of the Shareholders and provided further that the positions will be reviewed on a monthly basis and any over or under hedged positions will not be carried forward. The costs and gains or losses associated with any hedging transactions for hedged class currencies will accrue solely to the hedged currency class to which they relate. Where hedged currency Classes have been created the Manager will use instruments such as forward currency contracts to hedge the currency exposures implied by the Fund's relevant or appropriate index to the Class Currency of the relevant Share Class. Whilst these hedging strategies are designed to reduce the losses to a Shareholder's investment if the Class Currency of that Class or the currencies of assets which are denominated in currencies other than the Fund's Base Currency fall against that of the Base Currency of the relevant Fund and/or the currencies of the index, the use of hedging strategies may substantially limit holders of Shares in the relevant Class from benefiting if the Class Currency of that Class rises against that of the Base Currency of the relevant Fund and/or the currency in which the assets of the relevant Fund are denominated and/or the currencies of the index. The same applies where the currency exposure due to holding non-Base Currency investments is carried out by a Fund.

Share Class Level Risk

While it is not intended to engage in any material investment management or trading activity at Class level within a Fund, other than for hedging purposes, it should be noted that any such activity may expose the Fund to cross contamination risk as it may not be possible to ensure (contractually or otherwise) that a counterparty's recourse in any such arrangements is limited to the assets of the relevant Class.

Subscription, Repurchase and Conversion Currency Risks

Shares in any Fund may be subscribed for or repurchased in any freely convertible currency not being the Base Currency of the Fund. Similarly, Shareholders may convert Shares in one Fund to Shares in another Fund and the Shares in the two Funds may be denominated in different currencies. The costs of foreign currency exchange transactions and any related gains or losses in connection with any subscription, repurchase or conversion will be borne by the investor.

Foreign Exchange Transaction Risk

Certain Funds may use foreign exchange contracts to alter the currency exposure characteristics of Transferable Securities they hold. Consequently there is a possibility that the performance of a Fund may be strongly influenced by movements in foreign exchange rates because the currency position held by the Fund may not correspond with the securities position.

Credit Risk

The Funds invest in debt instruments, such as notes and bonds. There is a possibility that the issuers of these instruments will be unable to meet interest payments or repay principal. Changes in the financial strength of an issuer may reduce the credit rating of its debt instruments and may affect their value.

Counterparty and Settlement Risks

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

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

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

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

Custody Risks

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

Emerging Market Risk

A portion of the assets of a Fund may be invested in Emerging Markets. The risks involved in Emerging Market investment are likely to exceed the risks of investment in more mature markets. Funds that have a significant exposure to Emerging Markets may only be suitable for well-informed investors. The fundamental risks associated with these markets are summarised below:

Accounting Standards:

In Emerging Markets there is an absence of uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and practices.

Business Risk:

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

Country Risk:

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

Currency Risk:

The currencies in which investments are denominated may be unstable, may be subject to significant depreciation and may not be freely convertible.

Disclosure:

Less complete and reliable fiscal and other information may be available to investors.

Political:

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

Tax:

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

Economic:

Another risk common in Emerging Markets is that the economy is heavily export oriented and, accordingly, is dependent upon international trade. The existence of overburdened infrastructures and obsolete financial systems also presents risks in certain countries.

Regulatory:

Some Emerging Markets may have a lower level of regulation, enforcement of regulations and monitoring of investors' activities than more developed markets.

Legal:

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

Market:

The securities markets of developing countries are not as large as the more established securities markets and have considerably less trading volume, which can result in a lack of liquidity and high price volatility. There may potentially be a high concentration of market capitalisation and trading volume in a small number of issuers representing a limited number of industries as well as a high concentration of investors and financial intermediaries. These factors can adversely affect the timing and pricing of a Fund's acquisition or disposal of securities and consequently may have an adverse impact on the investment performance of the Fund. Settlement of transactions may be subject to delay and administrative uncertainties.

Investing in the securities of issuers operating in those Emerging Markets considered to be frontier emerging markets carries a high degree of risk and special considerations not typically associated with investing in more traditional developed markets. In addition, the risks associated with investing in the securities of issuers operating in Emerging Market countries are magnified when investing in such frontier emerging market countries. These types of investments could be affected by factors not usually associated with investments in more traditional developed markets, including risks associated with expropriation and/or nationalisation, political or social instability, pervasiveness of corruption and crime, armed conflict, the impact on the economy of civil war, religious or ethnic unrest and the withdrawal or non-renewal of any licence enabling a Fund to trade in securities of a particular country, confiscatory taxation, restrictions on transfers of assets, lack of uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, less publicly available financial and other information, diplomatic development which could affect investment in those countries and potential difficulties in enforcing contractual obligations. These risks and special considerations make investments in securities in such frontier emerging market countries highly speculative in nature and, accordingly, an

investment in a Fund's shares must be viewed as highly speculative in nature and may not be suitable for an investor who is not able to afford the loss of their entire investment. To the extent that a Fund invests a significant percentage of its assets in a single frontier emerging market country, a Fund will be subject to heightened risk associated with investing in frontier emerging market countries and additional risks associated with that particular country.

Settlement:

Practices in relation to settlement of securities transactions in Emerging Markets involve higher risks than those in established markets, in part because the Company will need to use counterparties which are less well capitalised. In addition, custody and registration of assets in some countries may be unreliable. Delays in settlement could result in investment opportunities being missed if a Fund is unable to acquire or dispose of a security. The Depositary is responsible for the proper selection and supervision of its correspondent banks in all relevant markets in accordance with Irish law and regulation. In certain Emerging Markets, registrars are not subject to effective government supervision nor are they always independent from issuers. Investors should therefore be aware that the Funds concerned could suffer loss arising from potential registration problems.

Valuation of Unlisted or Unquoted Instruments

A Fund may be permitted to invest some of its assets in unlisted or unquoted instruments. Such investments will be valued at the probable realisation value. Estimates of the fair value of such investments are inherently difficult to establish and are the subject of substantial uncertainty. The valuation of unlisted or unquoted instruments may be determined by a related party to the Principal Money Manager and it may raise an inherent conflict of interest between the involvement of the related party to the Company in determining the valuation price of a Fund's investment and the related party's other responsibilities. As a consequence the fees of the related party, if based on the Net Asset Value of the Fund, will increase as the value of the assets of the Fund increases.

Risks associated with Financial Derivative Instruments

General: While the prudent use of FDI can be beneficial, FDIs also involve risks different from, and in certain cases greater than, the risks presented by more traditional investments. While measures are being introduced under Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 on OTC derivatives, central counterparties and trade repositories ("EMIR") that aim to mitigate risks involved in investing in OTC derivatives and improve transparency, these types of investments continue to present challenges in clearly understanding the nature and level of risks involved. In addition, many of the protections afforded to participants on some recognised exchanges, such as the performance guarantee of an exchange clearing house, might not be available in connection with OTC transactions. Each Fund may enter transactions in OTC markets that expose it to the credit of its counterparties and their ability to satisfy the terms of such contracts. Where the Funds enter into credit default swaps and other swap arrangements and derivative techniques, they will be exposed to the risk that the counterparty may default on its obligations to perform under the relevant contract. In the event of a bankruptcy or insolvency of a counterparty, the Funds could experience delays in liquidating the position and may incur significant losses. There is also a possibility that ongoing derivative transactions will be terminated unexpectedly as a result of events outside the control of the Company, for instance, bankruptcy, supervening illegality or a change in the tax or accounting laws relative to those transactions at the time the agreement was originated.

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

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

Collateral Risk: Collateral or margin may be passed by the Fund to a counterparty or broker in respect of OTC FDI transactions. Assets deposited as collateral or margin with brokers may not be held in segregated accounts by the brokers and may therefore become available to the creditors of such brokers in the event of their insolvency or bankruptcy. Alternatively, possession of posted collateral may be maintained within the Depository's custodial network pursuant to a collateral control arrangement and subject to a security interest in favour of the counterparty whereby, in the event of a default, the collateral is transferred into the possession of the counterparty. Although only the amount of margin required to meet the relevant outstanding obligations should be transferred to the counterparty in the event of a default, there is a risk that this arrangement could result in a default in a single transaction bringing all the assets that are the subject of the collateral control arrangement into the possession of the counterparty and there could be operational challenges in recovering the portion of the assets that belong to the Fund and this scenario could result in losses for the Fund.

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

Authorised Money Market Funds Risk

Investors should note that subscription for Shares in an Authorised Money Market Fund is not the same as making a deposit with a bank or other deposit taking body. The value of the Shares in the relevant Authorised Money Market Fund is not insured or guaranteed, and the Fund does not rely on external support for guaranteeing the liquidity of the Fund or stabilising the Net Asset Value per Share. Investment in an Authorised Money Market Fund involves certain investment risks, including the possible fluctuation and/or loss of principal.

Non-Money Market Funds Risk

Funds that fall outside the scope of the Money Market Fund Regulation may invest in assets that are not as restricted as that of an Authorised Money Market Fund and it may therefore not be suitable for investors seeking the liquidity and return profile of an Authorised Money Market Fund. While such Funds may seek to invest in liquid securities with the aim of achieving stability of capital and income, the amount invested in Shares may fluctuate up or down and an investment in such Funds involves certain investment risks (some of which may not be associated with Authorised Money Market Funds), including the possible loss of principal.

LVNAV MMF Risk

Under the Money Market Fund Regulation, LVNAV MMFs are permitted to value assets on the amortised cost method in respect of assets that have a residual maturity of up to 75 days and where the Net Asset Value calculated on the basis of the mark to market or mark to model valuation (the "Market Valuation") of such assets do not deviate from the amortised cost valuation by more than 0.10 per cent.. Where the value of such assets deviate by more than 0.10 per cent. they are required to be valued using the Market Valuation, which may impact on the ability of a Fund to offer a stable Net Asset Value per Share.

LVNAV MMFs are also permitted to issue and repurchase Shares at a stable Net Asset Value per Share, except in circumstances where the Net Asset Value per Share calculated in accordance with the Market Valuation deviates from the amortised valuation by more than 0.20 per cent., in which case the following issue and repurchase of Shares is required to be undertaken at the Market Valuation. In the case of repurchases, this may result in more Shares being repurchased to satisfy the repurchase request (where the repurchase requests is expressed in value terms) or less repurchase proceeds being paid (where the repurchase request relates to a certain number of Shares) than would have been the case had the repurchase been effected at a stable Net Asset Value per Share.

Automatic Conversion Risk

Both LVNAV MMFs and Public Debt CNAV MMFs are required to take certain action in line with the liquidity management procedures of the Manager where the daily and/or weekly maturing assets of the Fund fall below the thresholds provided for in the Money Market Fund Regulation. Such action includes but is not limited to consideration of suspension of repurchases for a period of up to 15 Business Days. In the event that within a period of 90 days, the total duration of the suspension exceeds 15 days, a LVNAV MMF or a Public Debt CNAV MMF shall automatically cease to be a Public Debt CNAV MMF or LVNAV MMF and become a VNAV MMF, in which case Shareholders in the relevant Fund will be immediately informed in writing. This will result in the relevant Fund no longer being permitted to value assets on the amortised cost method and issue and repurchase shares at a stable Net Asset Value per Share, which may result in Shareholders looking to repurchase Shares receiving less repurchase proceeds than would have been the case in the event that repurchases were effected at a stable Net Asset Value per Share.

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

Since many FDIs have a leverage component, adverse changes in the value or level of the underlying asset, rate or index can result in a loss substantially greater than the amount invested in the derivative itself. Certain FDIs have the potential for unlimited loss regardless of the size of the initial investment. If there is a default by the other party to any such transaction, there will be contractual remedies; however, exercising such contractual rights may involve delays or costs which could result in the value of the total assets of the related portfolio being less than if the transaction had not been entered. The swap market has grown substantially in recent years with a large number of banks and investment banking firms acting both as principals and as agents utilising standardised swap documentation. As a result, the swap market has become liquid but there can be no assurance that a liquid secondary market will exist at any specified time for any particular swap. Derivatives do not always perfectly or even highly correlate or track the value of the securities, rates or indices they are designed to track. Consequently, the Company's use of derivative techniques may not always be an effective means of, and sometimes could be counter-productive to, the Company's investment objective. An adverse price movement in a derivative position may require cash payments of variation margin by the Company that might in turn require, if there is insufficient cash available in the portfolio, the sale of the Company's investments under disadvantageous conditions. Also, there are legal risks involved in using FDIs which may result in loss due to the unexpected application of a law or regulation or because contracts are not legally enforceable or documented correctly.

Efficient portfolio management risk and Securities Financing Transactions

The Principal Money Manager (or its duly appointed delegate) may, on behalf of a Fund other than an Authorised Money Market Fund, engage in Securities Financing Transactions relating to Transferable Securities, money market instruments and/or other financial instruments (including FDI) in which they invest for efficient portfolio management purposes. The Principal Money Manager and/or its duly appointed delegate on behalf of an Authorised Money Market Fund may utilise derivatives for hedging purposes and engage in repurchase agreements for liquidity management on a temporary basis and reverse repurchase agreements for investment purposes, both of which constitute Securities Financing Transactions. Many of the risks attendant in utilising derivatives, as disclosed in the section entitled "Risks associated with Financial Derivative Instruments" above, will be equally relevant when employing such Efficient Portfolio Management Techniques and Securities Financing Transactions. In particular, attention is drawn to credit, counterparty risks and collateral risks outlined in the section entitled "Risks associated with Financial Derivative Instruments" above. Investors should also be aware that from time to time, a Fund may engage with repurchase/reverse repurchase agreement counterparties and/or securities lending agents (where permitted) that are related parties to the Depositary or other service providers of the Company. Such engagement may on occasion cause a conflict of interest with the role of the Depositary or other service provider in respect of the Company. Please refer to section entitled "Conflicts of Interest" below for further details on the conditions applicable to any such related party transactions. The identity of any such related parties will be specifically identified in the Company's semi-annual and annual reports.

Securities Financing Transactions create several risks for the Company and its investors, including

counterparty risk if the counterparty to a Securities Financing Transaction defaults on its obligation to return assets equivalent to the ones provided to it by the relevant Fund and liquidity risk if the Fund is unable to liquidate collateral provided to it to cover a counterparty default.

Repurchase & Reverse Repurchase Agreements: Subject to the Regulations, a Fund may enter into repurchase agreements. If the other party to a repurchase agreement should default, the Fund might suffer a loss to the extent that the proceeds from the sale of the underlying securities and other collateral held by the Fund in connection with the refuted repurchase agreement are less than the repurchase price. In addition, in the event of bankruptcy or similar proceedings of the other party to the repurchase agreement or its failure to repurchase the securities as agreed, the Fund could suffer losses, including loss of interest on or principal of the security and costs associated with delay and enforcement of the repurchase agreement. A bankruptcy court may determine that the securities do not belong to the Fund and order that the securities be sold to pay off the seller's debt.

Where a Fund enters into stocklending 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 Principal Money Manager or the 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 stocklending arrangements is the insolvency of the borrower. In this event the Company could experience delays in recovering its securities and such event could possibly result in capital losses.

Securities Lending Risk: A Fund, other than an Authorised Money Market Fund, may lend its portfolio securities to broker-dealers and banks in order to generate additional income for that Fund. In the event of bankruptcy or other default of a borrower of portfolio securities a Fund could experience both delays in liquidating the loan collateral or recovering the loaned securities and losses. Such losses might include (a) possible declines in the value of the collateral or in the value of the securities loaned during the period which the Fund seeks to enforce its rights thereto, (b) possible diminished levels of income and lack of access to income during this period, and (c) expenses of enforcing its rights. In accordance with the provisions set out in Schedule VII, acceptable collateral may include, but is not limited to, cash, sovereign debt, equities, certificates of deposit and gilts.

The Manager and its agents, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, employ a number of controls in order to manage the risk associated with its securities lending programme. In particular, loans must be collateralised at a minimum of 100 per cent. of the market value of the loans – higher collateral amounts may be required depending on the type of collateral received and other loan characteristics. The Company's lending agents have also agreed to cover any collateral shortfalls in circumstances where a borrower defaults. The Manager or its agents will also monitor the creditworthiness of the borrowers. Although not a principal investment strategy, there are no limits specified in the Regulations in relation to the total amount of assets that a Fund may commit to securities lending activities.

Collateral Risk: Collateral or margin may be passed by the Fund, other than an Authorised Money Market Fund, to a counterparty or broker in respect of OTC FDI transactions or Securities Financing Transactions. Assets deposited as collateral or margin with brokers may not be held in segregated accounts by the brokers and may therefore become available to the creditors of such brokers in the event of their insolvency or bankruptcy. Where collateral is posted to a counterparty or broker by way of title transfer, the collateral may be re-used by such counterparty or broker for their own purpose, thus exposing the Fund to additional risk.

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

Risks Associated with Futures and Options

Certain Funds may from time to time use both exchange-traded and over the counter futures and options as part of their investment policy or for hedging purposes. These instruments are highly volatile, involve certain special risks and expose investors to a high risk of loss. Certain of the instruments in which a Fund may invest are sensitive to interest rates and foreign exchange rates, which means that their value and, consequently, the Net Asset Value, will fluctuate as interest and/or foreign exchange rates fluctuate.

The low initial margin deposits normally required to establish a futures position permit a high degree of leverage. As a result, a relatively small movement in the price of a futures contract may result in a profit or a loss which is high in proportion to the amount of funds actually placed as initial margin and may result in unquantifiable further loss exceeding any margin deposited. Further, when used for hedging purposes there may be an imperfect correlation between these instruments and the investments or market sectors being hedged. Transactions in OTC derivatives may involve additional risk as there is no exchange or market on which to close out an open position. It may be impossible to liquidate an existing position, to assess or value a position or to assess the exposure to risk. Warrants give a Fund the right to subscribe to or purchase securities in which a Fund may invest. The underlying security may be subject to market volatility thus rendering an investment in a warrant a higher risk than an investment in an equity security.

Reinvestment of cash collateral risk

As a Fund may reinvest cash collateral received, subject to the conditions and within the limits laid down by the Central Bank and the Money Market Fund Regulation in the case of Authorised Money Market Funds, a Fund reinvesting cash collateral will be exposed to the risk associated with such investments, such as failure or default of the issuer of the relevant security or the relevant counterparty on its obligations under the relevant contract. Many of the risks set out above will apply equally to the reinvestment of collateral, including but not limited to, the risks outlined in the sections entitled "Counterparty and Settlement Risks", "Risks associated with investment in other collective investment schemes" and "Fixed Income Risk".

Paying Agent Risk

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

Risks associated with investment in other collective investment schemes

Each Fund may invest in one or more collective investment schemes including schemes managed by the Manager and/or affiliates of the Manager (each an "**Underlying Fund**"). As a shareholder of an Underlying Fund, a Fund would bear, along with other shareholders, its *pro rata* portion of the expenses of the Underlying Fund, including management and/or other fees. These fees would be in addition to the management fees and other expenses which a Fund bears directly in connection with its own operations.

The Markets and Instruments Traded by the Underlying Funds May Be Illiquid

At various times, the markets for securities purchased or sold by the Underlying Funds may be "thin" or illiquid, making purchases or sales at desired prices or in desired quantities difficult or impossible. This may make it impossible at times for the Underlying Funds to liquidate positions, honour requests for repurchase, or make repurchase payments.

Insolvency Risk

The default or insolvency or other business failure of any issuer of securities held by an Underlying Fund or of any counterparty of an Underlying Fund could have an adverse effect on the relevant Fund's performance and its ability to achieve its investment objectives.

Risks of Global Investing

The Underlying Funds may invest in various securities markets throughout the world. As a result, the Funds will be subject to risks relating to the possible imposition of withholding taxes on income received from or gains with respect to such securities. In addition, certain of these markets involve certain factors not typically associated with investing in established securities markets, including risks relating to: (i) differences between markets, including potential price volatility in and relative liquidity of some foreign securities markets; (ii)

the absence of uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, practices and disclosure requirements and less government supervision and regulation; and (iii) certain economic and political risks, including potential exchange control regulations and potential restrictions on foreign investment and repatriation of capital.

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

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

Underlying Funds may be leveraged or unleveraged. The use of leverage, including the use of borrowed funds and investments in FDI, creates special risks and may significantly increase the investment risk of the Underlying Funds. Leverage creates an opportunity for greater yield and total return but, at the same time, will increase the Underlying Funds' exposure to capital risk and interest costs. The level of interest rates generally, and the rates at which such funds may be borrowed in particular, could affect the operating results of the relevant Fund.

Fixed Income Risk

Investment in fixed income securities is subject to interest rate, sector, security and credit risks. Lower-rated securities will usually offer higher yields than higher-rated securities to compensate for the reduced creditworthiness and increased risk of default that these securities carry. Lower-rated securities generally tend to reflect short-term corporate and market developments to a greater extent than higher-rated securities which respond primarily to fluctuations in the general level of interest rates. There are fewer investors in lower-rated securities and it may be harder to buy and sell such securities at an optimum time. The volume of transactions effected in certain international bond markets may be appreciably below that of the world's largest markets, such as the United States. Accordingly, a Fund's investment in such markets may be less liquid and their prices may be more volatile than comparable investments in securities trading in markets with larger trading volumes. Moreover, the settlement periods in certain markets may be longer than in others which may affect portfolio liquidity. Investment grade securities may be subject to the risk of being downgraded to a rating that is below investment grade. Shareholders should note that where investment grade securities are downgraded to a rating that is below investment grade after acquisition, there is no specific requirement to sell such securities unless otherwise stated in the investment policy outlined of the Fund. In the event of such downgrading, the Principal Money Manager or its duly appointed delegates will in accordance with the internal credit quality assessment procedure of the Manager (where appropriate) promptly analyse such securities and the financials of the issuer of such securities to determine the action to be taken (i.e. hold, reduce or buy).

Many fixed income securities especially those issued at high interest rates provide that the issuer may repay them early. Issuers often exercise this right when interest rates decline. Accordingly, holders of securities that are pre-paid may not benefit fully from the increase in value that other fixed income securities experience when rates decline. Furthermore, in such a scenario a Fund may re-invest the proceeds of the pay-off at the then current yields, which will be lower than those paid by the security that was paid off. Pre-payments may

cause losses on securities purchased at a premium, and unscheduled pre-payments, which will be made at par, will cause a Fund to experience loss equal to any unamortized premium.

An investment in sovereign debt securities, including, but not limited to, those issued by sovereign / government bodies of countries in the Eurozone, may be subject to credit and / or default risks. Particularly high (or increasing) levels of government fiscal deficit and / or high levels of government debts, amongst other factors, may adversely affect the credit rating of such sovereign debt securities and may lead to market concerns of higher default risk. In the unlikely event of downgrading or default, the value of such securities may be adversely affected resulting in the loss of some or all of the sums invested in such securities.

Credit Ratings Risk

The ratings of fixed-income securities by Moody's and Standard & Poor's are a generally accepted barometer of credit risk. They are, however, subject to certain limitations from an investor's standpoint. The rating on an issuer or a security is heavily weighted by past performance and does not necessarily reflect probable future conditions. There is frequently a lag between the time the rating is assigned and the time it is updated. In addition, there may be varying degrees of difference in credit risk of securities within each rating category. In the event of a down-grading of the credit rating of a security or an issuer relating to a security, the value of a Fund investing in such security may be adversely affected.

Other Risks – Umbrella Structure of the Company and Cross Liability Risk

Each Fund will be responsible for paying its fees and expenses regardless of the level of its profitability. The Company is an umbrella fund with segregated liability between Funds and as at the date of this Prospectus, the Company comprises four funds. Under Irish law the Company generally will not be liable as a whole to third parties and there generally will not be the potential for cross liability between the Funds. Notwithstanding the foregoing, there can be no assurance that, should an action be brought against the Company in the courts of another jurisdiction, the segregated nature of the Funds would necessarily be upheld. As at the date of this Prospectus the Directors are not aware of any such existing or contingent liabilities.

Depositary Risk

If a Fund invests in assets that are financial instruments that may be held in custody ("**Custody Assets**"), the Depositary is required to perform full safekeeping functions and will be liable for any loss of such assets held in custody unless it can prove that the loss has arisen as a result of an external event beyond its reasonable control, the consequences of which would have been unavoidable despite all reasonable efforts to the contrary. In the event of such a loss (and the absence of proof of the loss being caused by such an external event), the Depositary

is required to return identical assets to those lost or a corresponding amount to the Fund without undue delay. If a Fund invests in assets that are not financial instruments that may be held in custody ("**Non-Custody Assets**"), the Depositary is only required to verify the Fund's ownership of such assets and to maintain a record of those assets which the Depositary is satisfied that the Fund holds ownership of. In the event of any loss of such assets, the Depositary will only be liable to the extent the loss has occurred due to its negligent or intentional failure to properly fulfil its obligations pursuant to the Depositary Agreement.

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

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

perspective, expose the Fund to a greater degree of risk than Custody Assets, such as publicly traded equities and bonds.

Operational Risks (including Cyber and Data Security)

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

As part of its management services, the Manager (and its delegates) may process, store and/or transmit electronic information, including information relating to the transactions of the Funds and personally identifiable information of the Shareholders. Similarly, service providers of the Manager and of the Company, especially the Administrator, may process, store and transmit such information. The Manager (and its delegates), Administrator and Depositary (and their respective groups) each maintain information technology systems which each service provider believes are reasonably designed to protect such information and prevent data loss and security breaches. However, like any other system, these systems cannot provide absolute security.

The techniques used to obtain unauthorised access to data, disable or degrade service, or sabotage systems change frequently and may be difficult to detect for long periods of time. Hardware or software acquired from third parties may contain defects in design or manufacture or other problems that could unexpectedly compromise information security. Network connected services provided by third parties to the Manager (and its delegates) may be susceptible to compromise, leading to a breach of the Manager's (and its delegates') network. The Manager's (and its delegates') systems or facilities may be susceptible to employee error or malfeasance, government surveillance, or other security threats. On-line services provided by the Manager (and its delegates) to the Shareholders may also be susceptible to compromise.

The service providers of the Manager and the Company are subject to the same electronic information security threats as the Manager. If the Manager or the service provider fails to adopt or adhere to adequate data security policies, or in the event of a breach of its networks, information relating to the transactions of the Company and personally identifiable information of the Shareholders may be lost or improperly accessed, used or disclosed.

Notwithstanding the existence of policies and procedures designed to detect and prevent such breaches and ensure the security, integrity and confidentiality of such information as well as the existence of business continuity and disaster recovery measures designed to mitigate any such breach or disruption at the level of the Company and its delegates, the loss or improper access, use or disclosure of proprietary information may cause the Manager or a Fund to suffer, among other things, financial loss, the disruption of its business, liability to third parties, regulatory intervention or reputational damage. Any of the foregoing events could have a material adverse effect on the relevant Fund and the Shareholders' investments therein.

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

Information and Data from Third Parties

The Manager and the Principal Money Manager (and its duly appointed delegates) are each dependent upon information and data from third parties (which may include providers for research, reports, screenings, ratings and/or analysis such as index providers and consultants) and such information or data may be incomplete, inaccurate or inconsistent. In particular, there are limitations to the availability and the quality of sustainability related data.

Sustainable Finance Regulation

The EU has created a financial policy framework of regulatory measures aimed at mobilising finance for sustainable growth and channelling private investment to the transition to a climate-neutral economy (the "EU Sustainable Finance Action Plan"). Pursuant to the EU Sustainable Finance Action Plan, the EU is introducing new sustainable finance regulations, including SFDR, as well as making sustainability related

updates to existing regulation (“**Sustainable Finance Regulations**”). The Sustainable Finance Regulations are being introduced on a phased basis and some elements, such as regulatory technical standards, are subject to implementation delays.

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

Unlisted Securities

Where permitted, a Fund may invest in unlisted securities. In general there is less governmental regulation and supervision of transactions in the unlisted securities markets than for transactions entered into on organised exchanges. In addition, many of the protections afforded to participants on some organised exchanges, such as the performance guarantee of an exchange clearing house, may not be available in connection with unlisted securities. Therefore, any Fund investing in unlisted securities will be subject to the risk that its direct counterparty will not perform its obligations under the transactions and that the Fund will sustain losses.

Concentration Risk

The investments of certain Funds may be concentrated in a single market or country. A Fund which pursues a concentrated investment strategy may be subject to a greater degree of volatility and risk than a Fund following a more diversified strategy. To the extent that a Fund concentrates its investments in a particular market or country, its investments may become more susceptible to fluctuations in value resulting from adverse economic or business conditions in that market or country. As a consequence, the aggregate return of the Fund may be adversely affected by the unfavourable developments in that particular market or country in which the Fund invests.

Investing through Stock Connect

If a Fund is permitted by its investment policy to invest on a regulated market in China, there are various means of the Fund creating exposure, including using American depositary receipts and H shares (which are shares of a company incorporated in the Chinese mainland that are listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange). A Fund may also invest in certain eligible securities (“Stock Connect Securities”) that are listed and traded on the Shanghai Stock Exchange (“SSE”) through the Hong Kong – Shanghai Stock Connect program or the Shenzhen Stock Exchange (“SZSE”) through the Hong Kong - Shenzhen Stock Connect program (“Stock Connect”). The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (“SEHK”), SSE, Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited (“HKSCC”) and China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited (“China Clear”) originally developed Stock Connect as a securities trading and clearing program to establish mutual market access between SEHK and SSE. The program was subsequently extended to establish mutual market access between SEHK and SZSE. Unlike other means of foreign investment in Chinese securities, investors in Stock Connect Securities are not subject to individual investment quotas or licensing requirements. Additionally, no lock-up periods or restrictions apply to the repatriation of principal and profits.

However, a number of restrictions apply to Stock Connect trading that could affect a Fund’s investments and returns. For example, the home market’s laws and rules apply to investors in the Stock Connect program. This means that investors in Stock Connect Securities are generally subject to PRC securities regulations, disclosure requirements of the China A shares market, and SSE or SZSE listing and trading rules as appropriate, among other restrictions. Any changes in laws, regulations, rules and policies of the China A shares market may affect the trading of a Fund. Further, an investor may not dispose of its Stock Connect Securities which were purchased through the Stock Connect by any means other than through Stock Connect, in accordance with applicable rules. Although individual investment quotas do not apply, Stock Connect participants are subject to daily investment quotas, which could restrict or preclude a Fund’s ability to invest in Stock Connect Securities. A purchase order that has been submitted but not yet executed may be rejected although a purchase order that has been submitted and accepted will be processed regardless of the daily investment quotas being used up; sell orders are not affected by daily investment quotas. Trading China A

shares through the Stock Connect program is subject to risks relating to applicable trading, clearance and settlement procedures in the PRC.

Not all China A shares can be traded through Stock Connect. Currently, the scope of Stock Connect includes all constituent stocks of the SSE 180 Index, the SSE 380 Index, the SZSE Component Index, the SZSE Small/Mid Cap Innovation Index (with market capitalization of RMB 6 billion or above) as well as all China A shares dual-listed on either the SSE or SZSE and the SEHK, except for listed shares which are not traded in RMB and/or which are under 'risk alert' or under delisting arrangements. Investors should note that a security may be recalled from the scope of Stock Connect as set out below. This may adversely affect a 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. It is expected that the list of eligible securities will be subject to review and may change.

Under the current mainland China rules, where a Fund holds or controls 5 per cent. or more of the shares of a company listed on either the SSE or SZSE, the Fund must disclose its interest within three working days and will (i) be unable to trade the shares of that company during that time and (ii) be subject to restrictions on the retention of any profits made from the disposal of those shares within six (6) months of their purchase. The Fund will also be required to make this disclosure within three working days every time a change in its shareholding reaches 5 per cent. From the day the disclosure obligation arises to three working days after the disclosure is made, the Fund may not trade the shares of that company.

Foreign shareholding restrictions are also applicable to China A shares. Overseas investors holding China A shares via Stock Connect are subject to the following restrictions (i) shares held by a single foreign investor (such as a Fund) investing in a listed company must not exceed 10 per cent. of the total issued shares of such listed company; and (ii) total A Shares held by all foreign investors (i.e. Hong Kong and overseas investors) who make investments in a listed company must not exceed 30 per cent. of the total issued shares of such listed company. If the aggregate foreign shareholding exceeds the 30 per cent. restriction, the foreign investors would be required to unwind their positions on the excessive shareholding according to a last-in-first-out basis within five trading days.

Each of the SEHK, SSE and SZSE reserves the right to suspend trading if necessary for ensuring an orderly and fair market and that risks are managed prudently. Consent from the relevant regulator would be sought before a suspension is triggered. Where a suspension is effected, a Fund's ability to access the PRC market (and hence its ability to pursue its investment strategy) will be adversely affected.

Trading in securities through the Stock Connect may be subject to clearing and settlement risk. In the unlikely event that ChinaClear defaults on its obligation to deliver securities / make payment, a Fund may suffer delays in recovering its losses or may not be able to fully recover its losses. Please refer to the risks headed "Risk of HKSCC default" for greater detail.

The recalling of eligible stocks and trading restrictions

A stock may be recalled from the scope of eligible stocks for trading via Stock Connect for various reasons, and in such event the stock can only be sold but is restricted from being bought. This may affect the investment portfolio or strategies of the Principal Money Manager (or its duly appointed delegate).

Under Stock Connect, a Fund will only be allowed to sell China A shares but restricted from further buying if: (i) the China A share subsequently ceases to be a constituent stock of the relevant indices; (ii) the China A share is subsequently listed as "risk alert"; (iii) the corresponding H share of the China A share subsequently ceases to be traded on SEHK; and/or (iv) in respect of SZSE shares only, such shares, based on any subsequent periodic review, are determined to have a market capitalisation of less than RMB 6 billion. Investors should also note that daily price fluctuation limits (+10 per cent./-10 per cent.) apply to China A shares and may result in the suspension of trading on that day.

Risk of HKSCC default

A failure or delay by the HKSCC in the performance of its obligations may result in a failure of settlement, or the loss, of Stock Connect Securities and/or monies in connection with them and a Fund and its investors

may suffer losses as a result. Neither a Fund nor the Manager shall be responsible or liable for any such losses.

Because HKSCC is only a nominee holder and not the beneficial owner of Stock Connect Shares, in the unlikely event that HKSCC becomes subject to winding up proceedings in Hong Kong, investors should note that Stock Connect Shares will not be regarded as part of the general assets of HKSCC available for distribution to creditors even under mainland China law.

Ownership of Stock Connect Shares

HKSCC is the “nominee holder” of the Stock Connect Securities acquired by Hong Kong and overseas investors through the Stock Connect. Foreign Investors like a Fund investing through the Stock Connect holding the Stock Connect Shares through HKSCC are the beneficial owners of the assets and are therefore eligible to exercise their rights through the nominee. Stock Connect Shares are uncertificated and are held by HKSCC for its account holders. Physical deposit and withdrawal of Stock Connect Shares are not available currently for a Fund. Hong Kong and overseas investors such as a Fund can only hold Stock Connect Securities through their brokers/custodians. Their ownership of such is reflected in their brokers/custodians’ own records such as client statements.

According to existing mainland China practices, a Fund as a beneficial owner of China A shares traded via Stock Connect cannot appoint proxies to attend shareholders’ meetings on its behalf.

Tax Risks

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

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

Taxation

Potential investors’ attention is drawn to the taxation risks associated with investing in the Company as to which see the section entitled “Taxation.”

Withholding Tax Risk

The income and gains of each Fund from its securities and assets may suffer withholding tax which may not be reclaimable in the countries where such income and gain arise.

FATCA

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

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

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

CRS

Ireland has provided for the implementation of CRS through section 891F of the TCA and the enactment of the Returns of Certain Information by Reporting Financial Institutions Regulations 2015 (the "**CRS Regulations**").

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

The Company is a reporting financial institution for CRS purposes and will be required to comply with the Irish CRS obligations. In order to satisfy its CRS obligations, the Company will require its investors to provide certain information in respect of their tax residence and may, in some cases, require information in relation to the tax residence of the beneficial owners of the investor. The Company, or a person appointed by the Company, will report the information required to Irish Revenue by 30 June in the year following the year of assessment for which a return is due. Irish Revenue will share the appropriate information with the relevant tax authorities in participating jurisdictions.

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

Subscriptions/Redemptions Account

The Company operates a Subscriptions/Redemptions Account for all of the Funds. Please refer to section entitled "Use of a Subscription/Redemptions Account" above for further details on the risks applicable to any such Subscriptions/Redemptions Account.

Status of Redeeming Investors

Shareholders will be removed from the share register upon the repurchase proceeds being paid. Insofar as investors remain as Shareholders until such time as the relevant Net Asset Value has been calculated and the register updated, investors will be treated as creditors for the repurchase proceeds, rather than Shareholders from the relevant Dealing Day, and will rank accordingly in the priority of the relevant Fund's creditors. Furthermore, during this period, investors will have no rights as Shareholders under the Articles of Association, except the right to receive their repurchase proceeds and any dividend which has been declared in respect of their Shares prior to the relevant Dealing Day, and in particular, will not have the right to receive notice of, attend or vote at any class or general meetings.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE COMPANY

Determination of the Net Asset Value

The Shares of each Fund will be valued in the manner set out below:

The Net Asset Value of the Shares shall be expressed in the Base Currency of each Fund as a per Share figure. The Net Asset Value per Share in the Fund on a Dealing Day shall be calculated by 2.30 pm (Irish time) on the following Business Day, using the methodologies described below.

The procedures and methodology for calculating the Net Asset Value per Share are summarised below:

- (a) In determining the Net Value Asset Value per Share in a Fund the securities of a Fund which are normally listed, traded or dealt on a Regulated Market shall be valued at the closing or last known market price which for the purposes of the Company shall be understood to mean the last traded price as at the close of business on the Regulated Market which in the opinion of the Manager is the principal Regulated Market for such securities. For Authorised Money Market Funds, assets will be valued at the more prudent side of bid and offer unless the asset can be closed at mid market.

Securities listed or traded on a Regulated Market but acquired or traded at a premium or at a discount outside or off the relevant market may be valued taking into account the level of premium or discount at the date of the valuation. The Depositary must ensure that the adoption of such a procedure is justifiable in the context of establishing the probable realisation value of the security.

- (b) In the case of any security which is not listed, traded or dealt on a Regulated Market or the market price is unrepresentative or not available the value of such security shall be its probable realisation value as at the close of business which must be estimated with care and in good faith and shall be determined by a competent person appointed by the Manager approved for the purpose by the Depositary and in the case of an Authorised Money Market Fund, such probable realisation value shall be determined in accordance with Article 29(4) of the Money Market Fund Regulation. Where reliable market quotations are not available for fixed income securities, the value of such securities may be determined using matrix methodology compiled by the Directors or competent person, who is approved for the purpose by the Depositary, whereby such securities are valued by reference to the valuation of other securities which are comparable in rating, yield, due date and other characteristics.
- (c) Cash, deposits and similar investments will be valued at their face value with interest accrued where applicable.
- (d) Exchange-traded derivative instruments shall be valued at the settlement price as determined by the relevant market and if a settlement price is not available shall be valued in accordance with (b) above.
- (e) Investments in collective investment schemes will be valued at the latest available net asset value per unit or latest bid price as published by the relevant collective investment scheme or if listed or traded on a Regulated Market, in accordance with (a) above.
- (f) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs (a) to (e) above the Directors may, in order to achieve a stable Net Asset Value per Share, value investments as follows:-
 - (i) for a Fund which is authorised as a Public Debt CNAV MMF, using the amortised cost method in accordance with Article 29(6) of the Money Market Fund Regulation; and
 - (ii) for a Fund which is authorised as a LVNAV MMF, using amortised cost method in accordance with Article 29(7) of the Money Market Fund Regulation.

The Directors may, in accordance with Article 33(2) of the Money Market Fund Regulation, use such values to calculate the subscription price and repurchase price.

- (g) Notwithstanding the generality of the foregoing, the Manager may with the approval of the Depositary adjust the value of any investment if they consider that such adjustment is required to reflect the fair value in the context of currency, marketability, dealing costs and/or such other considerations which are deemed relevant. The rationale for adjusting the value must be clearly documented.
- (h) If the Manager deems it necessary, a specific investment may be valued under an alternative method of valuation approved by the Depositary and the rationale/methodologies used must be clearly documented.

The valuation point for Russell Investments Sterling Liquidity Fund, the Russell Investments Euro Liquidity Fund and the Russell Investments Euro Cash Collateral Fund is 12pm (Irish time) on the relevant Dealing Day and for the Russell Investments US Dollar Cash Fund II is 1pm (Irish time) on the relevant Dealing Day.

Any liabilities of the Company that are not attributable to any Fund shall be allocated amongst the Funds based on their respective Net Asset Values or on any other basis approved by the Depositary having taken into account the nature of the liabilities.

Each of the Funds is made up of more than one Class of Shares as set out in Schedule II. The Net Asset Value of each Class shall be determined by calculating the amount of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund attributable to each Class. The amount of the Net Asset Value of a Fund attributable to a Class shall be determined by establishing the number of Shares in issue in the Class, by allocating certain Class expenses and fees to the Class and making appropriate adjustments to take account of distributions paid out of the Fund, if applicable, and apportioning the Net Asset Value of the Fund accordingly. The Net Asset Value per Share of a Class shall be calculated by dividing the Net Asset Value of the Class by the number of shares in issue in that Class. Class expenses or management fees or charges not attributable to a particular Class may be allocated amongst the Classes based on their respective Net Asset Values or any other reasonable basis approved by the Depositary and having taken into account the nature of the fees and charges. Class expenses or management fees relating specifically to a Class will be charged to that Class. In the event that Classes of Shares within a Fund are issued which are priced in a currency other than the Base Currency for that Fund currency conversion costs will be borne by that Class. Any liabilities of the Company which are not attributable to any Fund shall be allocated *pro rata* amongst all of the Funds.

In respect of Russell Investments Sterling Liquidity Fund, Russell Investments U.S. Dollar Cash Fund II, Russell Investments Euro Liquidity Fund and the Russell Investments Euro Cash Collateral Fund, the Net Asset Value per Share it is the intention of the Directors to use the amortised cost method of valuation for all investments (including floating rate investments) with a residual maturity of 75 days or less, in accordance with the requirements of the Money Market Fund Regulation.

Under the amortised cost method, the Fund's investments are valued at their acquisition cost as adjusted for amortisation of premium or accretion of discount rather than at current market value. The Manager shall continually assess this method of valuation and recommend changes, where necessary, to ensure that the Fund's investments will be valued at their fair value as determined in good faith by the Manager. The Manager will monitor the use of the amortised cost method of valuation in order to ensure that this method continues to be in the best interests of the Shareholders and to provide a fair valuation of the investments of a Fund. The Administrator shall review each week any discrepancies between the market value of the assets and the value as determined by the amortised cost method of valuation.

In respect of any Income Class Shares of the Authorised Money Market Funds of the Company designated as LVNAV MMFs or Public Debt CNAV MMFs, the Administrator shall operate procedures aimed at maintaining a stable Net Asset Value per Income Class Share at the Initial Offer Price, which procedures include using the amortised cost method of valuation for all investments as set out above. Although the Directors will endeavour to maintain a stable Net Asset Value per Income Class Share at the Initial Offer Price in the case of Income Class Shares there can be no guarantee that the Net Asset Value will remain stable at the Initial Offer Price following the close of the Initial Offer Period. It may not be possible to maintain a stable Net Asset Value where, for example, there are material discrepancies between the market value of the investments and the amortised cost value as a result of a decline in market value of the investments following investment by the Short-Term Money Market Funds of the Company. Such a decline in market value of the investments may result in the Funds experiencing negative yields (where costs and expenses exceed the income of the relevant Fund) on its investments. In particular, LVNAV MMFs are only permitted to issue and repurchase at the Initial Offer Price in certain circumstances as set out in further detail in "LVNAV MMF Risk".

As set out above, the Directors will promptly consider the actions necessary to reduce the dilution of the value of Income Class Shares in the Short-Term Money Market Funds of the Company, arising from any discrepancies between the market value and the amortised cost value of the portfolio. For the avoidance of doubt, such action will not constitute the provision of financial assistance, either directly or indirectly, to the Funds by any of the Directors, the Manager, the Promoter, the Principal Money Manager and Distributor or any of their affiliates nor will they be obliged to do so. None of the Directors, the Manager, the Promoter, the Principal Money Manager and Distributor or any of their affiliates will be liable to any Shareholder or

any other party in the event of any direct or indirect loss arising to a Shareholder or any other party resulting from any discrepancies between the market value and the amortised cost value of the portfolio.

The Net Asset Value per Share is the resulting sum rounded to the nearest two decimal places or such other number of decimal places as the Directors may decide, in accordance with the Money Market Fund Regulation (where relevant).

Subscription Price

The Initial Offer Price per Share in each Class during the Initial Offer Period is set out in Schedule II.

The Initial Offer Period for all Classes of Shares identified as “new” in the column of the table in Schedule II headed “Initial Offer Period Status” is currently open and will continue until 1 April 2022 or such other date or dates as the Directors may determine and notify to the Central Bank. Following the Initial Offer Period of any Class of Shares, Shares in that Class will be issued at the relevant Net Asset Value per Share as determined on the Dealing Day on which they are issued. A Dilution Adjustment may be payable on subscriptions. Please refer to the section entitled “Dilution Adjustment” below for further details.

No sales charge will be paid on subscriptions for Shares.

Applications for Shares

Shares in the Funds may be purchased through the Administrator by completing a subscription form. An applicant will be obliged to declare to the Manager, the Administrator and the Distributor at the time of his initial subscription for Shares whether he is an Irish Resident and/or a U.S. Person. The Company, the Manager and the Administrator reserve the right to reject in whole or in part any application for Shares. Subscription applications may be received by facsimile or by electronic means in accordance with the Central Bank’s requirements. Where an initial subscription application has been received by facsimile, the original subscription form must be received promptly along with any supporting documentation required to prevent money laundering. Subsequent facsimile subscription requests into a Shareholder’s account may be processed without the need to submit original documentation. Amendments to a Shareholder’s registration details and payment instructions will only be effected upon receipt of original documentation.

Subscriptions for Shares should be made in accordance with the procedures detailed in the subscription form. Subscriptions for a specific number of Shares in Russell Investments Sterling Liquidity Fund, Russell Investments U.S. Dollar Cash Fund II, Russell Investments Euro Liquidity Fund and the Russell Investments Euro Cash Collateral Fund will not generally be accepted by the Administrator unless otherwise instructed to do so by the Manager (or its duly appointed delegate) but will be accepted for all other Funds.

The applicant can purchase Shares at the relevant Net Asset Value per Share of Class in a Fund provided the Administrator has received a properly completed subscription form and subscription monies have been paid to the Subscriptions/Redemptions Account at any time before the relevant Dealing Deadline. The applicant will pay from the subscription monies any foreign exchange costs associated with converting the subscription monies into the Class Currency of the relevant Class of the Fund in which the applicant is investing at prevailing exchange rates. The Manager reserves the right in its sole discretion to require the applicant to indemnify the Company against any losses arising as a result of the Company’s failure to receive payment as required. Provided that a properly completed subscription form and subscription monies have been paid to the Subscriptions/Redemptions Account before the relevant Dealing Deadline for any of the Funds, Shareholders will be entitled to accrue dividends with effect from the relevant Dealing Day. If payment in full has not been received by the Dealing Deadline or within a reasonable time, or in the event of non-clearance of funds, all or part of any allotment of Shares made in respect of such application may be cancelled, or, alternatively, the Administrator may treat the application as an application for such number of Shares as may be purchased with such payment on the Dealing Day next following receipt of payment in full or of cleared funds. In such cases the Company may charge the applicant for any resulting loss incurred by the relevant Fund. The Company reserves the right to charge interest at a reasonable commercial rate on subscriptions which are settled late.

All subscription monies should be paid to the Administrator's account specified in the subscription form.

If the Administrator does not receive a properly completed subscription form and subscription monies by the relevant Dealing Deadline, the applicant will receive the relevant Net Asset Value per Share on the first Dealing Day thereafter on which the Administrator has received the properly completed subscription form and subscription monies by the relevant Dealing Deadline. The Administrator, on an individual basis and with the prior approval of the Manager, as agreed by the Directors, may accept properly completed subscription forms after the relevant Dealing Deadline but before 5 pm (Irish time) if the delay was the result of exceptional circumstances such as electronic or other failure provided that subscription monies are received by close of business.

Contract notes providing details of a trade will normally be issued on the Business Day following the relevant Dealing Day. Statements will be issued to each Shareholder on a monthly basis confirming ownership, that the Shareholder is entered on the Share register and the number of Shares that the Shareholder is credited with in the Share register in respect of each Fund.

The Company will not be registered under the U.S. Investment Company Act of 1940 and the Shares will not be registered under the U.S. Securities Act. Accordingly, the Shares may not be purchased by or for the account of a U.S. Person.

Any Class of Shares may be closed for subscription either temporarily or permanently at the discretion of the Manager. Where an application for Shares is rejected, the subscription monies shall be returned to the applicant within fourteen days of the date of such application at the risk of the applicant and without interest.

Each Shareholder must notify the Administrator in writing of any change in the information contained in the application form (including any change that would make the investor an Irish Resident or a U.S. Person) and furnish the Administrator with whatever additional documents relating to such change as it may request.

Each Shareholder must notify the Administrator in writing of any change in the information contained in the application form (including as to status as an Irish Resident or a U.S. Person) and furnish the Administrator with whatever additional documents relating to such change as it may request. Shareholders are obliged to notify the Company in the event that they become Irish Residents and shall immediately dispose of, or cause to have repurchased, any Shares held by them. Shareholders are further obliged to notify the Company in the event that they become U.S. Persons, in which case they will be obliged to certify that they meet certain requirements or immediately dispose of or cause to have repurchased any Shares held by them.

The Administrator reserves the right to request such information as is necessary to verify the identity of an applicant. In the event that the Administrator requires further proof of the identity of any applicant the Administrator or its agent will contact the applicant on receipt of subscription instructions. In the event of delay or failure by the applicant to produce any information required for verification purposes the Administrator may refuse to accept the application and return all subscription monies at the risk of the applicant and without interest.

Anti-Money Laundering and Counter Terrorist Financing Measures

The Company is regulated by the Central Bank, and must comply with the measures provided for in the Criminal Justice (Money Laundering & Terrorist Financing) Acts 2010 and 2013 which is aimed towards the prevention of money laundering. In order to comply with these anti-money laundering regulations, the Administrator, on the Company's behalf, will require from any subscriber or Shareholder certain verification of the identity information. The Company and the Administrator each reserve the right to request such information as is necessary to verify the identity of an applicant and where applicable, the beneficial owner.

Data Protection

Prospective investors should note that, by virtue of making an investment in the Company and the associated interactions with the Company and its delegates (including completing the subscription form and the recording of electronic communications or phone calls, where applicable), or by virtue of providing the

Company with personal information on individuals connected with the investor (for example directors, trustees, employees, representatives, shareholders, investors, clients, beneficial owners or agents), such individuals will be providing the Company and its delegates with certain personal information which constitutes personal data within the meaning of the Data Protection Legislation. The Company shall act as a data controller in respect of this personal data and its affiliates and delegates, such as the Manager, the Administrator, the Principal Money Manager and the Distributor, may act as data processors (or joint data controllers in some circumstances).

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

All new investors shall receive a copy of the Privacy Notice as part of the process to subscribe for Shares in the Company and a copy of the Privacy Notice has been sent to all existing investors in the Company that subscribed before the Data Protection Legislation came into effect.

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

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

Given the specific purposes for which the Company envisages using personal data, under the provisions of the Data Protection Legislation, it is not anticipated that individual consent will be required for such use. However, as outlined in the Privacy Notice, individuals have the right to object to the processing of their data where the Company has considered this to be necessary for the purposes of its or a third party's legitimate interests.

Repurchases of Shares

Shareholders may request the Administrator or its agent to repurchase any number of Shares held by them at the relevant Net Asset Value per Share on any Dealing Day by delivering a completed repurchase request form to the Administrator or its agent at any time before the relevant Dealing Deadline. A Dilution Adjustment may be payable on repurchases of Shares. Please refer to the section entitled "Dilution Adjustment" below for further details. Any repurchase request form received by the Administrator after the relevant Dealing Deadline on such Dealing Day shall be held in abeyance and should be effective on the next succeeding Dealing Day. The Administrator on an individual basis and at its sole discretion, as agreed by the Directors, may accept properly completed repurchase request forms after the relevant Dealing Deadline but before the calculation of the Net Asset Value of a Fund if the delay was the result of exceptional circumstances such as electronic or other failure. Repurchase proceeds will normally be paid to Shareholders within fourteen days of the acceptance of the repurchase request and any other relevant documentation without interest. Any currency conversion that takes place on repurchase will be carried out at prevailing exchange rates.

Repurchase requests may be received by facsimile or by electronic means in accordance with the Central Bank's requirements. Where a subscription application has been received by facsimile, no repurchase payment may be made from the holding until the original subscription application form has been received from the Shareholder along with all documentation required by the Company, including any documents required in connection with the obligation to prevent money laundering. Repurchase requests received by facsimile will only be processed where payment is to be made to the account of record. Repurchase requests

will not be processed on accounts that are not cleared or that are unverified for anti-money laundering purposes.

If the Company receives requests for the repurchase of Shares representing 10 per cent. or more of the Net Asset Value of a Fund in respect of any Dealing Day, the Directors may, in their sole discretion, elect to restrict the total value of Shares to be repurchased to 10 per cent. or more of that Fund's Net Asset Value. If the Directors elect to restrict the repurchase of Shares in this manner then:

1. all relevant repurchase requests will be scaled down *pro rata* to the value of Shares requested to be repurchased; and
2. subject to the above restriction, any Shares which are not repurchased on a Dealing Day shall be treated as if a request for repurchase has been made in respect of such Shares for the next and each subsequent Dealing Day until all of the Shares to which the original request(s) related have been repurchased.

The Articles of Association also permit the Company, with the approval of the Depositary and the applicant Shareholder, to satisfy any application for repurchase of Shares by the transfer of assets of the Company *in specie* to the Shareholder, provided that the nature of the assets to be transferred shall be determined by the Directors on such basis as the Directors in their sole discretion shall deem equitable and not prejudicial to the interests of the remaining Shareholders.

The Company will be required to deduct Irish tax on repurchase monies unless it has received from the Shareholder a declaration in the prescribed form confirming that the Shareholder is not an Irish Resident in respect of whom it is necessary to deduct Irish tax.

No repurchase charge will be paid on the repurchase of Shares.

Liquidity Management Procedures

In accordance with the requirements of the Money Market Fund Regulation, the Manager has established, implements and consistently applies prudent and rigorous liquidity management procedures for any Fund established as a Public Debt CNAV MMF or an LVNAV MMF to ensure compliance with any liquidity thresholds applicable to such Funds. The Manager or its duly authorised delegate will systematically monitor all assets held by Public Debt CNAV MMFs and LVNAV MMFs on a daily basis, for compliance with the liquidity constraints reflected in Article 34(1) of the Money Market Fund Regulation and the portfolio maturity requirements applicable to the Fund. In particular, the Manager shall consider applying (in the circumstances set out in Article 34(1) of the Money Market Fund Regulation) one or more of the measures permitted by Article 34(1) of the Money Market Fund Regulation, which (depending on the circumstances and notwithstanding anything else to the contrary in this Prospectus) may include:

- (i) imposing liquidity fees on repurchases that adequately reflect the cost to the relevant Fund of achieving liquidity and ensure that Shareholders who remain in the relevant Fund are not unfairly disadvantaged when other Shareholders repurchase their Shares during the period;
- (ii) imposing restrictions on repurchases that limit the amount of Shares to be repurchased on any one Dealing Day to a maximum of 10 per cent. of the Shares in the relevant Fund for any period up to 15 Business Days;
- (iii) imposing a suspension of repurchases for any period up to 15 Business Days; or
- (iv) taking no immediate action other than fulfilling the obligation laid down in Article 24(2) of the Money Market Fund Regulation.

Dilution Adjustment

The Directors may charge a Dilution Adjustment on subscriptions and/or repurchases.

The actual cost of purchasing or selling the underlying investments in a Fund may be higher or lower than the last traded price used in calculating the Net Asset Value per Share. The effects of dealing charges, commissions and dealing at prices other than the last traded price may have a materially disadvantageous effect on the Shareholders' interests in a Fund. To prevent this effect, known as 'dilution' and to protect Shareholders, the Company may charge a Dilution Adjustment when there are net inflows into a Fund or net outflows from a Fund, so that the price of a Share in the Fund is above or below that which would have resulted from a valuation based on the last traded price. The charging of a Dilution Adjustment may either reduce the repurchase price or increase the subscription price of the Shares in a Fund. Where a Dilution Adjustment is made, it will increase the Net Asset Value per Share where the Fund receives net subscriptions and will reduce the Net Asset Value per Share where the Fund receives net repurchases. The charging of a Dilution Adjustment on the Initial Offer Price will similarly be applied at the launch of any new Class of Shares in a Fund that is already established and will have the effect of reducing the number of Shares issued. The Initial Offer Price will be published in the official price history. Dilution Adjustments may apply in the normal manner on the closing of an individual Class but will not be applied at the closure of a Fund where actual closure costs will be reflected instead across all of the Classes of Shares.

The imposition of a Dilution Adjustment will depend on the value of subscriptions or repurchases of Shares on any Dealing Day. The Company may make a Dilution Adjustment: (i) if net subscriptions or repurchases (excluding in specie transfers) exceed certain pre-determined percentage thresholds relating to a Fund's Net Asset Value (where such percentage thresholds have been pre-determined for each Fund from time to time by the Directors or a committee nominated by the Directors) or (ii) where a Fund is in a continual decline (i.e. is suffering a net outflow of investments); or (iii) in any other case where the Manager reasonably believes that it is in the interests of Shareholders to impose a Dilution Adjustment.

The Dilution Adjustment for each Fund will be calculated by reference to the typical costs of dealing in the underlying investments of that Fund, including any dealing spreads, market impact, commissions, fees and taxes. These costs can vary over time and as a result the amount of Dilution Adjustment will also vary over time. The price of each Class of Share in a Fund will be calculated separately but any Dilution Adjustment will affect the price of Shares of each Class in a Fund in an identical manner. When the Dilution Adjustment is not made and Shares are bought or sold there may be an adverse impact on the Net Asset Value of a Fund.

Dilution Adjustments may be applied on any Dealing Day but the possible amount of such adjustments will be reviewed from time to time by the Principal Money Manager. The details of the Dilution Adjustments that have been applied to subscriptions and/or repurchases can be obtained by a Shareholder on request from the Principal Money Manager.

Transfers of Shares

All transfers of Shares shall be effected by transfer in writing in any usual or common form or in any other form and every form of transfer shall state the full name and address of the transferor and the transferee. The instrument of transfer of a Share shall be signed by or on behalf of the transferor. The transferor shall be deemed to remain the holder of the Share until the name of the transferee is entered in the share register in respect thereof. The registration of transfers may be suspended at such times and for such periods as the Directors from time to time may determine, provided always that such registration shall not be suspended for more than thirty days in any year. The Directors and the Administrator may decline to register any transfer of Shares unless the instrument of transfer is deposited at the registered office of the Company, or at such other place as the Directors may reasonably require, together with such other evidence as the Directors may reasonably require to show the right of the transferor to make the transfer and a declaration from the transferee confirming whether the transferee is an Irish Resident and/or a U.S. Person. The measures aimed towards the prevention of money laundering, as described above under "Application of Shares", apply equally to transfers of Shares.

The Company will be required to account for Irish tax on the value of the Shares transferred at the applicable rate unless it has received from the transferor a declaration in the prescribed form confirming that they are not an Irish Resident in respect of whom it is necessary to deduct Irish tax. The Company reserves the right

to repurchase such number of Shares held by a transferor as may be necessary to discharge the Irish tax liability arising.

Certificates

The Administrator shall be responsible for maintaining the Company's register of Shareholders in which all issues, repurchases, conversions and transfers of Shares will be recorded. No share certificates shall be issued in respect of the Shares, but a statement will be issued to each Shareholder on a monthly basis, confirming ownership that the Shareholder is entered on the Company's Share register and the number of Shares that the Shareholder is credited with in the Share register in respect of the Fund. A Share may be registered in a single name or in up to four joint names.

Distribution Policy

Each of the Funds may issue Income Class Shares, Accumulation Class Shares or Roll-Up Class Shares, the distribution status of each of which is identified in the table below:

Russell Investments Sterling Liquidity Fund	Share Class	Distribution Status
	Class B	Roll-Up Class
	Class R Roll-Up	Roll-Up Class
	Class C Hybrid Accumulation	Hybrid Accumulation
	Class D Hybrid Accumulation	Hybrid Accumulation
	Class E Hybrid Accumulation	Hybrid Accumulation

Russell Investments U.S. Dollar Cash Fund II	Share Class	Distribution Status
	Class B	Roll-Up Class
	Class R Roll-Up	Roll-Up Class
	Class C Hybrid Accumulation	Hybrid Accumulation
	Class D Hybrid Accumulation	Hybrid Accumulation
	Class E Hybrid Accumulation	Hybrid Accumulation

Russell Investments Euro Liquidity Fund	Share Class	Distribution Status
	Class B Roll-Up	Roll-Up Class
	Class R Roll-Up	Roll-Up Class
	Class C Hybrid Accumulation	Hybrid Accumulation
	Class D Hybrid Accumulation	Hybrid Accumulation
	Class E Hybrid Accumulation	Hybrid Accumulation

Russell Investments Euro Cash Collateral Fund	Share Class	Distribution Status
	Class A Roll-Up	Roll-Up Class

Income Class Shares are shares that distribute net income from time to time subject to Directors' discretion on the Distribution Date. The amount of any distribution on different Classes of Income Class Shares in a Fund may vary to reflect any differing charges and expenses suffered by such Share Classes. Any such distribution shall be made from net income on a Distribution Date. Net income includes all interest, dividends and other amounts deemed by the Company to be in the nature of income less the estimated expenses of the Fund applicable to that dividend period. An investor in Income Class Shares shall have the choice of

investing the distribution in additional Income Class Shares or receiving payment by telegraphic transfer in the Class Currency of the Income Class Shares in which the investor is invested and the investor will indicate a preference in writing to the Company at the time of the investor's application for Income Class Shares. Any currency conversion that takes place on distributions will be done at prevailing exchange rates. Any distribution monies that have been unclaimed within six years of declaration shall be forfeited and shall form part of the assets of the relevant Fund. The Company will be obliged and entitled to deduct an amount, as more particularly described in the section entitled "Taxation", in respect of Irish taxation from any dividend payable to an investor holding Income Class Shares of any Fund who is Irish Resident or who is not Irish Resident and has failed to make a true and correct declaration to that effect to the Administrator.

Accumulation Class Shares are shares that declare a distribution but whose net income is then reinvested in the capital of the relevant Fund on the Distribution Date, thereby increasing the Net Asset Value per Share for an Accumulation Class Share relative to an Income Class Share.

Roll-Up Class Shares do not declare or distribute net income and the Net Asset Value therefore reflects net income.

Hybrid Accumulation Class Shares are shares that declare a distribution and then distribute a portion of such net income, 10 per cent of which is paid out to Shareholders as an income distribution from time to time, subject to Directors' discretion, on a Distribution Date, with the balance being reinvested in the capital of the relevant Fund, thereby increasing the Net Asset Value per Share for a Hybrid Accumulation Class Share relative to an Income Class Share. The Distribution Date is available on request from the Manager.

Where Classes of Shares in issue in the same Fund have a different distribution status, all of the income of a Fund after the deduction of expenses will be allocated between them *pro rata* in accordance with the value of their respective interests.

U.K. Reporting Fund Status

The Company will conduct its affairs so as to enable U.K. reporting fund status to be obtained.

Amongst other requirements, a reporting fund must report the income returns of the Company on a per-Share basis to each relevant Shareholder for each reporting period.

Shareholders and potential investors who are resident or ordinarily resident in the U.K. for tax purposes are advised to consult their professional advisors concerning possible taxation or other consequences of the U.K. reporting fund status regime.

Net Asset Value of the Income Class Shares

Where Income Class Shares are issued in an Authorised Money Market Funds of the Company designated as a LVNAV MMF or a Public Debt CNAV MMF, the Administrator will, in accordance with the Money Market Fund Regulation, operate procedures aimed at maintaining a stable Net Asset Value per Income Class Share at the Initial Offer Price. Such procedures shall consist of declaring dividends attributable to the Income Class Shares daily out of the relevant Fund's net income and by valuing the relevant Fund's investments using the amortised cost method. Further details are set out in the section "Determination of the Net Asset Value".

It is intended, where there is sufficient net income available, to declare dividends in respect of the Income Class Shares of each Fund on each Dealing Day. Any such distribution shall be made from net income. Where there is sufficient net income available and the Directors elect to declare a dividend, an investor shall have the choice of re-investing in additional Shares or receiving payment by telegraphic transfer and will indicate his preference in writing on the subscription form to the Company at the time of his/her application for Shares.

Income Class Shares of all of the Short-Term Money Market Funds of the Company properly subscribed for on a Dealing Day shall begin earning income on the same day. The dividends are determined and declared daily prior to 5.00 pm (Irish time) on each Dealing Day, shall accrue to the benefit of Shareholders of record

on the relevant Dealing Day and are paid monthly. Dividends are paid monthly in cash or additional Shares at the discretion of the Shareholder by no later than the third Business Day of each month.

Mandatory Repurchase of Shares and Forfeiture of Distributions

Shareholders shall immediately notify the Company and the Administrator in writing in the event that it becomes a U.S. Person or holds Shares on behalf of a U.S. Person. The Company further reserves the right to repurchase any Shares on thirty days' notice to a Shareholder if the Directors have reason to believe that the Shares are owned directly or beneficially by any person in breach of any law or requirement of any country or governmental authority or by virtue of which such person is not qualified to hold such Shares, or if in the opinion of the Directors the holding might result in the Company or Shareholders incurring any liability to taxation or suffering pecuniary or administrative disadvantages which the Company or the Shareholders might not otherwise suffer or incur, or where any person who is or has acquired such Shares on behalf of or for the benefit of a U.S. Person or where any person does not supply any of the information or declarations required under the Articles of Association within 7 days of a request being sent by the Directors.

The Articles of Association of the Company permit the Company to repurchase the Shares where, during a period of six years, no cheque in respect of any dividend on the Shares has been cashed and no acknowledgement has been received in respect of any share certificate or other confirmation of ownership of the Shares sent to the Shareholder and the repurchase proceeds will be held in a separate interest bearing account and the Shareholder shall be entitled to claim the amount standing to his credit in such account.

Any distribution monies which have not been claimed within six years of the declaration of the distribution shall be forfeited and shall form part of the assets of the relevant Fund.

Publication of the Price of the Shares

Except where the determination of the Net Asset Value per Share has been suspended in the circumstances described below, the latest Net Asset Value per Share in each Fund shall be available at the registered office of the Administrator on each Dealing Day and shall be published (so far as is practicable) daily on the first Business Day after the Dealing Day on Bloomberg (www.bloomberg.com) a public website.

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

Temporary Suspension of Valuation and of Issues and Repurchases of Shares

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

- (i) any period (other than ordinary holiday or customary weekend closings) when any Regulated Market is closed which is the main Regulated Market for a significant part of the investments of the Fund, or in which trading thereon is restricted or suspended; or
- (ii) any period when an emergency exists as a result of which disposal by the Fund of investments which constitute a substantial portion of the assets of the Fund is not practically feasible; or
- (iii) any period when for any reason the prices of a significant part of the investments of the Fund cannot be reasonably, promptly or accurately ascertained by the Manager; or

- (iv) any period when remittance of monies which will be, or may be, involved in the realisation of, or in the payment for, investments of the Fund cannot, in the opinion of the Manager, be carried out at normal rates of exchange; or
- (v) any period when the proceeds of any sale or repurchase of the Shares cannot be transmitted to or from the Fund's account.

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

Shareholders who have requested subscriptions or redemptions of Shares of any Class in any Fund or exchanges of Shares of one Class in any Fund to another will be notified of any such suspension in such manner as may be directed by the Directors and, unless withdrawn but subject to the limitation referred to above, their requests will be dealt with on the first relevant Dealing Day after the suspension is lifted. Any such suspension will be notified immediately (without delay) on the same Business Day to the Central Bank. Details of any such suspension will also be notified to all Shareholders if, in the opinion of the Directors, it is likely to exceed 14 days, as soon as practicable via official notification.

Conversion of Shares

The Articles of Association permit Shareholders with the consent of the Directors to convert their Shares in any Fund to Shares in any other Fund on giving notice to the Manager in such form as the Manager may request. Conversion shall take place in accordance with the following formula:

$$NS = \frac{(S \times R \times F) - X}{P}$$

where:

NS	=	the number of Shares which will be issued in the new Fund;
S	=	the number of the Shares to be converted;
R	=	the repurchase price per Share after deduction of any repurchase charge (and/or any Irish tax);
F	=	the currency conversion factor (if any) as determined by the Manager;
P	=	the price of a Share of the new Fund;
X	=	a handling charge (if any) not exceeding 5 per cent. of the Net Asset Value of the Shares to be converted.

If NS is not an integral number of Shares the Company reserves the right to issue fractional Shares in the new Fund or to return the surplus arising to the Shareholder seeking to convert the Shares. Any currency conversion that takes place on conversion will be done at prevailing exchange rates.

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

The Directors

The Directors are responsible for managing the business affairs of the Company in accordance with the Articles of Association and may exercise all the powers of the Company to borrow money, subject to the limits and conditions set forth in the Regulations and as may from time to time be laid down by the Central Bank.

The Directors are listed below with their principal occupations. The Company has delegated the day-to-day management of the Company to the Manager and, consequently, none of the Directors is an executive director. The address of the Directors is the registered office of the Company.

James Firn

Mr. Firn, American and British, was an employee of Russell Investments from 1988 until his retirement in June 2014. He spent eight years advising Russell Investments' US investment advisory, mutual fund and ERISA businesses before relocating to London in 1996. During his 18

years with Russell Investments in London he managed several departments, including the assurance functions, product development and marketing teams. He was the principal liaison with government, regulatory and industry groups in EMEA, and advised members of senior management in other regions in which the Russell Investments Group operates on business, product and legal matters. Currently Mr. Firm is a non-executive director on the boards of fund management, administration and distribution companies authorised by the Central Bank and in the Cayman Islands. He holds a law degree from Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas, and is a member of the Washington State, American and International Bar Associations as well as the UK's Institute of Directors.

Neil Jenkins

Mr. Jenkins, British, is Managing Director, Investments of the Principal Money Manager which he joined in October 2006. Mr. Jenkins was educated at Keble College, Oxford, where he received first class honours in Modern Languages (German and Russian). He also holds an MSc from London Business School. In 1985 Mr. Jenkins joined Morgan Grenfell in London where he worked in export project finance in Eastern Europe. From 1988 to 1990 he was Morgan Grenfell's representative based in Moscow. From 1990 to 2000 Mr. Jenkins worked in various investment roles at Morgan Grenfell (Deutsche) Asset Management Investment Services and also spent five years assigned to Morgan Grenfell Capital Management in New York. Mr. Jenkins was Managing Director of AXA Multi Manager from 2001 until 2003, after which he joined Rothschild Private Management Limited as Executive Director and Head of Multi-Manager Investment, a position he held until October 2006 when he joined the Principal Money Manager. Mr Jenkins worked in Russell's London office as senior portfolio manager of a number of funds for the Principal Money Manager and he also worked in Russell Investments' Seattle office from April 2016 to January 2018. He moved away from portfolio management responsibilities in Q3 2018, and in January 2019 he moved to a half time position with the Principal Money Manager. He is also a director of other collective investment schemes authorised by the Central Bank.

John McMurray

Mr. McMurray, American, is global chief risk officer and chief audit executive for Russell Investments. He leads Russell Investments' global risk management function which provides strategic direction on and assessment of Russell Investments' risk exposures including investment, credit and operational risks. In addition, he leads Russell Investments' internal audit function. He serves as a director on the Board of the Company and regularly engages the Board and EMEA management on risk-related topics. Mr. McMurray joined Russell Investments in 2010 and has more than 30 years of risk and investment management experience with large commercial and government sponsored institutions. His experience spans multiple asset classes across several market cycles. John's risk management experience encompasses consumer, commercial and counterparty market and credit exposures for securities, options, whole loans, derivatives, guarantees and insurance. Prior to joining Russell Investments, Mr. McMurray worked for the Federal Home Loan Bank of Seattle where he led that institution's risk management activities as chief risk officer. Before that, John was with JP Morgan Chase. He is a director of a number of collective investment schemes authorised by the Central Bank.

William Roberts

Mr. Roberts, British, (and Irish resident) qualified as a solicitor in Scotland in 1983, as a solicitor of the Supreme Court in Hong Kong in 1985, as a barrister and an attorney at law in Bermuda in 1988 and as an attorney at law in the Cayman Islands in 1990. He worked for several law firms in Scotland, Hong Kong, London and Bermuda between 1982 and 1990. During the period from 1990 to 1999 he was a member of W.S. Walker & Company in the Cayman Islands where he became a partner in 1994. Mr. Roberts has experience in international financial services law. He was a director of a number of companies established in Bermuda and was a director of the Cayman Islands Stock Exchange from 1996 to 1999. He is currently a director of a number of collective investment schemes authorised by the Central Bank and a number of collective investment schemes in the Cayman Islands.

Joseph Linhares

Mr Linhares, American, is the Head of Europe, Middle East and Africa at Russell Investments. Mr Linhares is responsible for leading and developing all aspects of Russell Investments' business in the EMEA region which includes France, Italy, the Netherlands, the Nordics, Germany, Austria, Switzerland and the Middle East. Prior to joining Russell Investments in 2017, Mr Linhares spent 16 years at Barclays Global Investors and later BlackRock. Whilst at Barclays Global Investors, he focused on the iShares ETF business, including heading up institutional and retail sales in the US. He is credited with being one of the architects for the rapid expansion of the iShares business in Europe, where he was head of iShares for EMEA until 2013. Prior to that, Mr Linhares also held positions at Citigroup and J.P. Morgan. He is a Series 7 and 24 registered representative. Mr Linhares is a director of a number of collective investment schemes authorised by the Central Bank and certain corporate entities that are part of the Russell Investments group of companies.

David Shubotham

Mr. Shubotham, Irish, was a main board director of J. & E. Davy (an Irish stockbroking firm) from 1975 until 2002. Following graduate training with Aer Lingus, he joined J. & E. Davy in 1973. Mr. Shubotham became a partner of J. & E. Davy in 1977 with responsibility for the bond desk. In 1991 he became chief executive of Davy International, a company operating in Dublin's International Financial Services Centre. He retired in 2001. He qualified as an accountant in 1971 having graduated with a Bachelor of Commerce degree from University College Dublin in 1970 and became a member of the Society of Investment Analysts in 1975. Mr. Shubotham has served on various state committees in Ireland including the Committee for the Development of Science and Technology Strategy and the Committee for the Development of Bio Strategy. He has served as chairman of the boards of directors of the National Stud of Ireland and the National Digital Park, a joint venture with the Irish Industrial Development Authority. He was chairman of the board of directors of the Hugh Lane Municipal Gallery, Dublin for 6 years. He is a director of a number of collective investment schemes authorised by the Central Bank as well as collective investment schemes established in the Cayman Islands.

Tom Murray

Mr Murray, Irish, has worked in investment banking and financial services for over 25 years. He is currently an independent non-executive director of several collective investment vehicles and management companies. He obtained a Bachelor of Commerce Degree from University College Dublin in 1976 and qualified as a Chartered Accountant with Coopers & Lybrand in 1980 where he was a computer audit specialist and systems analyst. He was also a member of the National Futures Association between 1990 and 1992. In 2011, Mr Murray was awarded a Diploma in Directors Duties & Responsibilities by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland.

Between 2004 and 2008, Mr Murray was a director of Merrion Corporate Finance Ltd where he was involved in several high profile transactions including the initial public offering of Aer Lingus, Eircom and the sale of Reox. Prior to joining Merrion, he was Treasury Director of Investec Bank Ireland where he was responsible for funding, asset and liability management, corporate and proprietary foreign exchange dealing, stock lending and borrowing, equity financing and structured finance activities. In 1987, he was a founder director and early shareholder in Gandon Securities Ltd, the first entity to be licenced to operate in the International Financial Services Centre, Dublin. Initially, Mr Murray served as Finance Director where, inter alia, he was instrumental in the design and implementation of the financial control and risk management systems for the proprietary trading division. In 1990 Mr Murray moved into a business development role where he established the structured finance, managed futures and equity financing units. In 2000, Gandon Securities Ltd was acquired by Investec Bank and Mr Murray was appointed Treasury Director in which role he served for 4 years.

Prior to joining Gandon between 1981 and 1987, Mr Murray was the Chief Financial Officer of Wang International Finance Ltd, the vendor financing division of Wang Computers, where he established the tax, legal and financial reporting structures for computer leasing operations in 14 countries globally.

Peter Gonella

Mr. Gonella, British, is Director of Operations for the Principal Money Manager, since 2007, where he is responsible for fund services in Europe, Middle East & Africa. His management and operational responsibilities primarily include overseeing the delivery of fund administration, fund accounting and client services. Mr. Gonella was educated at the University of Hull where he received honours in English Language & Literature. He is a Certified Investment Fund Director, a designation awarded in 2016 by The CIFD Institute within The Institute of Banking, Ireland. Mr. Gonella worked for Deutsche (Morgan Grenfell) Asset Management from 1986 to 2005 and Aberdeen Asset Management from 2005 to 2007, holding a variety of senior management and Operations Director roles including responsibility for fund accounting, client administration and vendor management. He is a director of a number of collective investment schemes authorised by the Central Bank and is also a director of other subsidiaries within Russell Investments.

William Pearce

Mr. Pearce, British, is Senior Portfolio Manager for the Principal Money Manager, since 2005 where he is responsible for Global Equity pooled funds and segregated mandates managed for a number of sovereign wealth and national pension funds. Mr. Pearce was educated at the University of Sheffield where he received honours in Business Studies and French. He holds the ASIP qualification from the UK Society of Investment Professionals and is an Associate of the CFA Society of the UK. Mr. Pearce worked for Tilney Investment Management's institutional group from 1998 to 2003, managing UK equity and balanced portfolios for UK pension funds and charities. He is a director of a number of collective investment schemes authorized by the Central Bank.

None of the Directors has entered into a service contract with the Company or is an executive of the Company. The Articles of Association do not stipulate a retirement age for Directors and do not provide for retirement of Directors by rotation.

The Articles of Association provide that a Director may be a party to any transaction or arrangement with the Company or in which the Company is interested, provided that he has disclosed to the Directors the nature and extent of any material interest which he may have. A Director may not vote in respect of any contract in which he has a material interest. However, a Director may vote in respect of any proposal concerning any other company in which he is interested, directly or indirectly, whether as an officer or shareholder or otherwise provided that he is not the holder of 5 per cent. or more of the issued shares of any class of such company or of the voting rights available to members of such company. A Director may also vote in respect of any proposal concerning an offer of Shares in which he is interested as a participant in an underwriting or sub-underwriting arrangement and may also vote in respect of the giving of any security, guarantee or indemnity in respect of money lent by the Director to the Company or in respect of the giving of any security, guarantee or indemnity to a third party relating to a debt obligation of the Company for which the Director has assumed responsibility in whole or in part.

The Secretary

The Company Secretary is MFD Secretaries Limited.

The Manager

The Company delegates UCITS management company functions to Carne Global Fund Managers (Ireland) Limited (the "Manager"). The Central Bank Regulations refer to the "responsible person", being the party responsible for compliance with the relevant requirements of the Central Bank Regulations on behalf of an Irish authorised UCITS. The Manager assumes the role of the responsible person for the Company.

The Company has appointed the Manager to act as manager to the Company and each Fund with power to delegate one or more of its functions subject to the overall supervision and control of the Company. The Manager is a private limited company and was incorporated in Ireland on 10 November 2003 under the registration number 377914 and has been authorised by the Central Bank to act as a UCITS management company and to carry on the business of providing management and related administration services to

UCITS collective investment schemes. The Manager's parent company is Carne Global Financial Services Limited, a company incorporated in Ireland with limited liability.

The Manager is responsible for the general management and administration of the Company's affairs and for ensuring compliance with the Central Bank Regulations, including investment and reinvestment of each Fund's assets, having regard to the investment objective and policies of each Fund. However, pursuant to the Administration Agreement, the Manager has delegated certain of its administration and transfer agency functions in respect of each Fund to the Administrator.

Pursuant to the Principal Money Manager Agreement (and as detailed further below), the Manager has delegated certain investment management functions in respect of each Fund to the Principal Money Manager.

The directors of the Manager are:

Neil Clifford (nationality: Irish – Irish resident)

Mr. Clifford is a Director with the Carne Group. He is an experienced Irish-based investment professional and fund director with wide experience of the governance and operations of alternative investments at the institutional level, including infrastructure and private equity funds. He has also had experience as an equity fund manager and is a qualified risk management professional. Neil joined the Manager in October 2014 from Irish Life Investment Managers (“ILIM”) (April 2006 – September 2014), where he was head of alternative investments. He also supervised ILIM's illiquid investments in private equity and infrastructure, including acting as an independent director on a number of investment companies. He began his career with Irish Life as a sector-focused equity fund manager. Prior to this, Neil was a senior equity analyst for Goodbody Stockbrokers (September 2000 – April 2006) in Dublin. He has also worked as an engineer with a number of leading engineering and telecoms firms in Ireland. Neil has a bachelor of electrical engineering from University College Cork and a master of business administration from the Smurfit School of Business, University College, Dublin. He is a chartered alternative investment analyst and a financial risk manager (FRM – Global Association of Risk Professionals).

Teddy Otto (nationality: German – Irish resident)

Mr. Otto is a Principal with the Carne Group. He specialises mainly in product development, fund establishment and risk management. Before joining the Manager, Mr. Otto was employed by the Allianz / Dresdner Bank group in Ireland for six years. During this time, he acted as head of fund operations, head of product management and was appointed as a director of the Irish management company for Allianz Global Investors and a range of Irish and Cayman domiciled investment companies. He had previously held senior positions in the areas of market data and custody at Deutsche International (Ireland) Limited and worked in the investment banking division of Deutsche Bank, Frankfurt. He spent over six years at DeutscheBank group. Prior to that, he was employed with Bankgesellschaft Berlin for two years. Mr. Otto holds a degree in business administration from Technische Universität Berlin.

Michael Bishop (nationality: British – U.K. resident)

Mr. Bishop was with UBS Global Asset Management (U.K.) Ltd. (1990 – 2011) holding executive director and then managing director positions and was responsible for the development and management of the U.K. business's range of investment funds. His areas of expertise include U.K. open-ended investment companies, unit trusts, unit linked funds and Irish, Cayman Islands, Channel Islands and other investment structures. He was a director of and responsible for the launch of UBS Global Asset Management Life Ltd. and UBS (Ireland) plc.

Mr. Bishop has designed and launched products catering for all capabilities including equities, fixed income and alternative strategies. He has also been responsible for service provider appointment and management, as well as holding senior accounting and managerial roles with other financial services companies including Flemings and Tyndall. He has served on a number of the Investment Management Association's committees, industry forums and consultation groups specialising in U.K. and international regulation, product development and taxation. Mr. Bishop is a Fellow of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants. Since retiring in 2011, he has been involved with various charities.

Sarah Murphy (nationality: Irish – Irish resident)

Sarah is a Director of Oversight at Carne, with a particular focus on the governance and operations of management companies and fund platforms. She currently acts as a Director and Chief Operations Officer of Carne's management companies in addition to serving on the boards of Carne's UCITS and QIAIF platforms. Sarah is primarily responsible for leading the execution of the firm's management companies' operations, which collectively oversee more than \$100bn in assets. She began her career at Carne as a business manager where she was tasked with leading the launch and development of a number of the firm's corporate services businesses. Prior to joining Carne, Sarah held a number of senior management roles in BDO Ireland's corporate services business. During this period, Sarah was responsible for providing advisory services to a broad range of domestic and international clients in relation to corporate governance and company law issues associated with acquisitions, disposals and company re-organisations. Sarah is a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators and is currently completing the Chartered Alternative Investment Analyst certification.

David McGowan (nationality: Irish – Irish resident)

David joined Carne as the Global Chief Operating Officer in October 2019. David has over 15 years' experience in building and managing complex operations teams across a variety of industries. David has responsibility for a multitude of operational functions across a number of business lines across the Carne Group. As part of David's remit within Carne Group, he is responsible for ensuring that the most appropriate operating model is in place for the Manager's regulatory environment as the Manager grows in terms of assets under management, number of funds under management and number of delegate arrangements. In David's role prior to joining Carne, he served as a Director of Global Business Services with LinkedIn leading a number of global business lines, including heading up functions of over 400 full time employees with global accountability for relationship management and management operating systems implementation. Prior to his role with LinkedIn, David was a Director of Global Business Services with Accenture Plc providing domain and analytical support for outsourced relationships in EMEA and project implementation across a number of areas including Customer Success and Sales. David holds a BSc in Supply Chain Management and Logistics from the Aston University Manchester.

Elizabeth Beazley (nationality: Irish – Irish resident)

Elizabeth is a Director with the Carne Group specialising in corporate governance, product development, financial reporting and fund oversight for both mutual and hedge funds. Elizabeth has a 20-year track record in financial services. As Group Chief of Staff for Carne Group, Elizabeth works on various strategic projects within the Executive Committee and oversees the Global Onboarding team at Carne which is responsible for overseeing a team project managing the establishment of UCITS and AIFs and several third-party management companies covering service provider selection, governance documentation drafting and operational set-up. Elizabeth currently acts as Director on a number of funds/management companies. Prior to joining Carne Elizabeth spent four years with AIB/BNY Fund Management in Ireland, and before that worked for HSBC. Elizabeth has been a member of various industry working groups including the Technical committee and the ETF committee and currently sits on the Irish Funds Management Company working group. She graduated with a Bachelor of Commerce from University College Cork and has a Masters' degree in Business Studies from the Smurfit Graduate School of Business. Elizabeth is a member of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants.

The Secretary of the Manager is Carne Global Financial Services Limited.

The Principal Money Manager and Distributor

Russell Investments Limited was incorporated in England and Wales on 30 December 1986.

The Company and the Manager have appointed Russell Investments Limited as Principal Money Manager with discretionary powers pursuant to the Principal Money Manager and Advisory Agreement (as further described below).

Under the terms of the Principal Money Manager and Advisory Agreement, the Principal Money Manager is responsible, subject to the overall supervision and control of the Directors and the Manager, for managing the assets and investments of the Company and each of its Funds in accordance with the investment objective and policies of each Fund.

The Principal Money Manager may delegate the discretionary investment management functions in respect of the assets of each or any Fund, as further described above under the section entitled "Management of Funds".

Russell Investments Limited was also appointed as Distributor of the Shares of the Company and it is also the entity that primarily promotes the Company.

The Company has also appointed Russell Investments Limited to provide certain operational support services pursuant to the Support Services Agreement.

The Administrator

The Manager has appointed State Street Fund Services (Ireland) Limited to act as administrator of the Company pursuant to the Administration Agreement. The Administrator is responsible for performing the day to day administration of the Company and for providing fund accounting for the Company, including the calculation of the Net Asset Value and the Net Asset Value per Share, and for providing registration, transfer agency and related services to the Company.

The Administrator was incorporated in Ireland on 23 March 1992 and is a private limited liability company ultimately owned by the State Street Corporation. The authorised share capital of the Administrator is Stg£5 million with an issued and paid up share capital of Stg£350,000.

State Street Corporation is a leading world-wide specialist in providing sophisticated global investors with investment servicing and investment management. State Street Corporation is headquartered in Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A., and trades on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "STT".

The Depositary

The Company has appointed State Street Custodial Services (Ireland) Limited to act as Depositary of all the assets of the Company pursuant to the Depositary Agreement.

The Depositary is a private limited company incorporated in Ireland and has its registered office at 78 Sir John Rogerson's Quay, Dublin 2. The principal activity of the Depositary is to act as depositary of the assets of collective investment schemes. The Depositary is ultimately owned by the State Street Corporation. The Depositary is regulated by the Central Bank. The Depositary was incorporated to provide trustee and custodial services to collective investment schemes.

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

- (i) the Depositary shall
 - (a) hold in custody all financial instruments that may be registered or held in a financial instruments account opened in the Depositary's books and all financial instruments that can be physically delivered to the Depositary;
 - (b) ensure that all financial instruments that can be registered in a financial instruments account opened in the Depositary's books are registered in the Depositary's books within segregated accounts in accordance with the principles set out in Article 16 of Commission Directive 2006/73/EC, opened in the name of the Company, so that they can be clearly identified as belonging to the UCITS in accordance with the applicable law at all times;

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

Under the terms of the Depositary Agreement, the Depositary may delegate duties and functions in relation to (i) and (ii) above, subject to certain conditions. The liability of the Depositary will not be affected by the fact that it has entrusted to a third party some or all of the assets in its safekeeping. The Depositary's liability shall not be affected by any delegation of its safe-keeping functions under the Depositary Agreement.

Information about the safe-keeping functions which have been delegated and the identification of the relevant delegates and sub-delegates are contained in Schedule VIII to the Prospectus.

Duties and functions in relation to (iii) and (iv) above may not be delegated by the Depositary. Summary of Oversight Obligations:

The Depositary is obliged, among other things, to:

- (i) ensure that the sale, issue, repurchase, redemption and cancellation of Shares effected by or on behalf of the Company are carried out in accordance with the Regulations and the Articles of Association;
- (ii) ensure that the value of Shares is calculated in accordance with the Regulations and the Articles of Association;
- (iii) carry out the instructions of the Company unless they conflict with the Regulations or the Articles of Association;
- (iv) ensure that in each transaction involving the Company's assets, any consideration is remitted to it within the usual time limits;
- (v) ensure that the Company's income is applied in accordance with the Regulations and the Articles of Association;
- (vi) enquire into the conduct of the Company in each Accounting Period and report thereon to the Shareholders. The Depositary's report will be delivered to the Directors in good time to enable the Directors to include a copy of the report in the annual report of the Company. The Depositary's report will state whether, in the Depositary's opinion, the Company has been managed in that period:
 - (a) in accordance with the limitations imposed on the investment and borrowing powers of the Company by the Central Bank, the Articles of Association and by the Regulations; and
 - (b) otherwise in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Association and the Regulations.

If the Company has not been managed in accordance with (a) or (b) above, the Depositary will state why this is the case and will outline the steps that the Depositary has taken in respect thereof;

- (i) notify the Central Bank promptly of any material breach by the Company or the Depositary of any requirement, obligation or document to which Regulation 114(2) of the Central Bank Regulations relates; and

- (ii) notify the Central Bank promptly of any non-material breach by the Company or the Depositary of any requirement, obligation or document to which Regulation 114(2) of the Central Bank Regulations relates where such breach is not resolved within 4 weeks of the Depositary becoming aware of such non-material breach.

In carrying out its duties the Depositary shall act honestly, fairly professionally, independently and solely in the interests of the Company and its Shareholders.

In the event of a loss of a financial instrument held in custody, determined in accordance with UCITS V, the Depositary shall return financial instruments of identical type or the corresponding amount to the Company without undue delay.

The Depositary shall not be liable if it can prove that the loss of a financial instrument held in custody has arisen as a result of an external event beyond its reasonable control, the consequences of which would have been unavoidable despite all reasonable efforts to the contrary pursuant to UCITS V.

To the extent permitted by the Regulations, the Depositary shall not be liable for consequential or indirect or special damages or losses, arising out of or in connection with the performance or non-performance by the Depositary of its duties and obligations.

Paying Agents/Representatives/Distributors

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

The appointment of a paying agent (including a summary of the agreement appointing such paying agent) may be detailed in a Country Supplement.

FEES AND EXPENSES

General

Each Fund shall pay all of its expenses and such proportion of the Company’s expenses as is allocated to it, other than those expressly assumed by the Principal Money Manager.

The expenses may include the costs of (i) establishing, maintaining and registering the Company and the Fund and the Shares with any governmental or regulatory authority or with any Regulated Market or exchange and the fees of any paying agents and/or local representatives at normal commercial rates; (ii) management, administration, custodial and related services; (iii) preparation, printing, translation and posting of prospectuses, sales literature, reports to Shareholders, the Central Bank and governmental agencies; (iv) taxes, commissions and brokerage fees; (v) consultancy fees relating to compliance monitoring of Investment Managers, (vi) auditing, tax, legal, accounting, regulatory, compliance, fiduciary and other professional advisers’ fees; (vii) insurance premia and other operating expenses including the disbursements of the Depositary and the Manager and of any of their agents.

The expenses relating to the establishment of the Company have been written off. All expenses relating to the establishment of each of the Funds have been amortised over a period of up to five years or such other period as the Directors may determine.

To the extent that any expenses are allocable to a specific Class of a Fund, that Class shall bear such expenses.

The Articles of Association provide that the Directors shall be entitled to a fee by way of remuneration for their services at a rate to be determined from time to time by the Directors. The Directors' annual remuneration for the forthcoming year will be disclosed in the Prospectus. The Directors' remuneration will not exceed EUR30,000 for the calendar year ending 31 December 2021, together with a maximum of up to EUR6,000 for each day on which the board of Directors is required to meet over and above the six scheduled meeting days in the year. In addition to such fees the Directors shall be entitled to be reimbursed out of the assets of the Company for all travelling, hotel and other expenses properly incurred by them in attending and returning from meetings of the Directors or any meetings in connection with the business of the Company. None of the Directors affiliated to Russell Investments, the Manager, the Principal Money Manager, the Distributor or the Administrator will receive a Director's fee.

Fees and Expenses

The following fees and expenses will be borne by the Company (expressed as a maximum annual percentage of average daily Net Asset Value, except as otherwise noted) which fees shall accrue daily and be paid monthly in arrears:

Management Fee

The maximum management fee shall be set out in the table below.

The fees of the Manager and the Principal Money Manager are paid out of the below management fees which shall be paid out of the assets of each Fund, calculated and accrued daily and shall be payable monthly in arrears. The Company shall pay all reasonable out of pocket expenses properly incurred by the Manager and the Principal Money Manager.

The Principal Money Manager will discharge all fees payable to the Investment Managers and the Distributor out of its management fee. The Principal Money Manager may at any time waive all or part of its fees or reimburse all or part of the Company's expenses, provided that any such waiver may be discontinued by the Principal Money Manager at any time at its discretion. The fees payable by the Company to Russell Investments Limited for the support services set out in the Support Services Agreement will be paid out of the assets of the Funds with such fees capped at 0.5 basis points of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund per annum.

In addition to the Share Classes listed below, other Share Classes may be established that may be subject to higher, lower or no fees. Information in relation to the fees applicable to other Share Classes within each Fund will be contained in a revised prospectus or a supplemental prospectus. Any increase of the Management Fee set out above (where it is payable out of the assets of the Funds) as listed in the table below will be subject to prior approval of Shareholders of the Company or as applicable, of the relevant Fund or Class of Shares.

Russell Investments Sterling Liquidity Fund	Management Fee as a per cent. of NAV per Class	Aggregate of Administration, Depositary Fees as a per cent. of NAV per Fund
Class B	0.20 per cent.	Up to 0.50 per cent.
Class R Roll-Up	0.05 per cent.	
Class C Hybrid Accumulation	Up to 0.50 per cent.	
Class D Hybrid Accumulation	Up to 0.50 per cent.	
Class E Hybrid Accumulation	Up to 0.50 per cent.	

Russell Investments U.S. Dollar Cash Fund II	Management Fee as a per cent. of NAV per Class	Aggregate of Administration, Depositary Fees as a per cent. of NAV per Fund
Class B	0.20 per cent.	Up to 0.50 per cent.
Class R Roll-Up	0.05 per cent.	

Class C Hybrid Accumulation	Up to 0.50 per cent.
Class D Hybrid Accumulation	Up to 0.50 per cent.
Class E Hybrid Accumulation	Up to 0.50 per cent.

Russell Investments Euro Liquidity Fund	Management Fee as a per cent. of NAV per Class	Aggregate of Administration, Depositary Fees as a per cent. of NAV per Fund
Class B Roll-Up	0.20 per cent.	Up to 0.50 per cent.
Class R Roll-Up	0.05 per cent.	
Class C Hybrid Accumulation	Up to 0.50 per cent.	
Class D Hybrid Accumulation	Up to 0.50 per cent.	
Class E Hybrid Accumulation	Up to 0.50 per cent.	

Russell Investments Euro Cash Collateral Fund	Management Fee as a per cent. of NAV per Class	Aggregate of Administration, Depositary Fees as a per cent. of NAV per Fund
Class A Roll-Up	0.12 per cent.	Up to 0.50 per cent.

Administrator, Depositary fees

The Company shall pay the fees of the Administrator and the Depositary and all of the reasonable out of pocket expenses properly incurred by them. All transactions fees payable to the Depositary and the sub-custodians (which shall be charged at normal commercial rates) shall be paid by the Company.

The Company shall reimburse the Depositary for reasonable fees paid to any sub-custodian.

The fees payable to the Administrator and the Depositary may be subject to benchmarking conditions as agreed in writing from time to time, which may result in renegotiation of the fees payable to the Administrator and/or the Depositary on the basis of normal commercial rates.

It is not currently intended that any soft commission payments shall be made. In the event that the Principal Money Manager, the Investment Managers and/or Money Managers or any of their respective subsidiaries, affiliates, associates, agents or delegates does enter into soft commission arrangement(s) they shall ensure that such arrangement(s) shall: (i) be consistent with best execution standards and that the counterparty has agreed to provide best execution to the relevant Fund; (ii) assist in the provision of investments services to the relevant Fund; and (iii) brokerage rates will not be in excess of customary institutional full-service brokerage rates. Details of any such arrangement will be contained in the next following report of the Company and will comply with the requirements of Article 11 of the MiFID II Delegated Directive. In the event that this is the unaudited half-yearly report, details shall also be included in the following annual report.

Paying Agent Fees

The fees and expenses of any paying agents appointed in respect of the Funds, which will be charged at normal commercial rates together with VAT, if any, thereon, will be borne by the Company or the Fund in respect of which a paying agent has been appointed.

TAXATION

The following is a general summary of the main Irish tax considerations applicable to the Company and certain investors in the Company who are the beneficial owners of Shares in the Company. It does not purport to deal with all of the tax consequences applicable to the Company or to all categories of investors, some of whom may be subject to special rules. For instance, it does not address the tax position of Shareholders whose acquisition of Shares in the Company would be regarded as a shareholding in a Personal Portfolio Investment Undertaking (PPIU). Accordingly, its applicability will depend on the particular circumstances of each Shareholder. It does not constitute tax advice and Shareholders 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 Shares under the laws of their country of incorporation, establishment, citizenship, residence or domicile, and in the light of their particular circumstances.

The following statements on taxation are based on advice received by the Directors regarding the law and practice in force in Ireland at the date of this document. Legislative, administrative or judicial changes may modify the tax consequences described below and as is the case with any investment, there can be no guarantee that the tax position or proposed tax position prevailing at the time an investment is made will endure indefinitely.

Taxation of the Company

The Directors have been advised that, under current Irish law and practice, the Company qualifies as an investment undertaking for the purposes of Section 739B of the Taxes Consolidation Act, 1997, as amended (“TCA”) so long as the Company is resident in Ireland. Accordingly, it is generally not chargeable to Irish tax on its income and gains.

Chargeable Event

However, Irish tax can arise on the happening of a “**chargeable event**” in the Company. A chargeable event includes any payments or distributions to Shareholders, any encashment, repurchase, cancellation or transfer of Shares and any deemed disposal of Shares as described below for Irish tax purposes arising as a result of holding Shares in the Company for a period of eight years or more. Where a chargeable event occurs, the Company may be required to withhold and account for Irish investment undertaking tax thereon, depending on the location or tax residence status of the Shareholder.

No Irish tax will arise in respect of a chargeable event where:

- (a) the Shareholder is neither resident nor ordinarily resident in Ireland (“**Non-Irish Resident**”) and it (or an intermediary acting on its behalf) has made the necessary declaration to that effect and the Company is not in possession of any information which would reasonably suggest that the information contained in the declaration is not, or is no longer, materially correct; or
- (b) the Shareholder is Non-Irish Resident and has confirmed that to the Company and the Company is in possession of written notice of approval from the Revenue Commissioners to the effect that the requirement to provide the necessary declaration of non-residence has been complied with in respect of the Shareholder and the approval has not been withdrawn; or
- (c) the Shareholder is an Exempt Irish Resident as defined below and it (or an intermediary acting on its behalf) has made the necessary declaration to that effect.

A reference to “**intermediary**” means an intermediary within the meaning of Section 739B(1) of the TCA, being a person who (a) carries on a business which consists of, or includes, the receipt of payments from an investment undertaking on behalf of other persons; or (b) holds units in an investment undertaking on behalf of other persons.

In the absence of a signed and completed declaration or written notice of approval from the Revenue Commissioners, as applicable, being in the possession of the Company at the relevant time there is a presumption that the Shareholder is resident or ordinarily resident in Ireland (“**Irish Resident**”) and is not an Exempt Irish Resident and a charge to tax arises.

A chargeable event does not include:

- any transactions (which might otherwise be a chargeable event) in relation to Shares held in a recognised clearing system as designated by order of the Revenue Commissioners of Ireland; or

- a transfer of Shares between spouses or civil partners and any transfer of Shares between spouses or former spouses and civil partners or formal civil partners on the occasion of judicial separation and/or divorce; or
- an exchange by a Shareholder, effected by way of arm's length bargain where no payment is made to the Shareholder, of Shares in the Company for other Shares in the Company; or
- an exchange of Shares arising on a qualifying amalgamation or reconstruction (within the meaning of Section 739H of the TCA) of the Company with another investment undertaking; or
- the cancellation of Shares in the Company arising from an exchange in relation to a scheme of amalgamation (as defined in section 739HA).

If the Company becomes liable to account for tax on a chargeable event, the Company shall be entitled to deduct from the payment arising on that chargeable event an amount equal to the appropriate tax and/or, where applicable, to repurchase and cancel such number of Shares held by the Shareholder as is required to meet the amount of tax. The relevant Shareholder shall indemnify and keep the Company indemnified against loss arising to the Company by reason of the Company becoming liable to account for tax on the happening of a chargeable event.

Deemed Disposals

The Company may elect not to account for Irish tax in respect of deemed disposals in certain circumstances. Where the total value of Shares in a Fund held by Shareholders who are Irish Resident and, who are not Exempt Irish Residents as defined below, is 10 per cent. or more of the Net Asset Value of the Fund, the Company will be liable to account for the tax arising on a deemed disposal in respect of Shares in that Fund as set out below. However, where the total value of Shares in the Fund held by such Shareholders is less than 10 per cent. of the Net Asset Value of the Fund, the Company may, and it is expected that the Company will, elect not to account for tax on the deemed disposal. In this instance, the Company will notify relevant Shareholders that it has made such an election and those Shareholders will be obliged to account for the tax arising under the self-assessment system themselves. Further details of this are set out below under the heading "Taxation of Irish Resident Shareholders".

Irish Courts Service

Where Shares are held by the Irish Courts Service the Company is not required to account for Irish tax on a chargeable event in respect of those Shares. Rather, where money under the control or subject to the order of any Court is applied to acquire Shares in the Company, the Courts Service assumes, in respect of the Shares acquired, the responsibilities of the Company to, *inter alia*, account for tax in respect of chargeable events and file returns.

Exempt Irish Resident Shareholders

The Company will not be required to deduct tax in respect of the following categories of Irish Resident Shareholders, provided the Company has in its possession the necessary declarations from those persons (or an intermediary acting on their behalf) and the Company is not in possession of any information which would reasonably suggest that the information contained in the declarations is not, or is no longer, materially correct. A Shareholder who comes within any of the categories listed below and who (directly or through an intermediary) has provided the necessary declaration to the Company is referred to herein as an "**Exempt Irish Resident**":

- a qualifying management company within the meaning of section 739B(1) TCA;
- a specified company within the meaning of section 734(1) TCA;
- an investment undertaking within the meaning of section 739B(1) TCA;

- (d) an investment limited partnership within the meaning of section 739J TCA;
- (e) a pension scheme which is an exempt approved scheme within the meaning of section 774 TCA, or a retirement annuity contract or a trust scheme to which section 784 or section 785 TCA, applies;
- (f) a company carrying on life business within the meaning of section 706 TCA;
- (g) a special investment scheme within the meaning of Section 737 TCA;
- (h) a unit trust to which section 731(5)(a) TCA applies;
- (i) a charity being a person referred to in section 739D(6)(f)(i) TCA;
- (j) a person who is entitled to exemption from income tax and capital gains tax by virtue of section 784A(2) TCA and the Shares held are assets of an approved retirement fund or an approved minimum retirement fund;
- (k) a qualifying fund manager within the meaning of section 784A TCA or a qualifying savings manager within the meaning of section 848B TCA, in respect of Shares which are assets of a special savings incentive account within the meaning of section 848C TCA;
- (l) a person who is entitled to exemption from income tax and capital gains tax by virtue of section 787I TCA, and the Shares held are assets of a personal retirement savings account as defined in section 787A TCA;
- (m) the National Pensions Reserve Fund Commission;
- (n) the National Asset Management Agency;
- (o) the Courts Service
- (p) credit union within the meaning of section 2 of the Credit Union Act 1997
- (q) a Irish resident company within the charge to corporation tax in accordance with section 110(2) TCA but only where the fund is a money market fund;
- (r) a company which is within the charge to corporation tax in accordance with section 110(2) TCA in respect of payments made to it by the Company; and
- (a) (s) any other person as may be approved by the Directors from time to time provided the holdings of Shares by such person does not result in a potential liability to tax arising to the Company in respect of that Shareholder under part 27, chapter 1A TCA.

There is no provision for any refund of tax to Shareholders who are Exempt Irish Residents where tax has been deducted in the absence of the necessary declaration. A refund of tax may only be made to corporate Shareholders who are within the charge to Irish corporation tax.

Taxation of Non-Irish Resident Shareholders

Non-Irish Resident Shareholders who (directly or through an intermediary) have made the necessary declaration of non-residence in Ireland (the "Relevant Declaration"), where required, are not liable to Irish tax on the income or gains arising to them from their investment in the Company and no tax will be deducted on distributions from the Company or payments by the Company in respect of a repurchase, cancellation or other disposal of their investment. Such Shareholders are generally not liable to Irish tax in respect of income or gains made from holding or disposing of Shares except where the Shares are attributable to an Irish branch or agency of such Shareholder.

Tax will be deducted as described above on the happening of a chargeable event where a Shareholder fails to provide the Company with a Relevant Declaration unless the Company is not required to collect Relevant Declarations (and this has been confirmed in writing by the Revenue Commissioners). Furthermore, if the Company is in possession of information which would reasonably suggest that a Relevant Declaration provided to it in respect of a Shareholder is not or is no longer materially correct then it will be required to deduct tax on the happening of a chargeable event in respect of that Shareholder's Shares.

Where a Non-Irish Resident company holds Shares in the Company which are attributable to an Irish branch or agency, it will be liable to Irish corporation tax in respect of income and capital distributions it receives from the Company under the self assessment system.

Taxation of Irish Resident Shareholders

Deduction of Tax

Tax will be deducted and remitted to the Revenue Commissioners by the Company from any distributions made by the Company (other than on a disposal) to an Irish Resident Shareholder who is not an Exempt Irish Resident, where the Shareholder is a company, at the rate of 25 per cent., and where the Shareholder is not a company, at the rate of 41 per cent.

Tax will also be deducted by the Company and remitted to the Revenue Commissioners from any gain arising on an encashment, repurchase or other disposal of Shares by such a Shareholder where the Shareholder is a company, at the rate of 25 per cent., and where the Shareholder is not a company, at the rate of 41 per cent. Any gain will be computed as the difference between the value of the Shareholder's investment in the Company at the date of the chargeable event and the original cost of the investment as calculated under special rules.

Deemed Disposals

Tax will also be deducted by the Company and remitted to the Revenue Commissioners in respect of any deemed disposal where the total value of Shares in a Fund held by Irish Resident Shareholders who are not Exempt Irish Residents is 10 per cent. or more of the Net Asset Value of the Fund. A deemed disposal will occur on each and every eighth anniversary of the acquisition of Shares in the Fund by such Shareholders. The deemed gain will be calculated as the difference between the value of the Shares held by the Shareholder on the relevant eighth year anniversary or, as described below where the Company so elects, the value of the Shares on the later of the 30 June or 31 December prior to the date of the deemed disposal and the relevant cost of those Shares. The excess arising will be taxable where the Shareholder is a company, at the rate of 25 per cent., and where the Shareholder is not a company, at the rate of 41 per cent. Tax paid on a deemed disposal should be creditable against the tax liability on an actual disposal of those Shares.

Where the Company is obliged to account for tax on deemed disposals it is expected that the Company will elect to calculate any gain arising for Irish Resident Shareholders who are not Exempt Irish Residents by reference to the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund on the later of the 30 June or 31 December prior to the date of the deemed disposal, in lieu of the value of the Shares on the relevant eighth year anniversary.

The Company may elect not to account for tax arising on a deemed disposal where the total value of Shares in the relevant Fund held by Irish Resident Shareholders who are not Exempt Irish Residents is less than 10 per cent. of the Net Asset Value of the Fund. In this case, such Shareholders will be obliged to account for the tax arising on the deemed disposal under the self assessment system themselves. The deemed gain will be calculated as the difference between the value of the Shares held by the Shareholder on the relevant eighth year anniversary and the relevant cost of those Shares. The excess arising will be regarded as an amount taxable under Case IV of Schedule D and will be subject to tax where the Shareholder is a company, at the rate of 25 per cent., and where the Shareholder is not a company, at the rate of 41 per cent. Tax paid on a deemed disposal should be creditable against the tax payable on an actual disposal of those Shares.

Residual Irish Tax Liability

Corporate Shareholders resident in Ireland which receive distributions (where payments are made annually or at more frequent intervals) from which tax has been deducted will be treated as having received an annual payment chargeable to tax under Case IV of Schedule D from which tax at the rate of 41 per cent. has been deducted. In practice, a credit of the excess tax deducted from such distributions over the higher corporation tax rate of 25 per cent. may be available to corporate Shareholders resident in Ireland. Subject to the comments below concerning tax on a currency gain, in general, such Shareholders will not be subject to further Irish tax on payments received in respect of their holding from which tax has been deducted. A corporate Shareholder resident in Ireland which holds the Shares in connection with a trade will be taxable on any income or gains received from the Company as part of that trade with a set-off against corporation tax payable for any tax deducted from those payments by the Company.

Subject to the comments below concerning tax on a currency gain, in general, non-corporate Irish Resident Shareholders will not be subject to further Irish tax on income arising on the Shares or gains made on disposal of the Shares, where the appropriate tax has been deducted by the Company from distributions paid to them.

Where a currency gain is made by a Shareholder on the disposal of Shares, the Shareholder will be liable to capital gains tax in respect of that gain in the year/s of assessment in which the Shares are disposed of.

Any Irish Resident Shareholder who is not an Exempt Irish Resident and who receives a distribution from which tax has not been deducted (for example, because the Shares are held in a recognised clearing system) will be liable to account for income tax or corporation tax as the case may be on that payment. Where such Shareholder receives a gain on an encashment, repurchase, cancellation or transfer from which tax has not been deducted, (for example, because the Shares are held in a recognised clearing system) the Shareholder will also be liable to account for income tax or corporation tax on the amount of the gain under the self-assessment system and in particular, Part 41 of the TCA. Shareholders who are individuals should also note that failure to comply with these provisions may result in them being subject to tax at their marginal rate (currently up to 41 per cent.) on the income and gains together with a surcharge, penalties and interest.

Overseas Dividends

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

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

Stamp Duty

On the basis that the Company qualifies as an investment undertaking within the meaning of Section 739B of the TCA, generally, no stamp duty will be payable in Ireland on the issue, transfer or repurchase of Shares in the Company. However, where any subscription for or repurchase of Shares is satisfied by an in-kind or in specie transfer of Irish securities or other Irish property, Irish stamp duty might arise on the transfer of such securities or properties.

No Irish stamp duty will be payable by the Company on the conveyance or transfer of stock or marketable securities of a company not registered in Ireland, provided that the conveyance or transfer does not relate to any immovable property situated in Ireland or any right over or interest in such property, or to any stocks or marketable securities of a company (other than a company which is an investment undertaking within the meaning of Section 739B of the TCA) which is registered in Ireland.

FATCA Implementation in Ireland

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

The IGA will significantly increase the amount of tax information automatically exchanged between Ireland and the U.S. It provides for the automatic reporting and exchange of information in relation to accounts held in Irish "financial institutions" by U.S. persons and the reciprocal exchange of information regarding U.S. financial accounts held by Irish Residents. The Company will be subject to these rules beginning 1 July 2014. Complying with such requirements will require the Company to request and obtain certain information and documentation from its Shareholders, other account holders and (where applicable) the beneficial owners of its Shareholders and to provide any information and documentation indicating direct or indirect ownership by U.S. Persons to the competent authorities in Ireland. Shareholders and other account holders will be required to comply with these requirements, and non-complying Shareholders may be subject to compulsory repurchase and/ or U.S withholding tax of 30 per cent. on withholdable payments and/or other monetary penalties.

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

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

OECD Common Reporting Standard

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

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

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

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

Residence

In general, investors in the Company will be either individuals, corporate entities or trusts. Under Irish rules, both individuals and trusts may be resident or ordinarily resident. The concept of ordinary residence does not apply to corporate entities.

Individual Investors

Test of Residence

An individual will be regarded as resident in Ireland for a particular tax year if the individual is present in Ireland: (1) for a period of at least 183 days in any one tax year; or (2) for a period of at least 280 days in any two consecutive tax years, provided that the individual is resident in Ireland for at least 31 days in each tax year. In determining days present in Ireland, for periods up to 31 December 2008 an individual is deemed to be present if the individual is in the country at the end of the day (midnight). Since 1 January 2009, an individual is deemed to be present if he / she is present in the country at any time during the day. Therefore, for tax years from 1 January 2009, any day during which the individual is present in Ireland counts in ascertaining the total number of days spent in Ireland for residence purposes.

If an individual is not resident in Ireland in a particular tax year the individual may, in certain circumstances, elect to be treated as resident.

Test of Ordinary Residence

If an individual has been resident for the three previous tax years then the individual will be deemed “ordinarily resident” from the start of the fourth year. An individual will remain ordinarily resident in Ireland until the individual has been non-resident for three consecutive tax years.

Trust Investors

A trust will generally be regarded as resident in Ireland where all of the trustees are resident in Ireland and the trust is administered. Trustees are advised to seek specific tax advice if they are in doubt as to whether the trust is resident in Ireland.

Corporate Investors

A company which has its central management and control in Ireland is resident in Ireland irrespective of where it is incorporated. A company which does not have its central management and control in Ireland but which is incorporated in Ireland is resident except where the company is regarded as not resident in Ireland under a double taxation treaty between Ireland and another country. In certain limited circumstances, companies incorporated in Ireland but managed and controlled outside of a double taxation treaty territory may not be regarded as resident in Ireland. Specific rules may apply to companies incorporated prior to 1 January 2015.

Disposal of Shares and Irish Capital Acquisitions Tax

(a) Persons Domiciled or Ordinarily Resident in Ireland

The disposal of Shares by means of a gift or inheritance made by a disponent domiciled or ordinarily resident in Ireland or received by a beneficiary domiciled or ordinarily resident in Ireland may give rise to a charge to Irish Capital Acquisitions Tax for the beneficiary of such a gift or inheritance with respect to those Shares.

(b) Persons Not Domiciled or Ordinarily Resident in Ireland

On the basis that the Company qualifies as an investment undertaking within the meaning of Section 739B of the TCA, the disposal of Shares will not be within the charge to Irish Capital Acquisitions Tax provided that;

- the Shares are comprised in the gift or inheritance at the date of the gift or inheritance and at the valuation date;

- the donor is not domiciled or ordinarily resident in Ireland at the date of the disposition; and
- the beneficiary is not domiciled or ordinarily resident in Ireland at the date of the gift or inheritance.

Shareholders and potential investors are advised to consult their professional advisers concerning possible taxation or other consequences of purchasing, holding, selling, converting or otherwise disposing of the Shares under the laws of their country of incorporation, establishment, citizenship, residence or domicile.

GENERAL

Conflicts of Interest

The Directors, the Depositary and the Manager and its duly appointed delegates and their respective affiliates, officers, directors and shareholders, employees and agents (each a "Connected Party" and collectively, the "Connected Parties") are or may be involved in other financial, investment and professional activities (for example provision of securities lending agent services) which may on occasion cause a conflict of interest with the management of the Company and/or their respective roles with respect to the Company.

These other activities may include managing or advising other funds, purchases and sales of securities, banking and investment management services, brokerage services and serving as directors, officers, advisers or agents of other funds or companies, including funds or companies in which the Company may invest. Each of the Connected Parties will use reasonable endeavours to ensure that any conflicts which may arise will be resolved fairly. The appointment of the Manager, the Principal Money Manager, Administrator and Depositary in their primary capacity as service providers to the Company are excluded from the scope of these Connected Party requirements.

Each Fund may effect portfolio transactions with or through subsidiaries of Russell Investments. The Investment Managers and Money Managers may be requested by the Principal Money Manager to direct a target percentage of portfolio transactions to affiliates of Russell Investments and, in addition, a Director may from time to time be a director, shareholder, officer, employee or consultant of brokerage firms with or through whom portfolio transactions for the Funds are effected. The affiliates of Russell Investments will refund to the Fund effecting such transactions, the value of the commission paid excluding such costs as reasonably determined as necessary by the broker and/or affiliate of Russell Investments from time to time. Such excluded costs may include but will not be limited to the cost of access to markets, execution, clearing and minimum brokerage retention.

Each of the Principal Money Manager, Investment Managers and Money Managers may enter into transactions on a soft commission basis, i.e., utilise the services and expertise of brokers in return for the execution of trades through such brokers, provided that the transactions are entered into on the principle of best execution, the benefits provided in the transaction will assist in the provision of investment services to the Company. More information on soft commissions can be found in the annual or half-yearly report of the Company.

Where appropriate, any such arrangements will comply with the requirements of Article 11 of the MiFID II Delegated Directive.

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

Dealings will be deemed to have been effected on normal commercial terms if:

- (a) a certified valuation by a person approved by the Depositary as independent and competent (or in the case of a transaction involving the Depositary, the Manager) has been obtained ; or
- (b) the relevant transaction is executed on best terms on an organised investment exchange in accordance with its rules ; or
- (c) where the conditions set out in (a) and (b) above are not practical, the relevant transaction is executed on terms which the Depositary is (or in the case of a transaction involving the Depositary, the Manager is) satisfied that it conforms with the principle that such transactions be carried out as if negotiated at arm's length and in the best interests of Shareholders.

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

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

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

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

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

The Manager has adopted a policy designed to ensure that in all transactions a reasonable effort is made to avoid conflicts of interest and, when they cannot be avoided, such conflicts are managed so that the Funds and their Shareholders are fairly treated.

The Manager has adopted a policy designed to ensure that the Principal Money Manager (and its delegates) act in a Fund's best interests when executing decisions to deal and placing orders to deal on behalf of the Fund in the context of managing the Fund's portfolios. For these purposes, all reasonable steps must be taken to obtain the best possible result for the Fund, taking into account price, costs, speed, likelihood of execution and settlement, order size and nature, research services provided by the broker to the Principal Money Manager (and its delegates) or any other consideration relevant to the execution of the order. Information about the Manager's execution policy and any material change to the policy are available to Shareholders at no charge upon request.

The Manager has adopted a policy for determining when and how voting rights are exercised. This policy is available to Shareholders at no charge upon request.

The Share Capital

The share capital of the Company shall at all times equal its Net Asset Value. The Company may issue up to five hundred billion Shares.

The proceeds from the issue of Shares (excluding the initial share capital) shall be applied in the books and records of the Company to the relevant Fund and shall be used in the acquisition on behalf of the relevant Fund of Transferable Securities and ancillary liquid assets. The books and records and accounts of each Fund shall be maintained separately.

The Directors are authorised from time to time to re-designate any existing Class of Shares and merge such Class or Classes of Shares provided that Shareholders in such Class or Classes of Shares are first notified by the Company and given the opportunity to have the Shares repurchased.

Each of the Shares entitles the holder to participate equally on a *pro rata* basis in the profits and dividends of the Fund attributable to such Shares and to attend and vote at meetings of the Company and of the Fund represented by those Shares. No Class of Shares confers on the holder thereof any preferential or pre-emptive rights or any rights to participate in the profits and dividends of any other Class of Shares or any voting rights in relation to matters relating solely to any other Class of Shares.

Any resolution to alter the Class rights of the Shares requires the approval of three-quarters of the holders of the Shares represented or present and voting at a general meeting duly convened in accordance with the Articles of Association. The quorum for any general meeting convened to consider any alteration to the Class rights of the Shares shall be two Shareholders whose holdings comprise at least one-third of the Shares.

The Articles of Association of the Company empower the Directors to issue fractional Shares in the Company. Fractional Shares shall not carry any voting rights at general meetings of the Company or of any Fund and the Net Asset Value of any fractional Share shall be the Net Asset Value per Share adjusted in proportion to the fraction.

The Funds and Segregation of Liability

The Company is an umbrella fund with segregated liability between Funds and each Fund may comprise one or more Classes of Shares in the Company. The Directors may, from time to time, upon the prior approval of the Central Bank, establish further Funds by the issue of one or more separate Classes of Shares on such terms as the Directors may resolve. The Directors may, from time to time, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, establish one or more separate Classes of Shares within each Fund on such terms as the Directors may resolve.

The assets and liabilities of each Fund will be allocated in the following manner:

- (a) the proceeds from the issue of Shares representing a Fund shall be applied in the books of the Company to the Fund and the assets and liabilities and income and expenditure attributable thereto shall be applied to such Fund subject to the provisions of the Articles of Association;
- (b) where any asset is derived from another asset, such derivative asset shall be applied in the books of the Company to the same Fund as the assets from which it was derived and in each valuation of an asset, the increase or diminution in value shall be applied to the relevant Fund;
- (c) where the Company incurs a liability which relates to any asset of a particular Fund or to any action taken in connection with an asset of a particular Fund, such a liability shall be allocated to the relevant Fund, as the case may be; and
- (d) where an asset or a liability of the Company cannot be considered as being attributable to a particular Fund, such asset or liability, subject to the approval of the Custodian, shall be allocated to all the Funds *pro rata* to the Net Asset Value of each Fund.

Any liability incurred on behalf of or attributable to any Fund shall be discharged solely out of the assets of that Fund, and neither the Company nor any Director, receiver, examiner, liquidator, provisional liquidator or other person shall apply, nor be obliged to apply, the assets of any such Fund in satisfaction of any liability incurred on behalf of, or attributable to, any other Fund.

There shall be implied in every contract, agreement, arrangement or transaction entered into by the Company the following terms, that:

- (i) the party or parties contracting with the Company shall not seek, whether in any proceedings or by any other means whatsoever or wheresoever, to have recourse to any assets of any Fund in the discharge of all or any part of a liability which was not incurred on behalf of that Fund;
- (ii) if any party contracting with the Company shall succeed by any means whatsoever or wheresoever in having recourse to any assets of any Fund in the discharge of all or any part of a liability which was not incurred on behalf of that Fund, that party shall be liable to the Company to pay a sum equal to the value of the benefit thereby obtained by it; and
- (iii) if any party contracting with the Company shall succeed in seizing or attaching by any means, or otherwise levying execution against, the assets of a Fund in respect of a liability which was not incurred on behalf of that Fund, that party shall hold those assets or the direct or indirect proceeds of the sale of such assets on trust for the Company and shall keep those assets or proceeds separate and identifiable as such trust property.

All sums recoverable by the Company shall be credited against any concurrent liability pursuant to the implied terms set out in (i) to (iii) above.

Any asset or sum recovered by the Company shall, after the deduction or payment of any costs of recovery, be applied so as to compensate the Fund.

In the event that assets attributable to a Fund are taken in execution of a liability not attributable to that Fund, and in so far as such assets or compensation in respect thereof cannot otherwise be restored to the Fund affected, the Directors, with the consent of the Depositary, shall certify or cause to be certified, the value of the assets lost to the Fund affected and transfer or pay from the assets of the Fund or Funds to which the liability was attributable, in priority to all other claims against such Fund or Funds, assets or sums sufficient to restore to the Fund affected, the value of the assets or sums lost to it.

A Fund is not a legal person separate from the Company but the Company may sue and be sued in respect of a particular Fund and may exercise the same rights of set-off, if any, as between its Funds as apply at law in respect of companies and the property of a Fund is subject to orders of the court as it would have been if the Fund were a separate legal person.

Separate records shall be maintained in respect of each Fund.

Meetings and Votes of Shareholders

All general meetings of the Company shall be held in Ireland. In each year the Company shall hold a general meeting as its annual general meeting. Twenty-one days' notice (excluding the day of mailing and the day of the meeting) shall be given in respect of each general meeting of the Company. The notice shall specify the venue and time of the meeting and the business to be transacted at the meeting. A proxy may attend on behalf of any Shareholder. Proxy forms may be returned in hard copy or online through the FundAssist online proxy voting service. Details in relation to the online proxy voting service will be provided to each Shareholder with the notice of the meeting. Two members present in person or by proxy shall constitute a quorum, save in the case of a meeting of any one class of Shares where the quorum shall be at least two Shareholders who hold at least one-third of the Shares of the relevant class. An ordinary resolution is a resolution passed by a plurality of votes cast and a special resolution is a resolution passed by a majority of 75 per cent. or more of the votes cast. The Articles of Association provide that matters may be determined

by a majority at a meeting of Shareholders on a show of hands unless a poll is requested by Shareholders holding 10 per cent. or more of the Shares in number or by value or unless the chairman of the meeting requests a poll.

On a show of hands each Shareholder has one vote. Each Share gives the holder one vote in relation to any matters relating to the Company which are submitted to Shareholders for a vote by poll. All Shares of each Class have equal voting rights, except that in matters affecting only a particular Class, only Shares of that Class shall be entitled to vote.

Reports

In each year the Directors shall cause to be prepared an annual report and audited annual accounts for the Company which shall be filed with the Central Bank within four months of the financial year-end to which it relates. In addition, the Company shall prepare and file with the Central Bank within two months of the end of the relevant period a half-yearly report which shall include unaudited half-yearly accounts for the Company. All reports and accounts shall be made available to Shareholders as soon as possible after filing.

Annual accounts shall be made up to 30 June in each year. Unaudited half-yearly accounts of the Company shall be made up to 31 December in each year. Audited annual reports and unaudited half-yearly reports incorporating financial statements and other reports shall be sent by electronic communications subject to the prior consent of each Shareholder or posted to each Shareholder at his registered address free of charge and will be made available for inspection at the registered office of the Company.

Termination of the Funds

Shares may be repurchased by the Company in the following circumstances:

- (i) if 75 per cent. of the holders of the Shares in the Company or of a Fund voting at a general meeting of the Company, of which not more than six and not less than four weeks' notice has been given, approve the repurchase of the Shares in the Company or the Fund, as appropriate;
- (ii) at any time if so determined by the Directors the Company may repurchase all of the Shares of the Company or any Fund or a Class, provided that written notice of not less than twenty-one days has been given to the holders of the Shares of the Company, Fund or Class as appropriate;
- (iii) on any fifth anniversary of the incorporation of the Company, provided that notice of not less than four and not more than six weeks has been given to the holders of the Shares.

Where a repurchase of Shares would result in the number of Shareholders falling below seven or such other minimum number stipulated by statute or where a repurchase of Shares would result in the issued share capital of the Company falling below such minimum amount as the Company may be obliged to maintain pursuant to applicable law, the Company may defer the repurchase of the minimum number of Shares sufficient to ensure compliance with applicable law. The repurchase of such Shares will be deferred until the Company is wound up or until the Company procures the issue of sufficient Shares to ensure that the repurchase can be effected. The Company shall be entitled to select the Shares for deferred repurchase in such manner as it may deem to be fair and reasonable and as may be approved by the Depositary.

If all of the Shares are to be repurchased and it is proposed to transfer all or part of the assets of the Company to another company, the Company, with the sanction of a special resolution of Shareholders may exchange the assets of the Company for shares or similar interests in the transferee company for distribution among Shareholders.

If all of the Shares in any Fund are to be repurchased, the assets available for distribution (after satisfaction of creditors' claims) shall be applied in the following manner:

- (a) firstly, in the payment to the Shareholders of each Class of each fund of a sum in the Class Currency in which that Class is denominated or in any other currency selected by the liquidator as nearly as

possible equal (at a rate of exchange reasonably determined by the liquidator) to the Net Asset Value of the Shares of such Class held by such holders respectively as at the date of commencement of the winding up provided that there are sufficient assets available in the relevant Fund to enable such payment to be made. In the event that, as regards any Class of Shares, there are insufficient assets available in the relevant fund to enable such payment to be made, recourse shall be had to the assets of the Company not comprised within any of the Funds;

- (b) secondly, in the payment to the holders of the Subscriber Shares of sums up to the amount paid thereon (plus any interest accrued) out of the assets of the Company not comprised within any Funds remaining after any recourse thereto under paragraph (i) above. In the event that there are insufficient assets as aforesaid to enable such payment in full to be made, no recourse shall be had to the assets comprised within any of the Funds;
- (c) thirdly, in the payment to the Shareholders of any balance then remaining in the relevant Fund, such payment being made in proportion to the number of shares held; and
- (d) fourthly, in the payment to the Shareholders of any balance then remaining and not comprised within any of the Funds, such payment being made in proportion to the value of each Fund and within each Fund to the value of each Class and in proportion to the Net Asset Value per Share.

With the approval of Shareholders in general meeting by way of a special resolution the Company may make distributions *in specie* to Shareholders. If a Shareholder so requests the Company shall arrange to dispose of the investments on behalf of the Shareholder. The price obtained by the Company may be different from the price at which the investments were valued when determining the Net Asset Value and the Company shall not be liable for any loss arising. The transaction costs incurred in the disposal of such investments shall be borne by the Shareholder.

Miscellaneous

- (i) The Company has not been involved in any litigation or arbitration since its incorporation and no litigation or claim is known to the Company to be pending or threatened against the Company or any Fund.
- (ii) There are no service contracts in existence between the Company and any of its Directors, nor are any such contracts proposed.
- (iii) Mr. McMurray, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Gonella, Mr. Linhares and Mr. Pearce are employees of entities within Russell Investments. Save as disclosed herein, none of the Directors is interested in any contract or arrangement subsisting at the date hereof which is significant in relation to the business of the Company.
- (iv) At the date of this document, neither the Directors nor any connected person have any interest in the share capital of the Company or any options in respect of such capital.
- (v) No share or loan capital of the Company is under option or is agreed conditionally or unconditionally to be put under option.
- (vi) Save as disclosed in this Prospectus, no commissions, discounts, brokerage or other special terms have been granted by the Company in relation to Shares issued by the Company.
- (vii) None of the Directors has had any convictions in relation to indictable offences, been involved in any bankruptcies, individual voluntary arrangements, receiverships, compulsory liquidations, creditors voluntary liquidations, administrations, company or partnership voluntary arrangements, any composition or arrangements with its creditors generally or any class of its creditors of any company where they were a director or partner with an executive function, nor have any had any public criticisms by statutory or regulatory authorities (including recognised professional bodies)

nor has any Director ever been disqualified by a court from acting as a director of a company or from acting in the management or conduct of the affairs of any company.

- (viii) The Company has the power to appoint distributors and paying agents.
- (ix) At the date of this Prospectus the Company does not have any loan capital (including term loans) outstanding or created but unissued, and no outstanding mortgages charges or other borrowings or indebtedness in the nature of borrowings, including bank overdrafts and liabilities under acceptances or acceptance credit, hire purchase or finance lease commitments, guarantees or other contingent liabilities.

Material Contracts

The Company's material contracts are set out in Schedule III.

Supply and Inspection of Documents

The following documents may be obtained free of charge during normal business hours on weekdays (Saturdays and public holidays excepted) at the registered office of the Company:

- (i) the Articles of Association;
- (ii) once published, the latest annual and half yearly reports of the Company.

An up-to-date version of the key investor information documents shall be made available for access in an electronic format on a website designated by the Company for this purpose. On the basis that the Company has registered one or more Funds for public offering in other EU Member States, it shall make the following additional documentation available on such website:

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

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

- (a) the identity of the Depositary and a description of its duties and of conflicts of interest that may arise; and
- (b) a description of any safe-keeping functions delegated by the Depositary, a list of delegates and sub-delegates and any conflicts of interest that may arise from such delegation

The Manager's Policies

Complaints Policy

Information regarding the Manager's complaint procedures are available to Shareholders free of charge upon request and on <https://www.carnegroup.com/policies>. Shareholders may file any complaints about the Company or the Manager free of charge at the registered office of the Company or by contacting the Manager.

Remuneration Policy

The Manager has remuneration policies and practices in place consistent with the requirements of the Regulations and the ESMA guidelines on sound remuneration policies under UCITS the Directive ("ESMA

Remuneration Guidelines"). The Manager will procure that any delegate, including the Principal Money Manager, to whom such requirements also apply pursuant to the ESMA Remuneration Guidelines will have equivalent remuneration policies and practices in place.

The remuneration policy reflects the Manager's objective for good corporate governance, promotes sound and effective risk management and does not encourage risk-taking which is inconsistent with the risk profile of the Funds or the Articles of Association. It is also aligned with the investment objectives of each Fund and includes measures to avoid conflicts of interest. The remuneration policy is reviewed on an annual basis (or more frequently, if required) by the board of directors of the Manager, to ensure that the overall remuneration system operates as intended and that the remuneration pay-outs are appropriate. This review will also ensure that the remuneration policy reflects best practice guidelines and regulatory requirements, as may be amended from time to time.

Details of the up-to-date remuneration policy of the Manager, (including, but not limited to: (i) a description of how remuneration and benefits are calculated; (ii) the identities of persons responsible for awarding the remuneration and benefits; and (iii) the composition of the remuneration committee, (where such a committee exists) will be available by means of a website <https://www.carnegroup.com/policies> and a paper copy will be made available to Shareholders free of charge upon request.

The Manager's Sustainability Risks Policy

The EU regulation on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector, SFDR or the "Disclosure Regulation", came into effect on 10 March 2021. SFDR is part of the EU financial policy framework of regulatory measures aimed at mobilising finance for sustainable growth and channelling private investment to the transition to a climate-neutral economy. SFDR imposes transparency and disclosure requirements on the Manager including in relation to the integration of sustainability risks in investment decisions.

As per SFDR, the Manager will be classified as a "financial market participant. Under Article 3 of SFDR, a financial market participant must disclose information about its policies with regards to the integration of sustainability risks in its investment decision-making process. As the Manager has delegated the portfolio management function to the Principal Money Manager, it will, subject to oversight by the Manager, be responsible for identifying and integrating Sustainability Risks and determining whether they are, or could potentially be, financially material.

"Sustainability Risks" are defined as environmental, social or governance ("ESG") events or conditions that, if they occurs, could cause an actual or a potential material negative impact on the value of an investment.

Sustainability Risks are integrated by the Principal Money Manager into the investment decisions through the identification, evaluation and management of relevant risks in the investment review process and through the implementation of proprietary solutions. Sustainability Risks are considered most relevant to investment outcomes when they exhibit financial materiality, and, like all investment risks, are incorporated by balancing expected risk with expected reward. As at 6 January 2021, the Principal Money Manager has determined that the level of exposure to Sustainability Risks in each Fund is unlikely to have a material financial impact on expected returns.

Where relevant, exposure to Sustainability Risks in the Funds is assessed on an ongoing basis as well as taking into account the overriding objective and policy of the relevant Fund.

In managing the Funds, Sustainability Risks will be considered by the Principal Money Manager in the context of expected rewards using a blend of inputs from sources including, but not limited to, Money Managers, third-party data sources and Money Managers' proprietary analysis. Sustainability Risks will be considered in all investment decisions taken in respect of the Funds except for investments in certain asset classes or where a strategy or service does not support the integration of Sustainability Risks. There may be circumstances in which Sustainability Risks will not be relevant to investments decisions including but not limited to:

- Where the purpose of the investment is to achieve one or more specific outcome(s) e.g. placing derivative trades to manage liquidity.
- In respect of certain instruments or asset classes e.g. Sustainability Risks are unlikely to affect the value of reserve currency.

For more details on how sustainability and ESG factors are integrated into the investment process and their potential impact on returns, please refer to the Principal Money Manager's Sustainable Investment Policy which is available at: <https://russellinvestments.com/ie/important-information>.

Under Article 4 of SFDR, a financial market participant must disclose a statement on due diligence policies with respect to principal adverse impacts (“PAI”) of its investment decisions (where these impacts are being considered). In managing the Funds, principal adverse impacts are not currently considered by the Principal Money Manager in its investment decisions on sustainability factors. An explanation as to why the Principal Money Manager does not consider the principal adverse impacts of its investment decisions on sustainability factors can be found [here](#).

Consideration of the integration of sustainability risks into investment decisions will be detailed in pre-contractual disclosures in accordance with Article 6 of SFDR. This is determined during the on-boarding stage of a new Fund in conjunction with the Principal Money Manager.

Since the investment strategies of the Funds managed by the Manager differ in their consideration of sustainability factors and principal adverse impacts, the Manager has adopted appropriate policies covering all of these scenarios. The Manager’s policy framework has been amended in accordance with the above and will ensure appropriate classifications and respective disclosures for all Funds it manages.

SCHEDULE I

The Regulated Markets

Each Fund may deal through securities and derivative markets which are regulated markets and meet the requirements for Regulated Markets as set out in accordance with the regulatory criteria as defined in the Central Bank Rules which includes any market which is regulated, operates regularly, is open to the public and is located in an EEA state (except Malta), the United Kingdom (at any time it is not in the EEA), the U.S., Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, Hong Kong or Switzerland.

Each Fund may also deal through:

- The market organised by the International Capital Markets Association;
- AIM – the Alternative Investment Market in the UK, regulated and operated by the London Stock Exchange;
- The over-the-counter market in Japan regulated by the Securities Dealers Association of Japan;
- NASDAQ in the United States;
- The market in US government securities conducted by primary dealers regulated by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and the Securities and Exchange Commission;
- The over-the-counter market in the United States conducted by primary and secondary dealers regulated by the Securities and Exchanges Commission and by the National Association of Securities Dealers (and by banking institutions regulated by the US Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Reserve System or Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation);
- The French market for “Titres de Creance Negotiable (over-the-counter market in negotiable debt instruments);
- The over-the-counter market in Canadian Government bonds, regulated by the Investment Dealers Association of Canada.
- The South African Futures Exchange.
- The following securities markets established in non-EEA States:

Argentina:	Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires
Bahrain:	Bahrain Bourse
Bangladesh:	Dhaka Stock Exchange
Botswana:	Botswana Stock Exchange
Brazil:	BM&F BOVESPA S.A
Chile:	Bolsa de Comercio de Santiago
China:	Shenzhen Stock Exchange (SZSE), Shanghai Stock Exchange (SSE)
Colombia:	Bolsa de Valores de Colombia
Costa Rica:	Bolsa Nacional de Valores
Egypt:	Egyptian Exchange
India:	Bombay Stock Exchange, Ltd, National Stock Exchange
Indonesia:	Indonesia Stock Exchange
Israel:	Tel Aviv Stock Exchange
Jordan:	Amman Stock Exchange

Kazakhstan:	Kazakhstan Stock Exchange
Kenya:	Nairobi Securities Exchange
Kuwait:	Kuwait Stock Exchange
Malaysia:	Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad
Mauritius:	Stock Exchange of Mauritius
Mexico:	Bolsa Mexicana de Valores
Morocco:	Exchange Bourse de Casablanca
Namibia:	Namibian Stock Exchange
Nigeria:	Nigeria Stock Exchange
Pakistan:	Karachi Stock Exchange
Peru:	Bolsa de Valores de Lima
The Philippines:	Philippine Stock Exchange
Qatar:	Qatar Exchange
Russia:	MICEX-RTS Main Market
Singapore:	Singapore Exchange Limited
South Africa:	JSE Limited
South Korea:	Korea Exchange
Sri Lanka:	Colombo Stock Exchange
Taiwan:	Taiwan Stock Exchange, GreTai Securities Market
Tanzania:	Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange
Thailand:	The Stock Exchange of Thailand
Tunisia:	Bourse des Valeurs Mobilieres de Tunis
Turkey:	Istanbul Stock Exchange
Uganda:	Uganda Securities Exchange
Ukraine:	Persha Fondova Torgoveln Systema
United Arab Emirates:	Abu Dhabi Securities Market, Dubai Financial Market
Uruguay:	Bolsa de Valores de Montevideo
Vietnam:	Ho Chi Minh Stock Exchange
West Africa:	Bourse Reginale des Valeurs Mobilieres (BVRM)
Zimbabwe:	Zimbabwe Stock Exchange

These exchanges and markets are listed in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank which does not issue a list of approved exchanges and markets.

SCHEDULE II

Characteristics of Classes of Shares by Fund

Russell Investments Sterling Liquidity Fund Fund Base Currency GBP				
Share Class	Class Currency	Hedged Currency Class	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period Status
Class B	Stg£	No	-	Existing
Class R Roll-Up	Stg£	No	-	Existing
Class C Hybrid Accumulation	Stg£	No	Stg£1,000	New
Class D Hybrid Accumulation	Stg£	No	Stg£1,000	New
Class E Hybrid Accumulation	Stg£	No	Stg£1,000	New

Russell Investments U.S. Dollar Cash Fund II Fund Base Currency USD				
Share Class	Class Currency	Hedged Currency Class	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period Status
Class B	U.S.\$	No	-	Existing
Class R Roll-Up	U.S.\$	No	-	Existing
Class C Hybrid Accumulation	U.S.\$	No	U.S.\$1,000	New
Class D Hybrid Accumulation	U.S.\$	No	-	Existing
Class E Hybrid Accumulation	U.S.\$	No	-	Existing

Russell Investments Euro Liquidity Fund – Fund Base Currency EUR				
Share Class	Class Currency	Hedged Currency Class	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period Status
Class B Roll-Up	EUR	No	-	Existing
Class R Roll-Up	EUR	No	-	Existing
Class C Hybrid Accumulation	EUR	No	€1,000	New
Class D Hybrid Accumulation	EUR	No	€1,000	New
Class E Hybrid Accumulation	EUR	No	€1,000	New

Russell Investments Euro Cash Collateral Fund - Fund Base Currency EUR				
Share Class	Class Currency	Hedged Currency Class	Initial Offer Price	Initial Offer Period Status
Class A Roll-Up	EUR	No	€1,000	New

SCHEDULE III

Material Contracts

The following contracts, details of which have been sent out in the section entitled "Management and Administration", have been entered into and are, or may be, material:

The **Depositary Agreement** between the Company and the Depositary, pursuant to which the latter was appointed as Depositary in relation to the Funds.

The Depositary Agreement shall remain in full force and effect for a fixed term ending 31 October 2023 (the "Fixed Term"). During the Fixed Term the Company may without cause terminate the Depositary Agreement on giving at least six (6) months' prior written notice to the Depositary.

If the Depositary Agreement is terminated before 31 October 2022, a compensation amount will be payable by the Company to the Depositary for services up to the relevant effective date of termination as agreed in writing between the Fund and the Depositary (the "Compensation Amount"), for any 12 month period of 40% of the Depositary's compensation due (for services that otherwise would have been rendered), based on the average monthly fees paid in the financial year preceding the date that notice of termination is made.

Following the expiry of the Fixed Term, the Depositary Agreement shall continue in force until terminated and may be terminated by the Manager or the Company (without the payment of any Additional Compensation Amount by the Company) on giving at least three (3) months' notice to the Depositary or by the Depositary on giving six (6) months' written notice to the parties or such other period as may be agreed between the parties.

Termination may be immediate in certain circumstances such as insolvency of the Depositary. The Depositary may not be replaced without the approval of the Central Bank.

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

The **Management Agreement** between the Company and the Manager, pursuant to which the latter was appointed manager in relation to the Funds, as may be amended from time to time in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

The Management Agreement provides that the Manager shall administer the Company in accordance with the Regulations, the Articles of Association and the provisions of this Prospectus. The Management Agreement shall continue in force until terminated by either party on ninety days' notice in writing to the other party, provided that the Manager shall continue in office until a successor manager or administrator is appointed. The Company may at any time terminate the Management Agreement in the event of the appointment of an examiner or receiver to the Manager or on the happening of a like event. The Company may also terminate the Management Agreement if the CSSF determines that the Manager is no longer permitted to act as manager or investment adviser to the Company.

The Manager shall not be liable for any loss suffered by the Company or its agents in connection with the performance of the Manager's obligations under the Management Agreement, except loss resulting from negligence, wilful misfeasance, fraud or bad faith on the part of the Manager in the performance of, or from reckless disregard by the Manager of, its duties under the Management and Agreement. The Company shall indemnify the Manager in respect of all liabilities, damages, costs, claims and expenses incurred by the Manager, its directors, officers, employees, servants or agents in the performance of its duties under the Management Agreement and against all taxes on profits or gains of the Company which may be assessed upon or become payable by the Manager or its directors, officers, employees, servants or agents to the extent permitted by law, provided that such indemnity shall not be given where the Manager, its servants or agents,

is or are guilty of any negligence, wilful misconduct, fraud, bad faith or reckless disregard of its or their duties.

The **Administration Agreement** between the Company, the Manager and the Administrator, pursuant to which the latter was appointed as administrator, transfer agent and registrar of the Company.

The Administration Agreement shall remain in full force and effect for a fixed term ending 31 October 2023 (the "Fixed Term"). During the Fixed Term the Manager or the Company may without cause terminate the Administration Agreement on giving at least six (6) months' prior written notice to the Administrator.

If the Administration Agreement is terminated before 31 October 2022, a compensation amount will be payable by the Company to the Administrator for services up to the relevant effective date of termination as agreed in writing between the Fund and the Administrator (the "Compensation Amount"), for any 12 month period of 40% of the Administrator's compensation due (for services that otherwise would have been rendered), based on the average monthly fees paid in the financial year preceding the date that notice of termination is made.

Following the expiry of the Fixed Term, the Administration Agreement shall continue in force until terminated and may be terminated (without the payment of any Compensation Amount by the Company) on giving three (3) months' prior written notice or by the Administrator on giving six (6) months' notice or such other period as may be agreed between the parties in writing.

The Administration Agreement may be terminated at any time forthwith by any party and without the obligation to pay any Compensation Amount on the part of the Company upon giving notice in writing to the other parties if at any time; (i) the party notified shall be unable to pay its debts as they fall due or go into liquidation or receivership or an examiner shall be appointed pursuant to the Companies Act 2014, (ii) the party notified shall commit any material breach of the provisions of the Administration Agreement and, if such breach is capable of remedy, shall not have remedied that within thirty (30) days after the service of written notice requiring it to be remedied.

The Administration Agreement provides that the Administrator shall exercise its power and discretion under the Administration Agreement using its reasonable endeavours and applying the level of skill and expertise that can be reasonably expected of a professional administrator for hire. The Administrator shall not be liable for any loss of any nature whatsoever suffered by the Manager, the Company or the Shareholders in connection with the performance of its obligations under the Administration Agreement, except where that loss results directly from negligence, bad faith, fraud, wilful misconduct on the part of the Administrator. The Administrator shall not be liable for any indirect, special or consequential loss howsoever arising.

The Manager shall indemnify and hold harmless the Administrator out of the assets of the Company on its own behalf and on behalf of its permitted delegates, employees and agents against all actions, proceedings and claims and against all reasonable costs, demands and expenses (including reasonable legal and professional expenses) arising therefrom which may be brought against, suffered or incurred by the Administrator, its permitted delegates, employees or agents in the performance of its obligations and duties under the Administration Agreement and against all taxes on profits or gains of the Company which may be assessed or become payable by the Administrator, its permitted delegates, employees or agents provided that such indemnity shall not be given where the Administrator, its delegates, employees or agents, is or are guilty of negligence, recklessness, wilful default, fraud or bad faith.

The Company shall indemnify, hold harmless and defend the Administrator out of the assets of the relevant sub-fund from and against any loss, liability, claim or expense (including reasonable attorneys' fees and disbursements) suffered or incurred by the Administrator in connection with the performances of its duties hereunder, including, without limitation, any liability or expense suffered or incurred as a result of the acts or omissions of the Company or any third party agent whose data or services the Administrator must rely upon in performing its duties hereunder, or as a result of acting upon any instructions reasonably believed by it to have been duly authorized by the Fund; provided, however, that such indemnity shall not apply to any loss, liability, claim or expense resulting directly from the fraud, negligence, bad faith or wilful misconduct of the Administrator.

The **Principal Money Manager and Advisory Agreement** between the Company, Manager and the Principal Money Manager pursuant to which the latter was appointed as discretionary investment manager and adviser.

The Principal Money Manager and Advisory Agreement shall continue in force until terminated by any party on 90 days' notice in writing to the other parties (or such other period as may be agreed between the parties), but any such termination will not affect the outstanding obligations or liabilities of any party hereto to the other.

Any party may terminate this Agreement immediately without notice upon:

(i) another party passing a resolution for its winding up (except a voluntary liquidation for the purpose of reconstruction or amalgamation on terms previously approved in writing by the parties) or the appointment of a liquidator or an examiner or receiver of another party or upon the happening of a like event at the direction of a regulatory agency or court of competent jurisdiction or otherwise; (ii) any party being unable to perform its obligations under this Agreement because it is no longer permitted to do so by its regulator or under applicable laws; (iii) any party breaching any material provision of this Agreement, provided that if the breach is capable of being remedied, the breaching party has not remedied such breach within thirty (30) days of receipt of a notice from the other party of such material breach; (iv) the request of its or another party's regulator.

The Principal Money Manager and Advisory Agreement provides that, save in the case of fraud, wilful misconduct, bad faith, negligence or reckless disregard of its functions and duties, the Principal Money Manager shall not be liable to the Manager or the Company or the Shareholders of the Company for any error of judgment or loss suffered by any of them in connection with the performance by the Principal Money Manager of its functions and duties thereunder and the Manager shall indemnify the Principal Money Manager, out of the Company's assets against all claims, demands, liabilities, obligations, losses, damages, penalties, actions, judgments, suits, costs, expenses or disbursements of any kind or nature whatsoever (including the cost of investigating or defending against such claims, demands or liabilities and any legal costs incurred in connection therewith) incurred by the Principal Money Manager, its employees, officers, directors, agents or delegates in the performance of its functions and duties and against all taxes on profits or gains of the Company which may be assessed upon or become payable by the Principal Money Manager, its directors, officers or agents, to the extent permitted by law and the Articles of Association, provided that such indemnity shall not be given where the Principal Money Manager, its directors, officers or agents are guilty of any negligence, bad faith, fraud, wilful misconduct or reckless disregard of its or their duties.

The **Distribution Agreement** between the Manager, the Company and the Distributor pursuant to which the latter was appointed to distribute the Funds.

The Distribution Agreement may be terminated by any party, without the payment of any penalty, immediately upon receipt of 90 days' written notice to the other party. The Company will indemnify the Distributor and its directors, officers or employees against claims, demands, liabilities, obligations, losses, damages, penalties, actions, judgments, suits, costs, expenses or disbursements of any kind or nature whatsoever (including the cost of investigating or defending against such claims, demands or liabilities and any legal costs incurred in connection therewith) resulting from the fact that the Distributor or employees, officers, directors or agents appointed by the Distributor have acted thereunder as agent of the Management Company in accordance with the terms of this Agreement and not resulting from a material breach of this Agreement, wilful misconduct, negligence, fraud, reckless disregard or bad faith of its duties under this Agreement by the Distributor or its employees, officers, directors or agents.

The **Support Services Agreement** between the Company and Russell Investments Limited, pursuant to which the latter was appointed to provide support services to the Company.

These services include assisting in relation to the registration of the Funds for distribution, attending to compliance matters, coordinating the preparation of the financial statements and the preparation of materials for meetings of the board of Directors and assisting with the appointment and assessment of the various

service providers appointed to the Fund. In the absence of fraud, negligence, wilful default or bad faith on the part of Russell Investments Limited in the performance or unjustifiable non-performance of its obligations or duties under the Support Services Agreement, Russell Investments Limited, its directors, officers, employees or agents shall not be liable to the Fund for any loss or damage suffered by the Fund as a result of any act or omission of Russell Investments Limited. The Support Services Agreement may be terminated by either party upon 90 days' written notice to the other party (or such lesser period as may be agreed) or immediately in the event of the winding up or the appointment of an examiner or receiver to the other party or upon the happening of a like event at the direction of an appropriate regulatory agency or court of competent jurisdiction, where either party fails to remedy a material breach of the agreement (if capable of remedy) within 30 days after service of notice by the other party requesting it to do so or where either party is no longer permitted to perform its obligations.

SCHEDULE IV

Definitions

In this Prospectus the following words and phrases have the meanings set forth below:

- “Accounting Period”** means a period ending 30 June of each year or such other date as the Directors from time to time decide with the approval of the Central Bank;
- “Accumulation Class Shares”** means Shares of a Class of a Fund that declare a distribution but whose net income is then reinvested in the capital of the relevant Fund on the Distribution Date;
- “Administration Agreement”** means the administration agreement made on 30 September 2021 as may be amended or supplemented from time to time in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank between the Company, the Manager and the Administrator;
- “Administrator”** means State Street Fund Services (Ireland) Limited;
- “AIF”** means an alternative investment fund as defined in regulation 5(1) of the European Union (Alternative Investment Fund Managers) Regulations 2013 (S.I. No. 257 of 2013) and/or any other collective investment undertaking meeting the criteria outlined in Regulation 68(1)(e) of the Regulations;
- “AIMA”** means the Alternative Investment Management Association;
- “Articles of Association”** means the memorandum and articles of association of the Company;
- “Base Currency”** means in respect of any Fund the currency set out for that Fund in Schedule II;
- “Benchmark Regulation”** means Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016 on indices used as benchmarks in financial instruments and financial contracts or to measure the performance of investment funds;
- “Business Day”** means in respect of each Fund, unless otherwise determined by the Directors, a day (excluding Saturday and Sunday) on which Irish retail banks are open for business;
- “Central Bank”** means the Central Bank of Ireland and any successor regulatory authority with responsibility for the authorisation and supervision of the Company;
- “Central Bank Regulations”** means the Central Bank (Supervision and Enforcement) Act 2013 (Section 48(1)) (Undertakings For Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2019 as may be amended, supplemented, consolidated, substituted in any form or otherwise modified from time to time;
- “Central Bank Rules”** means the Central Bank Regulations and any other statutory instrument, regulations, rules, conditions, notices, requirements or guidance of the Central Bank issued from time to time applicable to the Company pursuant to the Regulations;

“CIS”	means a UCITS or other alternative investment fund within the meaning of Regulation 68(1)(e) of the Regulations and which is prohibited from investing more than 10 per cent. of its assets in other such collective investment schemes;
“Class”	means any class of Shares in the Company;
“Class Currency”	means in respect of any Class of Shares the currency in which the Shares are issued;
“Company”	means Russell Investment Company III p.l.c. formerly known as Frank Russell Investment Company III p.l.c., an investment company with variable capital, incorporated in Ireland;
“CRS”	means the Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information approved on 15 July 2014 by the Council of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, also known as the Common Reporting Standard, and any bilateral or multilateral competent authority agreements, intergovernmental agreements and treaties, laws, regulations, official guidance or other instrument facilitating the implementation thereof and any law implementing the Common Reporting Standard;
“Data Protection Legislation”	means the EU data protection regime introduced by the General Data Protection Regulation (Regulation 2016/679);
“Dealing Day”	means any Business Day or Business Days as the Directors may from time to time determine, provided that in any event there must be at least one Dealing Day each fortnight and provided that unless otherwise determined and notified to the Central Bank, as and from the date of this Prospectus every Business Day following the Initial Offer Period for each Fund shall be a Dealing Day;
“Dealing Deadline”	means: <p>in respect of the Russell Investments Sterling Liquidity Fund, by 12 noon (Irish time) on the relevant Dealing Day in the case of applications for Shares and repurchase requests for Shares and in respect of subscription monies in immediately available funds (in the Class Currency of the Class) by the close of business on the relevant Dealing Day;</p> <p>in respect of Russell Investments U.S. Dollar Cash Fund II, by 1 pm (Irish time) on the relevant Dealing Day in the case of applications for Shares and repurchase requests for Shares and in respect of subscription monies in immediately available funds (in the Class Currency of the Class) by the close of business on the relevant Dealing Day;</p> <p>in respect of Russell Investments Euro Liquidity Fund, by 12 noon (Irish time) on the relevant Dealing Day in the case of applications for Shares and repurchase requests for Shares and in respect of subscription monies in immediately available funds (in the Class Currency of the Class) by the close of business on the relevant Dealing Day; and</p> <p>in respect of Russell Investments Euro Cash Collateral Fund, by 12 noon (Irish time) on the relevant Dealing Day in the case of applications for Shares and repurchase requests for Shares and in respect of subscription monies in immediately available funds (in the Class Currency of the Class) by the close of business on the relevant Dealing Day.</p>

“Deposits”	means deposits with a credit institution that are eligible for investment in accordance with Article 12 of the Money Market Fund Regulation;
“Depositary”	means State Street Custodial Services (Ireland) Limited or any successor depositary appointed by the Company with the prior approval of the Central Bank as the depositary of the Company;
“Depositary Agreement”	means the depositary agreement between the Company and the Depositary as may be amended or supplemented from time to time in accordance with the Central Bank Rules, pursuant to which the latter was appointed as depositary of the Company;
“Dilution Adjustment”	means an adjustment made on net subscriptions and/or net repurchases as a percentage of the value of the relevant subscription/repurchase calculated for the purposes of determining a subscription price or repurchase price to reflect the impact of dealing costs relating to the acquisition or disposal of assets and to preserve the value of the underlying assets of the relevant Fund;
“Directors”	means the directors of the Company for the time being and any duly constituted committee thereof;
“Distribution Agreement”	means the distribution agreement made on 30 September 2021 between the Company, the Manager and the Distributor pursuant to which the latter was appointed to distribute the Funds and as may be amended or supplemented from time to time in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank;
“Distribution Date”	means for any Class of Shares of a Fund a date on which income distributions for the Fund are to be made;
“Distributor”	means Russell Investments Limited;
“EEA”	means the EU member states together with Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway;
“Eligible Counterparties”	means a counterparty to OTC derivatives with which a Fund may trade and belonging to one of the categories approved by the Central Bank which at the date of this Prospectus comprise the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a Relevant Institution; (b) an investment firm, authorised in accordance with the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive in an EEA Member State; or (c) a group company of an entity issued with a bank holding company licence from the Federal Reserve of the United States of America where that group company is subject to bank holding company consolidated supervision by that Federal Reserve;
"Eligible Securitisations"	means securitisations and/or asset backed commercial paper that are eligible for investment in accordance with Article 11 of the Money Market Fund Regulation;
“EU”	means the European Union;

“EUR”, “€” or “Euro”	means the euro, the European single currency;
“FATCA”	means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) sections 1471 to 1474 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986 or any associated regulations or other official guidance; (b) any intergovernmental agreement, treaty, regulation, guidance or other agreement between the Government of Ireland (or any Irish government body) and the US, UK or any other jurisdiction (including any government bodies in such jurisdiction), entered into in order to comply with, facilitate, supplement, implement or give effect to the legislation, regulations or guidance described in paragraph (a) above; and (c) any legislation, regulations or guidance in Ireland that give effect to the matters outlined in the preceding paragraphs;
“FDI”	means a financial derivative instrument (including an OTC derivative);
“Fund” or “Funds”	means any fund or funds from time to time established by the Company, each of which shall comprise one or more Classes of Share in the Company;
“Hybrid Accumulation Class Shares”	means Shares of a Class of a Fund that declare a distribution and then distribute a portion of such net income, a portion of which is paid out to Shareholders as an income distribution from time to time, subject to Directors’ discretion, on a Distribution Date, with the balance being reinvested in the capital of the relevant Fund;
“Income Class Shares”	means Shares of a Class of a Fund that distribute net income from time to time, subject to Directors’ discretion;
“Initial Offer Period”	means, in the case of any Class of Shares of any Fund, such date or period as the Directors may determine and notify to the Central Bank;
“Investment Manager”	means Russell Investments Management LLC or Russell Investments Management Limited;
“Investor Money Regulations”	means the Central Bank (Supervision and Enforcement) Act 2013 (Section 48(1)) Investor Money Regulations 2015 for Fund Service Providers, as may be amended from time to time;
“IOSCO”	means the International Organisation of Securities Commissions;
“Initial Offer Price”	means, in the case of any Class of Shares of any Fund, the initial subscription price per Share in each Class during the Initial Offer Period;
“Irish Resident”	means, any person resident in Ireland or ordinarily resident in Ireland other than an Exempt Irish Resident (as defined in the Taxation section of the Prospectus);
“Japanese Yen”, “JPY” or “JP¥”	means Japanese Yen, the lawful currency of Japan;
“KIID”	means the key investor information document;

"LVNAV MMF"	means a money market fund that complies with the specific requirements laid down in Articles 29, 30, 32 and in Article 33(2)(b) of the Money Market Fund Regulation;
"Management Agreement"	means the management agreement made on 30 September 2021 between the Company and the Manager as may be further amended or supplemented from time to time in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank;
"Manager"	means Carne Global Fund Managers (Ireland) Limited;
"Member State"	means a member state of the EU;
"MiFID II"	means the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive (recast) (Directive 2014/65/EU);
"MiFID II Delegated Directive"	means Commission Delegated Directive (EU) of 7 April 2016 supplementing Directive 2014/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to safeguarding of financial instruments and funds belonging to clients, product governance obligations and the rules applicable to the provision or reception of fees, commissions or any monetary or non-monetary benefits;
"Money Manager"	means the person or persons from time to time appointed by the Principal Money Manager to act as a money manager;
"Money Market Fund Regulation"	means Regulation (EU) 2017/1131 of the European Parliament and of the Council as amended or supplemented from time to time, including and delegated act adopted thereunder and any implementing rules or conditions that may from time to time be imposed thereunder by the Central Bank or the European Securities and Markets Authority.
"Money Market Instrument"	means a money market instrument which is eligible for investment in accordance with Article 10 of the Money Market Fund Regulation;
"Money Market Rates"	means the rates obtained by investing in high quality money market instruments, including government bonds and deposits with credit institutions;
"Moody's"	means Moody's Investor Services Inc.;
"Net Asset Value" or "NAV"	means the net asset value of the Company or of a Fund or of a Class calculated as described herein;
"Net Asset Value per Share"	means the Net Asset Value of each Class of a Fund divided by the number of Shares issued in respect of such Class as rounded to the nearest two decimal places;
"OECD"	means the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development;
"OTC"	means over-the-counter and refers to derivatives negotiated between two counterparties;
"Principal Money Manager"	means Russell Investments Limited;
"Principal Money Manager And Advisory Agreement"	means the principal money manager agreement between the Company, the Manager and the Principal Money Manager on 30 September 2021

as may be further amended from time to time in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank;

“PRC”	means the People’s Republic of China (excluding for the purposes of this Prospectus the Hong Kong and Macau Special Administration Regions and Taiwan) and the term “Chinese” shall be construed accordingly;
“Public Debt CNAV MMF”	means a money market fund: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) that seeks to maintain an unchanging Net Asset Value per share;(b) where the income in the fund is accrued daily and can either be paid out to the investor or used to purchase more units or share in the fund;(c) where assets are generally valued according to the amortised cost method and where the Net Asset Value is rounded to the nearest percentage point or its equivalency in currency terms;(d) that invests at least 99.5 per cent. of its assets in instruments referred to in Article 17(7) of the Monet Market Fund Regulations, reverse repurchase agreements secured with government debt referred to in Article 17(7) of the Monet Market Fund Regulations and in cash;
“Regulated Market”	means any stock exchange or regulated market which is listed in Schedule I hereto;
“Regulations”	means the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations, 2011 as may be amended, supplemented or consolidated from time to time and in the context of Authorised Money Market Funds only and where applicable, the Money Market Fund Regulation;
“Relevant Institution”	means (i) a credit institution authorised in the EEA; (ii) a credit institution authorised within a signatory state, other than a Member State of the EEA, to the Basle Capital Convergence Agreement of July 1988 (Canada, Japan, Switzerland, the U.S. and the United Kingdom); or (iii) a credit institution authorised in Australia, Guernsey, the Isle of Man, Jersey or New Zealand;
"RMB" or "Renminbi"	means the lawful currency of the PRC;
”Roll-Up Class Shares”	means Shares of a Class of a Fund that do not declare or distribute net income and whose Net Asset Value reflects net income;
“Russell Investments”	means any or all of Russell Investments Systems Limited and its subsidiaries, including the Principal Money Manager and any other affiliates conducting business under the name “Russell Investments” and any successor entity of those entities;
“Securities Financing Transactions”	means repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements, securities lending agreements and any other transactions within the scope of SFTR that a Fund is permitted to engage in;
“Securitisation Position”	means an instrument held by a Fund that meets the criteria of a "Securitisation" contained in Article 2 of the Securitisation Regulation so as to bring such instruments into the scope of the Securitisation Regulation and trigger obligations which must be met by the Fund (as an

"institutional investor" under the Securitisation Regulation). Without prejudice to the precise definition in Article 2 of the Securitisation Regulation, this generally covers transactions or schemes, whereby (i) the credit risk associated with an exposure or a pool of exposures is divided into classes or tranches; (ii) payments are dependent upon the performance of the exposure or of the pool of exposures; and (iii) the subordination of classes or tranches determines the distribution of losses during the ongoing life of the transaction or scheme;

“Securitisation Regulation” means the Securitisation Regulation (EU) 2017/2402, as may be amended from time to time;

"SFDR" or "Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation" means Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector, as may be amended, supplemented, consolidated, substituted in any form or otherwise modified from time to time;

“SFT Regulations or SFTR” means Regulation 2015/2365 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on transparency of securities financing transactions and of reuse and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 as may be amended, supplemented, consolidated, substituted in any form or otherwise modified from time to time;

“Share” or “Shares” means a share or shares in the capital of the Company;

“Shareholder” means a holder of Shares in the Company;

"Short Term Money Market Fund" means a "Short Term MMF" as defined in Article 2 of the Money Market Fund Regulation;

“Sterling”, “GBP” or “Stg£” means pounds sterling, the lawful currency of the United Kingdom;

“Subscriptions/Redemptions Account” means the account in the name of the Company through which subscription monies and repurchase proceeds and dividend income (if any) for each Fund are channelled, the details of which are specified in the application form;

"Support Services Agreement" means the support services agreement between the Company and Russell Investments Limited on 30 September 2021 as may be further amended from time to time in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank;

“S&P” means Standard & Poor’s Corporation;

“Total Return Swap” means a derivative (and a transaction within the scope of SFTR) whereby the total economic performance of a reference obligation is transferred from one counterparty to another counterparty;

“Transferable Securities” means:

- (i) shares in companies and other securities equivalent to shares in companies which fulfil the applicable criteria specified in Part 1 of Schedule 2 of the Regulations;

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

“UCITS” means an undertaking for collective investment in Transferable Securities established pursuant to the Regulations;

“UCITS V” means Directive 2014/91/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 amending Directive 2009/65/EC on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities as regards depositary functions, remuneration and sanctions as amended from time to time and including any supplementing European Commission delegated regulations in force from time to time;

“U.K.” means the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

“U.S.” means the United States of America (including the States and the District of Columbia), its territories, possessions and all other areas subject to its jurisdiction;

“U.S. Dollars”, “USD” or “U.S.\$” means U.S. Dollars, the lawful currency of the U.S.;

“U.S. Person” means, unless otherwise determined by the Directors, any person who is a Non-United States Person;

(a) a natural person who is not a resident of the United States or an enclave of the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities;

(b) a partnership, corporation or other entity, other than an entity organised principally for passive investment, organised under the laws of a non-U.S. jurisdiction and which has its principal place of business in a non-U.S. jurisdiction;

(c) an estate or trust, the income of which is not subject to U.S. income tax regardless of source;

(d) an entity organised principally for passive investment such as a pool, investment company or other similar entity, provided, that units of participation in the entity held by persons who do not qualify as Non-United States persons or otherwise as qualified eligible persons (as defined in CFTC Rule 4.7(a)(2) or (3)) represent in the aggregate less than 10 per cent., of the beneficial interest in the entity, and that such entity was not formed principally for the purpose of facilitating investment by persons who do not qualify as Non-United States persons in a pool with respect to which the operator is exempt from certain requirements of Part 4 of the CFTC’s regulations by virtue of its participants being Non-United States persons; and

(e) a pension plan for the employees, officers or principals of an entity organised and with its principal place of business outside the United States;

“Valuation Point”

means

(a) in respect of the Russell Investments Sterling Liquidity Fund Russell Investments Euro Liquidity Fund and the Russell Investments Euro Cash Collateral Fund, 12 noon (Irish time) on the relevant Dealing Day; and

(b) in respect of the Russell Investments US Dollar Cash Fund II, 1pm (Irish time) on the relevant Dealing Day.

“VNAV MMF”

means a money market fund that complies with the specific requirements laid down in Articles 29, 30 and in Article 33(1) of the Money Market Fund Regulation.

SCHEDULE V

Investment Restrictions applicable to Funds other than Authorised Money Market Funds

Details of the investment restrictions laid down in accordance with the Regulations in respect of Funds other than Authorised Money Market Funds are set out below.

1	Permitted Investments
1.1	Investments of a Fund are confined to: Transferable Securities and money market instruments, which are either admitted to official listing on a stock exchange in a Member State or non-Member State or which are dealt on a market which is regulated, operates regularly, is recognised and open to the public in a Member State or non-Member State;
1.2	recently issued Transferable Securities which will be admitted to official listing on a stock exchange or other market (as described above) within a year;
1.3	money market instruments, as defined in the Central Bank Rules, other than those dealt on a Regulated Market;
1.4	units of UCITS;
1.5	units of AIFs;
1.6	deposits with credit institutions; and
1.7	financial derivative instruments.
2	Investment Restrictions
2.1	A Fund may invest no more than 10 per cent. of net assets in Transferable Securities and money market instruments other than those referred to in paragraph 1 above.
2.2	A Fund may invest no more than 10 per cent. of net assets in recently issued Transferable Securities which will be admitted to official listing on a stock exchange or other market (as described in paragraph 1.1) within a year. This restriction will not apply in relation to investment by a Fund in certain U.S. securities known as Rule 144A securities provided that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the securities are issued with an undertaking to register with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission within one year of issue; and - the securities are not illiquid securities, i.e. they may be realised by the UCITS within seven days at the price, or approximately at the price, at which they are valued by the Fund.
2.3	A Fund may invest no more than 10 per cent. of net assets in Transferable Securities or money market instruments issued by the same body provided that the total value of Transferable Securities and money market instruments held in the issuing bodies in each of which it invests more than 5 per cent. is less than 40 per cent.
2.4	With the prior approval of the Central Bank, the limit of 10 per cent. (as described in paragraph 2.3 above) is raised to 25 per cent. in the case of bonds issued by a credit institution which has its registered office in a Member State and is subject by law to special public supervision designed to protect bond-holders. If a UCITS invests in more than 5 per cent. of its net assets in these bonds issued by one issuer, the total value of these investments may not exceed 80 per cent. of the net asset value of the UCITS.
2.5	The limit of 10 per cent. (as described in paragraph 2.3 above) is raised to 35 per cent. if the Transferable Securities or money market instruments are issued or guaranteed by a Member State or

	its local authorities or by a non-Member State or public international body of which one or more Member States are members.
2.6	The Transferable Securities and money market instruments referred to in paragraphs 2.4. and 2.5 above shall not be taken into account for the purpose of applying the limit of 40 per cent. referred to in paragraph 2.3.
2.7	Cash booked in accounts and held as ancillary liquidity shall not exceed 20 % of the net assets of the UCITS.
2.8	<p>The risk exposure of a Fund to a counterparty to an OTC derivative may not exceed 5 per cent. of net assets.</p> <p>This limit is raised to 10 per cent. in the case of credit institutions authorised in the EEA, credit institutions authorised within a signatory state (other than an EEA Member State) to the Basle Capital Convergence Agreement of July 1988 or a credit institution authorised in Jersey, Guernsey, the Isle of Man, Australia or New Zealand.</p>
2.9	<p>Notwithstanding paragraphs 2.3, 2.7 and 2.8 above, a combination of two or more of the following issued by, or made or undertaken with, the same body may not exceed 20 per cent. of net assets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - investments in Transferable Securities or money market instruments; - deposits; and/or - counterparty risk exposures arising from OTC derivatives transactions.
2.10	The limits referred to in paragraphs 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.7, 2.8 and 2.9 above may not be combined, so that exposure to a single body shall not exceed 35 per cent. of net assets.
2.11	Group companies are regarded as a single issuer for the purposes of paragraphs 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.7, 2.8 and 2.9 above. However, a limit of 20 per cent. of net assets may be applied to investment in Transferable Securities and money market instruments within the same group.
2.12	<p>A Fund may invest up to 100 per cent. of net assets in different Transferable Securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, its local authorities, non-Member State or public international body of which one or more Member States are members.</p> <p>The individual issuers must be listed in the prospectus and may be drawn from the following list: OECD governments (provided the relevant issues are investment grade), Government of the People's Republic of China, Government of Brazil (provided that the issues are investment grade), Government of India (provided that the issues are investment grade), Government of Singapore, the European Investment Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Finance Corporation, the International Monetary Fund, Euratom, The Asian Development Bank, the European Central Bank, the Council of Europe, Eurofima, the African Development Bank, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (The World Bank), The Inter American Development Bank, the European Union, the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae), the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac), the Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae), the Student Loan Marketing Association (Sallie Mae), the Federal Home Loan Bank, the Federal Farm Credit Bank, the Tennessee Valley Authority and Straight-A Funding LLC, Export-Import Bank.</p> <p>The Fund must hold securities from at least six different issues, with securities from any one issue not exceeding 30 per cent. of net assets.</p>
3	Investment in other collective investment schemes (“CIS”)
3.1	A Fund may not invest more than 20 per cent. of net assets in any one CIS.
3.2	Investment in AIF may not, in aggregate, exceed 30 per cent. of net assets.

3.3	The CIS are prohibited from investing more than 10 per cent. of net assets in other open-ended CIS.
3.4	When a Fund invests in the units of other CIS that are managed, directly or by delegation, by the UCITS management company or by any other company with which the UCITS management company is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding, that management company or other company may not charge subscription, conversion or repurchase fees on account of the investment by the UCITS in the shares or units of such other CIS.
3.5	Where a commission (including a rebated commission) is received by the Fund manager/investment manager/investment adviser by virtue of an investment in the shares or units of another CIS, this commission must be paid into the property of the UCITS.
4	Index Tracking UCITS
4.1	A UCITS may invest up to 20 per cent. of net assets in shares and/or debt securities issued by the same body where the investment policy of the UCITS is to replicate an index which satisfies the criteria set out in the Central Bank Rules and is recognised by the Central Bank.
4.2	The limit in paragraph 4.1 above may be raised to 35 per cent., and applied to a single issuer, where this is justified by exceptional market conditions.
5	General Provisions
5.1	An investment company, or management company acting in connection with all of the CIS it manages, may not acquire any shares carrying voting rights that would enable it to exercise significant influence over the management of an issuing body.
5.2	<p>A Fund may acquire no more than:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) 10 per cent. of the non-voting shares of any single issuing body; (ii) 10 per cent. of the debt securities of any single issuing body; (iii) 25 per cent. of the shares or units of any single CIS; (iv) 10 per cent. of the money market instruments of any single issuing body.
	NOTE: The limits laid down in sub-paragraphs (ii), (iii) and (iv) above may be disregarded at the time of acquisition if at that time the gross amount of the debt securities or of the money market instruments, or the net amount of the securities in issue cannot be calculated.
5.3	<p>Paragraphs 5.1 and 5.2 above shall not be applicable to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Transferable Securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State or its local authorities; (ii) Transferable Securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a non-Member State; (iii) Transferable Securities and money market instruments issued by public international bodies of which one or more Member States are members; (iv) shares held by a Fund in the capital of a company incorporated in a non-Member State which invests its assets mainly in the securities of issuing bodies having their registered offices in that non-Member State, where under the legislation of that non-Member State such a holding represents the only way in which the Fund can invest in the securities of issuing bodies of that non-Member State. This waiver is applicable only if in its investment policies the company from the non-Member State complies with the limits laid down in paragraphs 2.3 to 2.11, 3.1, 3.2, 5.1, 5.2 above and paragraphs 5.4, 5.5 and 5.6 below, and provided that where these limits are exceeded, paragraphs 5.5 and 5.6 below are observed; or (v) shares held by an investment company or investment companies in the capital of subsidiary companies carrying on only the business of management, advice or marketing in the country where the subsidiary is located, in regard to the repurchase of shares or units at the request of share or unit holders exclusively on their behalf.

5.4	A Fund need not comply with the investment restrictions herein when exercising subscription rights attaching to Transferable Securities or money market instruments that form part of their assets.
5.5	the Central Bank may allow recently authorised Fund to derogate from the provisions of paragraphs 2.3 to 2.12, 3.1, 3.2 4.1 and 4.2 above for six months following the date of their authorisation, provided they observe the principle of risk spreading.
5.6	If the limits laid down herein are exceeded for reasons beyond the control of a Fund, or as a result of the exercise of subscription rights, the UCITS must adopt as a priority objective for its sales transactions the remedying of that situation, taking due account of the interests of its share or unit holders.
5.7	Neither an investment company, nor a management company or a trustee acting on behalf of a unit trust or a management company of a common contractual fund, may carry out uncovered sales of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transferable Securities; - money market instruments*; - shares or units of CIS; or - financial derivative instruments.
5.8	A Fund may hold ancillary liquid assets.
6	Financial Derivative Instruments ('FDIs')
6.1	A Fund's global exposure relating to FDI must not exceed its total net asset value (this provision may not be applied to UCITS that calculate their global exposure using the VaR methodology as disclosed herein).
6.2	Position exposure to the underlying assets of FDI, including embedded FDI in Transferable Securities or money market instruments, when combined where relevant with positions resulting from direct investments, may not exceed the investment limits set out in the Central Bank Rules. (This provision does not apply in the case of index based FDI provided the underlying index is one which meets with the criteria set out in the Central Bank Rules.)
6.3	A Fund may invest in FDIs dealt in over-the-counter (OTC) provided that <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The counterparties to over-the-counter transactions (OTCs) are institutions subject to prudential supervision and belonging to categories approved by the Central Bank.
6.4	Investment in FDIs are subject to the conditions and limits laid down by the Central Bank

** Any short selling of money market instruments by a Fund is prohibited.*

Schedule VI

Investment Restrictions for Authorised Money Market Funds

Details of the investment restrictions laid down in accordance with the Money Market Funds Regulations in respect of Authorised money Market Funds are set out below.

1	Eligible Assets
	An Authorised Money Market Fund shall invest only in one or more of the following categories of financial assets and only under the conditions specified in the Money Market Fund Regulation:
1.1	Money market instruments.
1.2	Eligible securitisations and asset-backed commercial paper (“ABCPS”).
1.3	Deposits with credit institutions.
1.4	Financial derivative instruments.
1.5	Repurchase agreements that fulfil the conditions set out in Article 14 of the Money Market Funds Regulations.
1.6	Reverse repurchase agreements that fulfil the conditions set out in Article 15 of the Money Market Fund Regulation.
1.7	Units or shares of other Authorised Money Market Funds.
2	Investment Restrictions
2.1	An Authorised Money Market Fund shall invest no more than: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) 5 per cent. of its assets in money market instruments, securitisations and ABCPS issued by the same body; (b) 10 per cent. of its assets in deposits made with the same credit institution, unless the structure of the banking sector in the Member State in which the Authorised Money Market Fund is domiciled is such that there are insufficient viable credit institutions to meet that diversification requirement and it is not economically feasible for the Authorised Money Market Fund to make deposits in another Member State, in which case up to 15 per cent. of its assets may be deposited with the same credit institution.
2.2	By way of derogation from point (a) of paragraph 2.1, a VNAV MMF may invest up to 10 per cent. of its assets in money market instruments, securitisations and ABCPS issued by the same body provided that the total value of such money market instruments, securitisations and ABCPS held by the VNAV MMF in each issuing body in which it invests more than 5 per cent. of its assets does not exceed 40 per cent. of the value of its assets.
2.3	The aggregate of all of an Authorised Money Market Fund’s exposures to securitisations and ABCPS shall not exceed 15 per cent. of the assets of the Authorised Money Market Fund. As from the date of application of the delegated act referred to in Article 11(4) OF THE Money Market Fund Regulation, the aggregate of all of an Authorised Money Market Fund's exposures to securitisations and ABCPS shall not exceed 20 per cent. of the assets of the Authorised Money Market Fund, whereby up to 15 per cent. of the assets of the Authorised Money Market Fund may be invested in securitisations and ABCPS that do not comply with the criteria for the identification of STS securitisations and ABCPS.

2.4	The aggregate risk exposure of an Authorised Money Market Fund to the same counterparty to OTC derivative transactions which fulfil the conditions set out in Article 13 of the Money Market Fund Regulation shall not exceed 5 per cent. of the assets of the Authorised Money Market Fund.	
2.5	The cash received by the Authorised Money Market Fund as part of the repurchase agreement does not exceed 10 per cent. of its assets.	
2.6	The aggregate amount of cash provided to the same counterparty of an Authorised Money Market Fund in reverse repurchase agreements shall not exceed 15 per cent. of the assets of the Authorised Money Market Fund.	
2.7	Notwithstanding paragraphs 2.1 and 2.4 above, an Authorised Money Market Fund shall not combine, where to do so would result in an investment of more than 15 per cent. of its assets in a single body, any of the following: (a) investments in money market instruments, securitisations and ABCPs issued by that body; (b) deposits made with that body; (c) OTC financial derivative instruments giving counterparty risk exposure to that body.	
2.8	By way of derogation from the diversification requirement provided for in paragraph 2.7, where the structure of the financial market in the Member State in which the Authorised Money Market Fund is domiciled is such that there are insufficient viable financial institutions to meet that diversification requirement and it is not economically feasible for the Authorised Money Market Fund to use financial institutions in another Member State, the Authorised Money Market Fund may combine the types of investments referred to in points (a) to (c) up to a maximum investment of 20 per cent. of its assets in a single body.	
2.9	An Authorised Money Market Fund may invest up to 100 per cent. of its assets in different money market instruments issued or guaranteed separately or jointly by the European Union, the national, regional and local administrations of the Member States or their central banks, the European Central Bank, the European Investment Bank, the European Investment Fund, the European Stability Mechanism, the European Financial Stability Facility, a central authority or central bank of a third country, the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Council of Europe Development Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Bank for International Settlements, or any other relevant international financial institution or organisation to which one or more Member States belong.	
2.10	Paragraph 2.9 shall only apply where all of the following requirements are met: (a) the Authorised Money Market Fund holds money market instruments from at least six different issues by the issuer; (a) the Authorised Money Market Fund limits the investment in money market instruments from the same issue to a maximum of 30 per cent. of its assets; (b) the Authorised Money Market Fund makes express reference, in its fund rules or instruments of incorporation, to all administrations, institutions or organisations referred to in the first subparagraph that issue or guarantee separately or jointly money market instruments in which it intends to invest more than 5 per cent. of its assets; (c) the Authorised Money Market Fund includes a prominent statement in its prospectus and marketing communications drawing attention to the use of the derogation and indicating all administrations, institutions or organisations referred to in the first subparagraph that issue or guarantee separately or jointly money market instruments in which it intends to invest more than 5 per cent. of its assets.	

2.11	Notwithstanding the individual limits laid down in paragraph 2.1, an Authorised Money Market Fund may invest no more than 10 per cent. of its assets in bonds issued by a single credit institution that has its registered office in a Member State and is subject by law to special public supervision designed to protect bond-holders. In particular, sums deriving from the issue of those bonds shall be invested in accordance with the law in assets which, during the whole period of validity of the bonds, are capable of covering claims attaching to the bonds and which, in the event of failure of the issuer, would be used on a priority basis for the reimbursement of the principal and payment of the accrued interest.
2.12	Where an Authorised Money Market Fund invests more than 5 per cent. of its assets in the bonds referred to in paragraph 2.11 issued by a single issuer, the total value of those investments shall not exceed 40 per cent. of the value of the assets of the Authorised Money Market Fund.
2.13	Notwithstanding the individual limits laid down in paragraph 2.1, an Authorised Money Market Fund may invest no more than 20 per cent. of its assets in bonds issued by a single credit institution where the requirements set out in point (f) of Article 10(1) or point (c) of Article 11(1) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/61 are met, including any possible investment in assets referred to in paragraph 2.11.
2.14	Where an Authorised Money Market Fund invests more than 5 per cent. of its assets in the bonds referred to in paragraph 2.13 issued by a single issuer, the total value of those investments shall not exceed 60 per cent. of the value of the assets of the Authorised Money Market Fund, including any possible investment in assets referred to in paragraph 2.11, respecting the limits set out therein.
2.15	Companies which are included in the same group for the purposes of consolidated accounts under Directive 2013/34/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council or in accordance with recognised international accounting rules, shall be regarded as a single body for the purpose of calculating the limits referred to in paragraphs 2.1 to 2.8.
3	Eligible units or shares of Authorised Money Market Funds
3.1	An Authorised Money Market Fund may acquire the units or shares of any other Authorised Money Market Fund ('targeted MMF') provided that all of the following conditions are fulfilled: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) no more than 10 per cent. of the assets of the targeted MMF are able, according to its fund rules or instruments of incorporation, to be invested in aggregate in units or shares of other Authorised Money Market Funds; b) the targeted MMF does not hold units or shares in the acquiring MMF.
3.2	An Authorised Money Market Fund whose units or shares have been acquired shall not invest in the acquiring MMF during the period in which the acquiring MMF holds units or shares in it.
3.3	An Authorised Money Market Fund may acquire the units or shares of other Authorised Money Market Funds, provided that no more than 5 per cent. of its assets are invested in units or shares of a single Authorised Money Market Fund.
3.4	An Authorised Money Market Fund may, in aggregate, invest no more than 17.5 per cent. of its assets in units or shares of other Authorised Money Market Funds.
3.5	Units or shares of other Authorised Money Market Funds shall be eligible for investment by an Authorised Money Market Fund provided that all of the following conditions are fulfilled: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the targeted MMF is authorised under the Money Market Fund Regulation;

		(b) where the targeted MMF is managed, whether directly or under a delegation, by the same manager as that of the acquiring MMF or by any other company to which the manager of the acquiring MMF is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding, the manager of the targeted MMF, or that other company, is prohibited from charging subscription or repurchase fees on account of the investment by the acquiring MMF in the units or shares of the targeted MMF;
	3.6	Short-term MMFs may only invest in units or shares of other short-term MMFs.
	3.7	Standard MMFs may invest in units or shares of short-term MMFs and standard MMFs.

SCHEDULE VII

Investment Techniques and Instruments

Financial Derivative Instruments

Permitted FDI

1. A UCITS may invest in FDI provided that:
 - (i) the relevant reference items or indices, consist of one or more of the following ¹:
 - instruments referred to in Regulation 68 including financial instruments having one or several characteristics of those assets;
 - financial indices;
 - interest rates;
 - foreign exchange rates; and
 - currencies;
 - (ii) the FDI do not expose the UCITS to risks which it could not otherwise assume (e.g. gain exposure to an instrument/issuer/currency to which the UCITS cannot have a direct exposure);
 - (iii) the FDI do not cause the UCITS to diverge from its investment objectives;
 - (iv) the reference in 1(i) above to financial indices shall be understood as a reference to indices which fulfil the following criteria :
 - (a) they are sufficiently diversified, in that the following criteria are fulfilled:
 - (i) the index is composed in such a way that price movements or trading activities regarding one component do not unduly influence the performance of the whole index;
 - (ii) where the index is composed of assets referred to in Regulation 68(1), its composition is at least diversified in accordance with Regulation 71;
 - (iii) where the index is composed of assets other than those referred to in Regulation 68(1), it is diversified in a way which is equivalent to that provided for in Regulation 71;
 - (b) they represent an adequate benchmark for the market to which they refer, in that the following criteria are fulfilled:
 - (i) the index measures the performance of a representative group of underlyings in a relevant and appropriate way;
 - (ii) the index is revised or rebalanced periodically to ensure that it continues to reflect the markets to which it refers following criteria which are publicly available;
 - (iii) the underlyings are sufficiently liquid, which allows users to replicate the index, if necessary;
 - (c) they are published in an appropriate manner, in that the following criteria are fulfilled:
 - (i) their publication process relies on sound procedures to collect prices and to calculate and to subsequently publish the index

¹ FDI on commodities are excluded.

- value, including pricing procedures for components where a market price is not available;
- (ii) material information on matters such as index calculation, rebalancing methodologies, index changes or any operational difficulties in providing timely or accurate information is provided on a wide and timely basis.

Where the composition of assets which are used as underlyings by FDI does not fulfil the criteria set out in (a), (b) or (c) above, those FDI shall, where they comply with the criteria set out in Regulation 68(1)(g), be regarded as financial derivatives on a combination of the assets referred to in Regulation 68(1)(g)(i), excluding financial indices.

2. Credit Derivatives

Credit derivatives are permitted where:

- (i) they allow the transfer of the credit risk of an asset as referred to in paragraph 1(i) above, independently from the other risks associated with that asset;
 - (ii) they do not result in the delivery or in the transfer, including in the form of cash, of assets other than those referred to in Regulations 68(1) and 68(2);
 - (iii) they comply with the criteria for OTC derivatives set out in paragraph 4 below;
 - (iv) their risks are adequately captured by the risk management process of the UCITS, and by its internal control mechanisms in the case of risks of asymmetry of information between the UCITS and the counterparty to the credit derivative resulting from potential access of the counterparty to non-public information on firms the assets of which are used as underlyings by credit derivatives. The UCITS must undertake the risk assessment with the highest care when the counterparty to the FDI is a related party of the UCITS or the credit risk issuer.
3. FDI must be dealt on a Regulated Market. Restrictions in respect of individual stock exchanges and markets may be imposed by the Central Bank on a case by case basis.
4. Notwithstanding paragraph 3, a UCITS may invest in FDI dealt in over-the-counter, “**OTC derivatives**” provided that:
- (i) the counterparty is a credit institution listed in Regulation 7 of the Central Bank Regulations or an investment firm, authorised in accordance with the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive in an EEA Member State, or is an entity subject to regulation as a Consolidated Supervised Entity (“**CSE**”) by the US Securities and Exchange Commission;
 - (ii) risk exposure to the counterparty does not exceed the limits set out in Regulation 70(1)(c). The Fund shall calculate the counterparty exposure using the positive mark-to-market value of the OTC derivative contract with that counterparty. The UCITS may net its derivatives positions with the same counterparty, provided that the UCITS is able to legally enforce netting arrangements with the counterparty. Netting is only permissible with respect to OTC derivative instruments with the same counterparty and not in relation to any other exposures the UCITS may have to that counterparty;
 - (iii) the UCITS is satisfied that (a) the counterparty will value the OTC derivative with reasonable accuracy and on a reliable basis at least daily; (b) the OTC derivative can be sold, liquidated or closed by an offsetting transaction at fair value, at any time at the UCITS’ initiative;

- (iv) the UCITS must subject its OTC derivatives to reliable and verifiable valuation on a daily basis and ensure that it has appropriate systems, controls and processes in place to achieve this. The valuation arrangements and procedures must be adequate and proportionate to the nature and complexity of the OTC derivative concerned and shall be adequately documented; and
- (v) Reliable and verifiable valuation shall be understood as a reference to a valuation, by the UCITS, corresponding to fair value which does not rely only on market quotations by the counterparty and which fulfils the following criteria:
 - (a) the basis for the valuation is either a reliable up-to-date market value of the instrument, or, if such a value is not available, a pricing model using an adequate recognised methodology;
 - (b) verification of the valuation is carried out by one of the following:
 - (i) an appropriate third party which is independent from the counterparty of the OTC-derivative, at an adequate frequency and in such a way that the UCITS is able to check it;
 - (ii) a unit within the UCITS which is independent from the department in charge of managing the assets and which is adequately equipped for such purpose.

5. Risk exposure to an OTC derivative counterparty may be reduced where the counterparty will provide the UCITS with collateral. The UCITS may disregard the counterparty risk in circumstances where the value of the collateral, valued at market price and taking into account appropriate discounts, exceeds the value of the amount exposed to risk at any given time.

Collateral received must at all times meet with the specific criteria outlined in the Central Bank Rules:

- (i) **Liquidity;**
- (ii) **Valuation;**
- (iii) **Issuer credit quality;**
- (iv) **Correlation;**
- (v) **Diversification (asset concentration);** and
- (vi) **Immediately available.**
- (vii) Non-cash collateral cannot be sold pledged or re-invested.
- (viii) Cash received collateral may not be invested other than in the following:
 - deposits with Relevant Institutions;
 - high-quality government bonds;
 - reverse repurchase agreements provided the transactions are with credit institutions subject to prudential supervision and the UCITS is able to recall at any time the full amount of cash on an accrued basis;
 - short-term money market funds as defined in the ESMA Guidelines on a Common Definition of European Money Market Funds (*ref ESMA/10-049*);

Collateral passed to an OTC derivative counterparty by or on behalf of a UCITS must be taken into account in calculating exposure of the UCITS to counterparty risk as referred to in Regulation 70(1)(c) of the

Regulations. Collateral passed may be taken into account on a net basis only if the UCITS is able to legally enforce netting arrangements with this counterparty.

Calculation of issuer concentration risk and counterparty exposure risk

Each UCITS must calculate issuer concentration limits as referred to in Regulation 70 of the Regulations on the basis of the underlying exposure created through the use of FDI pursuant to the commitment approach. The calculation of exposure arising from OTC derivative transactions must include any exposure to OTC derivative counterparty risk. A UCITS must calculate exposure arising from initial margin posted to and variation margin receivable from a broker relating to exchange-traded or OTC derivatives, which is not protected by client money rules or other similar arrangements to protect the UCITS against the insolvency of the broker, and that exposure cannot exceed the OTC counterparty limit referred to in Regulation 70(1)(c) of the Regulations.

The calculation of issuer concentration limits as referred to in Regulation 70 of the Regulations must take account of any net exposure to a counterparty generated through a securities lending or repurchase agreement. Net exposure refers to the amount receivable by a UCITS less any collateral provided by the UCITS. Exposures created through the reinvestment of collateral must also be taken into account in the issuer concentration calculations. When calculating exposures for the purposes of Regulation 70 of the Regulations, a UCITS must establish whether its exposure is to an OTC counterparty, a broker or a clearing house.

6. Position exposure to the underlying assets of FDI, including embedded FDI in Transferable Securities, money market instruments or collective investment schemes, when combined where relevant with positions resulting from direct investments, may not exceed the investment limits set out in Regulations 70 and 73. When calculating issuer-concentration risk, the FDI (including embedded FDI) must be looked through in determining the resultant position exposure. This position exposure must be taken into account in the issuer concentration calculations. Issuer concentration must be calculated using the commitment approach when appropriate or the maximum potential loss as a result of default by the issuer if more conservative. It must also be calculated by all UCITS, regardless of whether they use VaR for global exposure purposes. This provision does not apply in the case of index based FDI provided the underlying index is one which meets with the criteria set out in Regulation 71(1) of the Regulations.
7. A transferable security or money market instrument embedding a FDI shall be understood as a reference to financial instruments which fulfil the criteria for Transferable Securities or money market instruments set out in Regulation 4 of the Central Bank Regulations and which contain a component which fulfils the following criteria:
 - (a) by virtue of that component some or all of the cash flows that otherwise would be required by the transferable security or money market instrument which functions as host contract can be modified according to a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index, or other variable, and therefore vary in a way similar to a stand-alone derivative;
 - (b) its economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract;
 - (c) it has a significant impact on the risk profile and pricing of the transferable security or money market instrument.
8. A transferable security or a money market instrument shall not be regarded as embedding a FDI where it contains a component which is contractually transferable independently of the transferable security or the money market instrument. Such a component shall be deemed to be a separate financial instrument.

Cover requirements

9. A UCITS must ensure that its global exposure (as prescribed in the Central Bank Rules) relating to FDI does not exceed its total net asset value. A UCITS may not therefore be leveraged, including any short positions, in excess of 100 per cent. of net asset value. To the extent permitted under the relevant rules, the UCITS may take account of netting and hedging arrangements when calculating global exposure. The commitment approach is detailed in the UCITS risk management procedures for FDI, which are described below under “Risk Management Process and Reporting”.

A UCITS using the VaR approach must employ back testing and stress testing and comply with other regulatory requirements regarding the use of VaR. The VaR method is detailed in the relevant UCITS’ risk management procedures for FDI, which are described below under “Risk Management Process and Reporting”.

A UCITS must, at any given time, be capable of meeting all its payment and delivery obligations incurred by transactions involving FDI. Monitoring of FDI transactions to ensure they are adequately covered must form part of the risk management process of the UCITS.

10. A transaction in FDI which gives rise, or may give rise, to a future commitment on behalf of a UCITS must be covered as follows:
- (i) in the case of FDI which automatically, or at the discretion of the UCITS, are cash settled a UCITS must hold, at all times, liquid assets which are sufficient to cover the exposure.
 - (ii) in the case of FDI which require physical delivery of the underlying asset, the asset must be held at all times by a UCITS. Alternatively a UCITS may cover the exposure with sufficient liquid assets where:
 - the underlying assets consists of highly liquid fixed income securities; and/or
 - the UCITS considers that the exposure can be adequately covered without the need to hold the underlying assets, the specific FDI are addressed in the Risk Management Process, which is described in paragraph 11 below, and details are provided in the Prospectus.

Risk management process and reporting

11. (i) A UCITS must employ a risk management process to accurately monitor, measure and manage the risks attached to FDI positions and their contribution to the overall risk profile of the portfolio.
- (ii) A UCITS must provide the Central Bank with details of its proposed Risk Management Process in respect of its FDI activity. The initial filing is required to include information in relation to:
- Permitted types of FDI, including embedded derivatives in Transferable Securities and money market instruments;
 - Details of the underlying risks;
 - Relevant quantitative limits and how these will be monitored and enforced;
 - Methods for estimating risks.
- (ii) Material amendments to the initial filing must be notified to the Central Bank in advance. The Central Bank may object to the amendments notified to it and amendments and/or associated activities objected to by the Central Bank may not be made.
12. The Company must submit a report to the Central Bank on its FDI positions on an annual basis. The report, which must contain information which reflects a true and fair value of the types of FDI used by the UCITS, the underlying risks, the quantitative limits and the methods used to estimate those

risks, must be submitted with the annual report of the UCITS. The Company must, at the request of the Central Bank, provide this report at any time.

13. Repurchase Agreements, Reverse Repurchase Agreements and Securities Lending Agreements

I Repurchase/reverse repurchase agreements and securities lending agreements (together “**efficient portfolio management techniques**”) may only be effected in accordance with normal market practice and the Central Bank Rules. All assets received in the context of efficient portfolio management techniques should be considered as collateral and should comply with the criteria set down in paragraph II below.

II Collateral must at all times meet with the specific criteria outlined in the Central Bank Rules:

- (a) **Liquidity;**
- (b) **Valuation;**
- (c) **Issuer credit quality;**
- (d) **Correlation;**
- (e) **Diversification (asset concentration);** and
- (f) **Immediately available.**

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

IV Collateral received on a title transfer basis should be held by the trustee. For other types of collateral arrangement, the collateral can be held by a third party custodian which is subject to prudential supervision, and which is unrelated to the provider of collateral.

V Non-Cash Collateral cannot be sold, pledged or re-invested.

VI Cash Collateral:

Cash received as collateral by a Fund, other than an Authorised Money Market Fund may not be invested other than in the following:

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

VII Cash received as collateral by an Authorised Money Market Fund pursuant to a repurchase agreement may only be invested in the following;

- (a) deposits with Relevant Institutions;
- (b) eligible liquid transferable securities and/or money market instruments in accordance with the Money Market Fund Regulation.

VIII In accordance with the requirement that efficient portfolio management techniques cannot result in a change to the UCITS declared investment objective or add substantial supplementary risks, invested cash collateral should be diversified in accordance with the diversification requirement applicable to non-cash collateral.

IX Invested cash collateral may not be placed on deposit with the counterparty or a related entity.

X A UCITS receiving collateral for at least 30 per cent. of its assets should have an appropriate stress testing policy in place to ensure regular stress tests are carried out under normal and exceptional liquidity conditions to enable the UCITS to assess the liquidity risk attached to the collateral. The

liquidity stress testing should at least prescribe the components set out in Regulation 24 paragraph (8) of the Central Bank Regulations.

- X** A UCITS should have in place a clear haircut policy adapted for each class of assets received as collateral. When devising the haircut policy, a UCITS should take into account the characteristics of the assets such as the credit standing or the price volatility, as well as the outcome of the stress tests performed in accordance with paragraph 29. This policy should be documented and should justify each decision to apply a specific haircut, or to refrain from applying any haircut, to a certain class of assets. To the extent that a Fund avails of the increased issuer exposure facility in section 5(ii) of Schedule 3 of the Central Bank Regulations, such increased issuer exposure may be to any of the issuers listed in section 2.12 of Appendix V to the Prospectus.
- XI** A UCITS should ensure that it is able at any time to recall any security that has been lent out or terminate any securities lending agreement into which it has entered.
- XII** A UCITS that enters into a reverse repurchase agreement should ensure that it is able at any time to recall the full amount of cash or to terminate the reverse repurchase agreement on either an accrued basis or a mark-to-market basis. When the cash is recallable at any time on a mark-to-market basis, the mark-to-market value of the reverse repurchase agreement should be used for the calculation of the net asset value of the UCITS. Additionally, an Authorised Money Market Fund shall be eligible to enter into an reverse repurchase agreement provided that the following conditions are fulfilled; (a) the Authorised Money Market Fund has the right to terminate the agreement at any time upon giving prior notice of no more than two working days; (b) the market value of the assets received as part of the reverse repurchase agreement is at all times equal to the value of the cash paid out; (c) the assets received by the Authorised Money Market Fund as part of a reverse repurchase agreement shall be money market instruments that fulfil the requirements set out in Article 10 of the Money Market Fund Regulation or otherwise in accordance with Article 10(6) of the Money Market Fund Regulation; (d) the assets received by an Authorised Money Market Fund, as part of a reverse repurchase agreement shall not be sold, reinvested, pledged or otherwise transferred. Securitisations and asset backed commercial paper shall not be received by an Authorised Money Market Fund as part of a reverse repurchase agreement. The assets received by an Authorised Money Market Fund as part of a reverse repurchase agreement shall be sufficiently diversified in accordance with Article 15(4) of the Money Market Fund Regulation shall 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. An Authorised Money Market Fund that enters into a reverse repurchase agreement shall ensure that it is able to recall the full amount of cash at any time on either an accrued basis or a mark-to-market basis. When the cash is recallable at any time on a mark-to-market basis, the mark-to-market value of the reverse repurchase agreement shall be used for the calculation of the Net Asset Value of the Authorised Money Market Fund.
- XIII** A UCITS that enters into a repurchase agreement should ensure that it is able at any time to recall any securities subject to the repurchase agreement or to terminate the repurchase agreement into which it has entered (fixed-term repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements that do not exceed seven days should be considered as arrangements on terms that allow the assets to be recalled at any time by the UCITS). Further to this, a repurchase agreement shall be eligible to be entered into by an Authorised Money Market Fund provided that all of the following conditions are fulfilled; (a) it is used on a temporary basis, for no more than seven working days, only for liquidity management purposes and not for investment purposes other than as referred to in point (c); (b) the counterparty receiving assets transferred by the Authorised Money Market Fund as collateral under the repurchase agreement is prohibited from selling, investing, pledging or otherwise transferring those assets without the Authorised Money Market Fund's prior consent; (c) the cash received by the Authorised Money Market Fund as part of the repurchase agreement is able to be: (i) placed on deposits in accordance with point (f) of Article 50(1) of Directive 2009/65/EC; or (ii) invested in assets referred to in Article 15(6) of the Money Market Fund Regulation, but shall not otherwise be invested in eligible assets as referred to in Article 9 of the Money Market Fund Regulation, transferred or otherwise reused; (d) the cash received by the Authorised Money Market Fund as part of the repurchase agreement does not exceed 10 per cent. of its assets; (e) the Authorised Money

Market Fund has the right to terminate the agreement at any time upon giving prior notice of no more than two working days.

- XIV** Efficient portfolio management techniques do not constitute borrowing or lending for the purpose of Regulation 103 and Regulation 111 of the Regulations respectively.

SCHEDULE VIII

Sub-Custodian List

The Depositary has delegated those safekeeping duties set out in Article 22(5)(a) UCITS V to State Street Bank and Trust Company with registered office at Copley Place 100, Huntington Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts 02116, USA, whom it has appointed as its global sub-custodian.

At the date of this Prospectus State Street Bank and Trust Company as global sub-custodian has appointed local sub-custodians within the State Street Global Custody Network as listed below.

MARKET	SUB CUSTODIAN
Albania	Raiffeisen Bank sh.a.
Australia	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited
Austria	Deutsche Bank AG
	UniCredit Bank Austria AG
Bahrain	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited (as delegate of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited)
Bangladesh	Standard Chartered Bank
Belgium	Deutsche Bank AG, Netherlands (operating through its Amsterdam branch with support from its Brussels branch)
Benin	via Standard Chartered Bank Côte d’Ivoire S.A., Abidjan, Ivory Coast
Bermuda	HSBC Bank Bermuda Limited
Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina	UniCredit Bank d.d.
Botswana	Standard Chartered Bank Botswana Limited
Brazil	Citibank, N.A.
Bulgaria	Citibank Europe plc, Bulgaria Branch
	UniCredit Bulbank AD
Burkina Faso	via Standard Chartered Bank Côte d’Ivoire S.A., Abidjan, Ivory Coast
Canada	State Street Trust Company Canada
Chile	Banco Itaú Chile S.A.
People’s Republic of China	HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited (as delegate of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited)
	China Construction Bank Corporation (for A-share market only)
	Citibank N.A. (for Hong Kong – Shanghai Stock Connect market and Hong Kong Shenzhen Stock Connect only)
	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited (for Hong Kong – Shanghai Stock Connect market and Hong Kong Shenzhen Stock Connect only)

	Standard Chartered Bank (Hong Kong) Limited (for Hong Kong – Shanghai Stock Connect market and Hong Kong Shenzhen Stock Connect only)
Colombia	Cititrust Colombia S.A. Sociedad Fiduciaria
Costa Rica	Banco BCT S.A.
Croatia	Privredna Banka Zagreb d.d.
	Zagrebacka Banka d.d.
Cyprus	BNP Paribas Securities Services, S.C.A., Greece (operating through its Athens branch)
Czech Republic	Československá obchodní banka, a.s.
	UniCredit Bank Czech Republic and Slovakia, a.s.
Denmark	Nordea Bank AB (publ), Sweden (operating through its subsidiary, Nordea Bank Danmark A/S)
	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ), Sweden (operating through its Copenhagen branch)
Egypt	HSBC Bank Egypt S.A.E. (as delegate of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited)
Estonia	AS SEB Pank
Finland	Nordea Bank AB (publ), Sweden (operating through its subsidiary, Nordea Bank Finland Plc.)
	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ), Sweden (operating through its Helsinki branch)
France	Deutsche Bank AG, Netherlands (operating through its Amsterdam branch with support from its Paris branch)
Republic of Georgia	JSC Bank of Georgia
Germany	State Street Bank GmbH
	Deutsche Bank AG
Ghana	Standard Chartered Bank Ghana Limited
Greece	BNP Paribas Securities Services, S.C.A.
Guinea-Bissau	via Standard Chartered Bank Côte d’Ivoire S.A., Abidjan, Ivory Coast
Hong Kong	Standard Chartered Bank (Hong Kong) Limited
Hungary	Citibank Europe plc Magyarországi Fióktelepe
	UniCredit Bank Hungary Zrt.
Iceland	Landsbankinn hf.
India	Deutsche Bank AG
	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited
Indonesia	Deutsche Bank AG
Ireland	State Street Bank and Trust Company, United Kingdom branch
Israel	Bank Hapoalim B.M.
Italy	Deutsche Bank S.p.A.
Ivory Coast	Standard Chartered Bank Côte d’Ivoire S.A.

Japan	Mizuho Bank, Limited
	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited
Jordan	Standard Chartered Bank
Kazakhstan	JSC Citibank Kazakhstan
Kenya	Standard Chartered Bank Kenya Limited
Republic of Korea	Deutsche Bank AG
	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited
Kuwait	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited (as delegate of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited)
Latvia	AS SEB banka
Lebanon	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited (as delegate of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited)
Lithuania	AB SEB bankas
Malawi	Standard Bank Limited
Malaysia	Deutsche Bank (Malaysia) Berhad
	Standard Chartered Bank Malaysia Berhad
Mali	via Standard Chartered Bank Côte d'Ivoire S.A., Abidjan, Ivory Coast
Mauritius	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited
Mexico	Banco Nacional de México, S.A.
Morocco	Citibank Maghreb
Namibia	Standard Bank Namibia Limited
Netherlands	Deutsche Bank AG
New Zealand	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited
Niger	via Standard Chartered Bank Côte d'Ivoire S.A., Abidjan, Ivory Coast
Nigeria	Stanbic IBTC Bank Plc.
Norway	Nordea Bank AB (publ), Sweden (operating through its subsidiary, Nordea Bank Norge ASA)
	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ), Sweden (operating through its Oslo branch)
Oman	HSBC Bank Oman S.A.O.G. (as delegate of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited)
Pakistan	Deutsche Bank AG
Panama	Citibank, N.A.
Peru	Citibank del Perú, S.A.
Philippines	Deutsche Bank AG
Poland	Bank Handlowy w Warszawie S.A.
	Bank Polska Kasa Opieki S.A

Portugal	Deutsche Bank AG, Netherlands (operating through its Amsterdam branch with support from its Lisbon branch)
Puerto Rico	Citibank N.A.
Qatar	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited (as delegate of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited)
Romania	Citibank Europe plc, Dublin – Romania Branch
Russia	Limited Liability Company Deutsche Bank
Saudi Arabia	HSBC Saudi Arabia Limited (as delegate of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited)
Senegal	via Standard Chartered Bank Côte d’Ivoire S.A., Abidjan, Ivory Coast
Serbia	UniCredit Bank Serbia JSC
Singapore	Citibank N.A.
	United Overseas Bank Limited
Slovak Republic	UniCredit Bank Czech Republic and Slovakia, a.s.
Slovenia	UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d.
South Africa	FirstRand Bank Limited
	Standard Bank of South Africa Limited
Spain	Deutsche Bank S.A.E.
Sri Lanka	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited
Republic of Srpska	UniCredit Bank d.d.
Swaziland	Standard Bank Swaziland Limited
Sweden	Nordea Bank AB (publ)
	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ)
Switzerland	Credit Suisse AG
	UBS Switzerland AG
Taiwan - R.O.C.	Deutsche Bank AG
	Standard Chartered Bank (Taiwan) Limited
Tanzania	Standard Chartered Bank (Tanzania) Limited
Thailand	Standard Chartered Bank (Thai) Public Company Limited
Togo	via Standard Chartered Bank Côte d’Ivoire S.A., Abidjan, Ivory Coast
Tunisia	Banque Internationale Arabe de Tunisie
Turkey	Citibank, A.Ş.
	Deutsche Bank A.Ş.
Uganda	Standard Chartered Bank Uganda Limited
Ukraine	PJSC Citibank

United Arab Emirates Dubai Financial Market	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited (as delegate of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited)
United Arab Emirates Dubai International Financial Center	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited (as delegate of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited)
United Arab Emirates Abu Dhabi	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited (as delegate of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited)
United Kingdom	State Street Bank and Trust Company, United Kingdom branch
Uruguay	Banco Itaú Uruguay S.A.
Venezuela	Citibank, N.A.
Vietnam	HSBC Bank (Vietnam) Limited (as delegate of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited)
Zambia	Standard Chartered Bank Zambia Plc.
Zimbabwe	Stanbic Bank Zimbabwe Limited (as delegate of Standard Bank of South Africa Limited)