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WELLINGTON MANAGEMENT FUNDS (LUXEMBOURG) II SICAV

Wellington Global Total Return Fund (Feeder), Wellington Commodities Fund (GBP Hedged Feeder), Wellington Multi-Sector Credit Fund, Wellington Global Multi-Asset Target Return Fund, Wellington Responsible Values Multi-Sector Credit Fund and Wellington Global Multi-Asset Target Return II Fund

OFFERING MEMORANDUM

Valid from 16 October 2023

WELLINGTON MANAGEMENT FUNDS (LUXEMBOURG) II SICAV ("*Company*") is an open-ended investment company with variable capital (*société d'investissement à capital variable*) of the umbrella type. The Company is established under the Luxembourg law of 13 February 2007 on specialised investment funds as amended.

This Offering Memorandum is a consolidated version of all the individual offering memoranda of the funds of the Company.

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

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

Prospective purchasers of Shares (the "*Shareholders*") should inform themselves as to the legal requirements, exchange control regulations and applicable taxes in the countries of their respective citizenship, residence or domicile.

In accordance with Regulation (EU) 1286/2014, as amended, and the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/653 (collectively referred to as the "*PRIIPs Regulation*"), a key information document ("*KID*") will be published for each Share Class where such Share Class is available to retail investors in the European Economic Area ("*EEA*").

A retail investor within the meaning of the preceding paragraph means any person who is (a) a retail client as defined in article 4(1), point (11), of Directive 2014/65/EU ("*MiFID II*"); or (b) a customer within the meaning of Directive 2002/92/EC, as amended (the "*IMD*"), where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in article 4(1), point (10), of MiFID II; or (c) not a qualified investor as defined in the Regulation (EU) 2017/1129, as amended or replaced (in all cases referred to herein as a "*Retail Investor*").

A KID will be handed over to Retail Investors, where shares are made available, offered or sold in the EEA, in good time prior to their subscription in the Company. In accordance with the PRIIPs Regulation, the KID will be provided to Retail Investors (i) by using a durable medium other than paper or (ii) at <https://sites.wellington.com/KIIDS/> in which case it can also be obtained, upon request, in paper form from the AIFM free of charge.

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

The shares of the Company (*Shares*) may not be and will not be offered for sale or sold in the United States of America ("*U.S.*"), its territories or possessions or to the "*United States Persons*" (as hereinafter defined). The Articles of Incorporation of the Company contain certain restrictions on the sale and transfer of Shares to such persons and to certain other persons (see "*Restriction on Ownership and Transfer of Shares*" herein). Subscriptions for Shares are subject to acceptance by the Company.

Subscriptions are accepted on the basis of this Offering Memorandum and, where this is legally required, of the latest available annual report of the Company containing its audited accounts.

Notice regarding marketing in the EEA

In each member state of the EEA (each a "*Member State*") which has implemented the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive (Directive (2011/61/EU)) (the "*AIFMD*"), this Offering Memorandum may only be distributed and Shares may only be offered or placed to the extent that the Company is permitted to be marketed to professional investors in the relevant Member State in accordance with AIFMD (as implemented into the local law/regulation of the relevant Member State) and to the extent that such actions are permitted in the relevant Member State because they are at the initiative of the prospective investor.

In relation to each Member State of the EEA which, at the date of this Offering Memorandum, has not implemented AIFMD, this Offering Memorandum may only be distributed and Shares may only be offered or placed to the extent that this Offering Memorandum may be lawfully distributed and the Shares may be lawfully offered or placed in that Member State (including at the initiative of the investor).

Notices to investors in Australia

Wellington Management Australia Pty Ltd or its authorised representatives makes offers to Australian investors to arrange for the issue of Shares under this document by the Company. The Company will issue Shares under this document in accordance with such offers on receiving an application if it is accepted by the Company and the Registrar, and the Transfer Agent. The offer of Shares under this document is therefore made under an arrangement between the Company and Wellington Management Australia Pty Ltd pursuant to Section 911A(2)(b) of the Corporations Act.

The offer is a private solicitation of expressions of interest from Wholesale Investors (as defined in Section 761G(7) of the Corporations Act) and is available only to those investors. The private solicitation is an offer that does not need a Product Disclosure Statement (PDS). This offer is not made for the purpose of allowing all or any of the Shares to be subsequently offered for sale.

This document will not be lodged with the Australian Securities and Investment Commission and it does not contain all the information a PDS would contain. It should be read together with the Management Regulations for the Company, a copy of which is available by calling 612-8233-6400 from Wellington Management Australia Pty Ltd.

Prospective holders should not construe the contents of this document as legal, tax, investment or other advice. Each investor should make its own enquiries and consult its own advisors as to these matters. Prospective holders are urged to request any additional information they may consider necessary or desirable in making an informed investment decision.

To the maximum extent permitted by Law, the Company Wellington Management Australia Pty Ltd and their related entities do not make any representation nor give any guarantee as to the performance of the investment or any particular return.

Notices to investors in Singapore

The offer or invitation which is the subject of this Offering Memorandum is only allowed to be made to sophisticated investors and not the retail public in Singapore. Moreover, this Offering Memorandum is not a prospectus as defined in the Securities and Futures Act, Chapter 289 of Singapore (the “SFA”). Accordingly, statutory liability under the SFA in relation to the content of prospectuses would not apply. You should consider carefully whether the investment is suitable for you.

The offer or invitation which is the subject of this Offering Memorandum may also be made to (i) institutional investors specified in Section 304 or (ii) accredited investor or other relevant persons specified in Section 305 of the SFA.

This Offering Memorandum has not been registered as a prospectus with the Monetary Authority of Singapore. Accordingly, this Offering Memorandum and any other document or material in connection with the offer or sale, or invitation for subscription or purchase, of Shares may not be circulated or distributed, nor may Shares be offered or sold, or be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase, whether directly or indirectly, to the public or any member of the public in Singapore other than (i) to an accredited person or other relevant person, and in accordance with the conditions, specified in Section 305 of the SFA, (ii) to an institutional investor specified in Section 304 of the SFA or (iii) otherwise pursuant to, and in accordance with the conditions of, any other applicable provision of the SFA.

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COMPANY

WELLINGTON MANAGEMENT FUNDS (LUXEMBOURG) II
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PART A: GENERAL COMPANY INFORMATION

WELLINGTON MANAGEMENT FUNDS (LUXEMBOURG) II SICAV (the “*Company*”) is an open-ended investment fund organised under the Luxembourg law of 13 February 2007 (the “*2007 Law*”) on specialised investment funds, as amended from time to time, and qualifies as an alternative investment fund (the “*AIF*”) pursuant to the law of 12 July 2013 on alternative investment fund managers (the “*AIFM Law*”) and the AIFMD. The Company is an investment company with variable capital (*société d’investissement à capital variable*) of the umbrella type and was incorporated in Luxembourg on 23 March 2007 for an unlimited period. The Articles of Incorporation of the Company (the “*Articles of Incorporation*”) were published in the Mémorial C, Recueil des Sociétés et Associations (the “*Mémorial*”) on 14 June 2007 and have been amended for the last time on 22 April 2020. The Company is registered with the Registre de Commerce et des Sociétés, Luxembourg, under number B 127.005.

The Company is established as an umbrella structure. This Offering Memorandum describes the general features of the Company as well as the specifics of the Wellington Global Total Return Fund (Feeder), the Wellington Commodities Fund (GBP Hedged Feeder), the Wellington Multi-Sector Credit Fund, the Wellington Global Multi-Asset Target Return Fund, Wellington Responsible Values Multi-Sector Credit Fund and Wellington Global Multi-Asset Target Return II Fund (each a “*Fund*”, all the “*Funds*”). This Offering Memorandum is a consolidated version of all the individual Offering Memoranda of the Funds. You may also refer to the separate offering memorandum of each Fund.

WELLINGTON LUXEMBOURG S.à r.l. of Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, serves as the Alternative Investment Fund Manager of the Company.

WELLINGTON MANAGEMENT COMPANY LLP of Wilmington, Delaware, U.S.A., serves as the Investment Manager of the Company.

WELLINGTON GLOBAL ADMINISTRATOR, LTD of Hamilton Bermuda serves as the Distributor of the Company.

State Street Bank International GmbH, Luxembourg Branch, serves as depositary, administration agent, registrar and transfer agent and paying agent of the Company.

The independent auditor of the Company (*réviseur d’entreprises*) is PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS, *Société coopérative*.

This Offering Memorandum constitutes an offer of permanent subscription to Shares in the Company.

The sale of the Shares is reserved to Well-Informed Investors within the meaning of the 2007 Law and the Company will refuse to issue Shares to the extent the legal or beneficial ownership thereof would belong to persons or companies which cannot be qualified as such investors. Furthermore, the board of directors of the Company (the “*Board of Directors*”) will refuse to make any transfer

of Shares to the extent that such transfer would result in the legal or beneficial ownership of such Shares to a non-Well-Informed Investor. The Board of Directors, at its sole discretion, may refuse the issue or the transfer of Shares if there exists no sufficient evidence that the person or company to which the Shares should be issued or transferred is a Well-Informed Investor within the meaning of the 2007 Law. In order to determine whether a purchaser or transferee (including any beneficial owner thereof) of Shares may be qualified as a Well-Informed Investor, the Board of Directors will refer to the definition hereinafter and to the recommendations made by the competent regulatory authority in Luxembourg in relation thereto.

A Well-Informed Investor shall be defined as either an institutional investor, professional investor and any other natural person who fulfils the following conditions: (i) adheres in writing to the status of Well-Informed Investor and either (ii) invests a minimum of €125,000 in the Company or (iii) benefits from a certificate delivered by a credit institution within the meaning of Directive 2013/36/EU, an investment firm within the meaning of MiFID II or a management company within the meaning of Directive 2009/65/EC as amended, stating that he or she is competent, experienced and informed enough to appreciate in an adequate manner an investment in a specialised fund.

Generally, the Board of Directors may at its sole discretion, reject any application for subscription or transfer of Shares and proceed, at any time, to the compulsory redemption of all the Shares legally or beneficially owned by a non-Well-Informed Investor.

The Company is organised as an umbrella fund. The Company's Articles of Incorporation allow the Board of Directors to open different funds. The particular characteristics of the Shares of each Fund, as well as the investment objectives, policies and techniques of each Fund, are determined by the Board of Directors and described in separate offering memoranda.

The Board of Directors is empowered to establish new funds and dissolve existing ones at any time by informing the Shareholders. Upon the creation of new funds, the offering memorandum shall be amended accordingly and/or an addendum to this Offering Memorandum or a separate Offering Memorandum shall be issued.

The Company is unlimited in duration and shall have total net assets which may not be less than €1,250,000 or its equivalent in a foreign currency. Its financial year starts on 1 October and ends on the last day of September.

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

The Company has legal personality under Luxembourg Law. Each Fund shall be treated as a separate entity for purposes of segregating income, expenses, assets, and liabilities. Each Fund is only liable for its own debts and obligations. The liability of any Shareholder is limited to the Shares it holds in a Fund.

Sustainability Risk Disclosures

Pursuant to EU Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector (the “SFDR”), the AIFM is required to disclose the manner in which environmental, social and governance event or condition that, if it occurs, could cause an actual or potential material negative impact on the value of an investment (“Sustainability Risks”), (further described in the **Risk Factors** section of this Offering Memorandum) are integrated into investment decisions and also the results of the assessment of the likely impacts of Sustainability Risks on the returns of each of the Funds.

The extent to which Sustainability Risks represent potential or actual material risks to a Fund is considered by the Investment Manager in its investment decision making and risk monitoring. Along with any other material risk, the Investment Manager will consider Sustainability Risks in order to seek to maximize long-term risk-adjusted returns for the relevant Fund. Further information on how Sustainability Risks are integrated into the investment decision making for a specific Fund is set out in the Investment Objective and Policy for that Fund.

The impacts following the occurrence of a Sustainability Risk may be numerous and vary depending on the specific risk, region and asset class. In general, where a Sustainability Risk occurs in respect of an asset, there could be a negative impact on, or entire loss of, its value.

In the event that a Sustainability Risk arises this may cause investors, (including the Investment Manager) to determine that a particular investment is no longer suitable and to divest of it (or not make an investment in it), further exacerbating the downward pressure on the value of the investment. The Investment Manager may also decide to engage with the relevant issuer in relation to the issuer’s management of a Sustainability Risk. For example, if an Investment Manager considers that an issuer’s management of transition risks arising from climate change (as described more fully in the Sustainability Risks paragraph within the **Risk Factors** section of this Offering Memorandum) is important for the long term value of the issuer, then provided that such engagement is consistent with the investment objectives and policies of the relevant Fund, the Investment Manager may decide to engage with an issuer to encourage the issuer to adopt a net zero 2050 policy within their business strategy in order to better manage their climate change transition risk.

Assessment of the likely impacts of Sustainability Risks on the returns of a Fund is conducted at the portfolio level. Further details on the impacts of Sustainability Risks on the returns of Funds can be found in the **Sustainability Risks** paragraph within the **Risk Factors** section and also in the Investment Objective and Policy for the relevant Fund.

For more information on how Sustainability Risks are assessed in relation to the Funds please see www.wellingtonfunds.com/sfdr.

Sustainable Investments

Certain Funds which either have sustainable investment as an investment objective or promote, amongst other characteristics, environmental or social characteristics, might have an investment policy of investing some or all of their assets into Sustainable Investments.

The Company defines Sustainable Investment as an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental objective, as measured, for example, by key resource efficiency indicators on the use of energy, renewable energy, raw materials, water and land, on the production of waste, and greenhouse gas emissions, or on its impact on biodiversity and the circular economy, or an investment in an economic activity that contributes to a social objective, in particular an investment that contributes to tackling inequality or that fosters social cohesion, social integration and labour relations, or an investment in human capital or economically or socially disadvantaged communities, provided that such investments do not significantly harm any of those objectives and that the investee companies follow good governance practices, in particular with respect to sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

Individual Funds may evaluate the classification of investment holdings as Sustainable Investments using differing methodologies and subjective analyses with respect to the level of contribution to environmental or social objectives, the assessment of potential harm to any environmental or social objectives caused or the good governance practices of an individual investment. As a result, the assessment of any given holding as a “Sustainable Investment” may vary from one Fund to the next and individual Funds may reach different conclusions about the total number of Sustainable Investments in the portfolio. For more information on an individual Fund’s methodologies for assessing Sustainable Investments, please see www.wellingtonfunds.com/sfdr.

The Investment Manager assesses whether or not such investment do significant harm by reference to available information concerning an investee company's or issuer's compliance with the United Nations Global Compact, as well as a combination of third party and/or internal Wellington Management analysis where appropriate. For more information on Wellington Management’s framework for evaluating governance practices of the companies in which it invests, including additional information about available research, please see the following www.wellingtonfunds.com/sfdr.

ESG Ratings Framework

Funds may use Wellington Management’s internal environmental, social and governance ratings (the “ESG Ratings”) and may choose to rely on an individual environmental or social rating (respectively “E Rating” or “S Rating”). ESG Ratings aim to combine environmental indicators (such as energy efficiency, carbon emissions and pollutants, sustainable packaging and hazardous

waste), social indicators (such as corruption and bribery, labour relations, product safety and supply chain management) and governance indicators (such as board diversity, executive compensation, ownership structure and shareholders' rights) into a single data point which can be used in the assessment of the environmental, social and governance activities and attributes of corporate issuers.

Ratings may be created using both third party and internal research, including direct company engagement. ESG Ratings may also be created using systematic processes which can provide a relative assessment of an issuer's ESG profile versus others in its peer universe as well as fundamental analysis by Wellington Management's dedicated ESG team. ESG Ratings are assigned on a 1 through 5 scale. A rating of 1 is the most positive rating, indicating that the company is a leader among its peers in managing material E, S or G risks or incorporating ESG factors into its practices. A rating of 5 is the most negative, indicating that the company may be lagging its peers in managing certain material E, S or G risks or incorporating ESG factors into its practices. Issuers are assigned both individual E, S and G ratings as well as an overall ESG combined rating.

For any specific company or sector, different ESG factors may have greater or lesser levels of materiality. The ability to directly engage with management teams and members of an issuer's board of directors may provide more timely perspective or may provide differentiated insight on material ESG issues and may result in different ESG Ratings. For all funds, ESG Ratings and research which have been produced is available for consideration in the investment process.

Certain Funds may also use different components of the internal ESG Ratings Framework in different ways. In some cases, Funds may choose to rely on one or more individual environmental, social or governance rating (respectively "**E Rating**", "**S Rating**", or "**G Rating**") or may leverage external, third-party ESG ratings. Further information on the role ESG Ratings play in a Fund's investment process can be found in the Offering Memorandum.

Not all issuers held with the Funds will have an ESG rating. Currently, issuers may not be rated by Wellington Management where either (1) one or more of the third-party inputs into our ratings process do not cover the issuer or (2) there is an identification issue related to the mapping of securities to the correct parent company issuer. ESG Ratings are proprietary to Wellington Management and, other investment firms or data providers may take different views. The rating process is reliant on data and therefore is exposed to the risks associated with data as described in the Technology and Data paragraph in the Risk Factors section.

Exclusions

Luxembourg ratified the Oslo Treaty on Cluster Bombs through the Law of 4 June 2009 Approving the Convention on Cluster Munitions, Open for Signature in Oslo on 3 December 2008. Such Law expressly prohibits the development, production, use and financing of cluster munitions and explosive submunitions.

Accordingly, the Company prohibits all Funds from investing in such companies.

Certain of the Funds have adopted the Company's exclusion policy which sets out issuers or groups of issues which may be excluded from a Fund, either in full or with exceptions (the "Exclusion Policy"). Where a Fund is applying the Exclusion Policy and whether or not this is in full or with exceptions, will be disclosed in the Investment Objective and Policy of the relevant Fund.

The Company's Exclusion Policy prohibits investment in the securities of issuers that have been identified, using a combination of third party and/or internal Wellington Management analysis, as being involved in the following areas:

- Production of controversial weapons, including cluster munitions, landmines, biological / chemical weapons, depleted uranium weapons, blinding laser weapons, incendiary weapons, and/or non-detectable fragments;
- Production of nuclear weapons;
- Production, distribution, retail or supply of tobacco related products;
- Thermal coal extraction or thermal coal-based power generation; and
- Production and generation of oil sands (also known as tar sands).

Full details of the thresholds for involvement are available at <https://sites.wellington.com/KIIDS/> and free of charge on request from the registered office of the AIFM or the relevant Investment Manager.

The exclusion list may be amended from time to time at the AIFM's discretion and such amendments may be implemented without notification to Shareholders.

Enhanced Exclusions

In addition to applying the exclusions required by the Company's Exclusion Policy, certain Funds apply a further enhanced set of exclusions to screen out certain securities prior to investment. Where a Fund is applying an enhanced set of these additional exclusions this will be disclosed in the Investment Objective and Policy of the relevant Fund. These enhanced exclusions will vary from Fund to Fund and will be identified using a combination of third party and/or internal Wellington Management analysis.

For any Fund that has applied enhanced exclusions the list of screens applied for that Fund and the third-party provider(s) used to identify relevant issuers for exclusion can be found at <https://sites.wellington.com/KIIDS/>. The above list is available free of charge on request from the registered office of the AIFM or the relevant Investment Manager. Exclusion lists may be amended from time to time at the Company's discretion and such amendments may be implemented without notification to Shareholders.

General Information about Exclusions

Where exclusions are applied they will apply to any investments in the equity or debt securities of an issuer. A Fund may gain indirect exposure (through, including but not limited to, derivatives, indices and shares or units of collective investment schemes) to issuers that are excluded. Further

Funds are also permitted to short excluded issuers (meaning the Fund would benefit if the excluded issuer's price goes down). A Fund may also gain exposure to an excluded issuer through use-of-proceeds bonds (e.g. 'green' bonds, 'social' bonds, or 'sustainability' bonds) where proceeds from these bonds are intended to be ringfenced to fund projects with specific environmental or social benefits, and which are otherwise in line with the relevant Fund's Investment Objective and Policy.

Wellington Management may be reliant on both internal and external research and data as well as fundamental analysis, where applicable. As a result, such reliance gives rise to the risks that are described in the "Technology and Data Risk" paragraph of the **Risk Factors** section. Decisions around the application of an exclusion policy can also involve a degree of judgement, whether at external data vendors or internally within Wellington Management's framework governing the exclusions list, which can impact the list of issuers excluded. In addition, changes or updates to the available information on any given issuer may not result in an immediate change to the impacted issuer's status with respect to excluded categories. Where existing research changes or new information comes to light which may materially impact an individual issuer's status, Wellington Management will seek to review such status in light of the new or updated information in a reasonable timeframe and in accordance with the process established for review of the relevant exclusion category.

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

Each Fund must comply with rules and restrictions applicable to Luxembourg specialised investment funds. As such, a Fund may not in principle invest more than 30% of its assets or of its commitments to subscribe in securities of the same kind issued by the same issuer (this restriction does not apply to (i) investments in securities issued or guaranteed by a member state of the OECD, or by its local authorities or by supranational institutions and bodies of a European, regional or worldwide nature, (ii) investments in target funds which are subject to risk diversification requirements at least similar to those provided for in relation to a Fund). For the application of this restriction, each sub-fund of a target fund with an umbrella structure is to be considered as a separate issuer, provided that sub-fund commitments to third parties are segregated. Further, short sales may not in principle have as a result that a Fund holds a short position in securities of the same kind issued by the same issuer which represent more than 30% of its assets. Finally, when using derivative instruments, a Fund must ensure risk diversification comparable to the above by means of an appropriate diversification of the underlying assets. For this purpose, the counterparty risk in relation to OTC derivatives must be limited according to the quality and the qualification of the counterparty.

RISK FACTORS

General

(For the Wellington Global Total Return Fund (Feeder) and the Wellington Commodities Fund (GBP Hedged Feeder)): an investment in a Fund is a speculative investment and is not intended as a complete investment program. Investment in a Fund is suitable only for persons who can bear the economic risk of the loss of their investment, and who meet the conditions set forth in this Offering Memorandum and the Account Opening Agreement. There can be no assurances that the Fund or the Master Fund will achieve its investment objective. The NAV of the Shares will fluctuate in the light of the NAV of the Master Fund, and may be worth more or less than the acquisition price when redeemed or sold. Risks associated with an investment in the Master Fund, which are also applicable to an investment in the Fund, are described in the relevant Master Fund Offering Memorandum attached as Appendix A and B in the below Annex 1 or 2.

General

(For the Wellington Multi-Sector Credit, Wellington Responsible Values Multi-Sector Credit, the Wellington Global Multi-Asset Target Return and the Wellington Global Multi-Asset Target Return II Funds): an investment in a Fund is a speculative investment and is not intended as a complete investment program. Investment in a Fund is suitable only for persons who can bear the economic risk of the loss of their investment, and who meet the conditions set forth in this Offering Memorandum and the Account Opening Agreement. There can be no assurances that a Fund will achieve its investment objective. The NAV of the Shares of a Fund will fluctuate, and may be worth more or less than the acquisition price when redeemed or sold. Investment in a Fund involves significant risks and while the following summary of certain of these risks should be carefully evaluated before making an investment in a Fund, the following does not intend to describe all possible risks of such an investment.

For the purposes of this section, Force Majeure Events shall mean natural or environmental disasters or other events outside of the reasonable control of the Company, the AIFM or the Investment Manager, including, for example, flood, drought, earthquake, epidemic, pandemic, terrorist attack, civil war, civil commotion, riots, war, threat of or preparation for war, armed conflict, imposition of sanctions, embargo, breaking off of diplomatic relations, nuclear, chemical or biological contamination, legal or regulatory action taken by a government or public authority, labor or trade disputes, strikes, industrial actions or lockouts.

Access Products (for the Wellington Global Multi-Asset Target Return and Global Multi-Asset Target Return II Funds)

In order to gain access to certain markets where direct investment may not be possible or as otherwise deemed advisable by the Investment Manager, a Fund may invest in derivative securities issued by a financial institution or special purpose entity ("Access Products"), the performance of which depends on the performance of a corresponding foreign security or index. Upon redemption or maturity, the principal amount or redemption amount is payable based on

the price level of the linked security or index at the time of redemption or maturity. Access Products are generally subject to the same risks as direct holdings of securities of foreign issuers and non-dollar securities described above. Moreover, Access Products are subject to the counterparty risks described below. Because the full notional value of the exposure is often provided to the issuer of the Access Product, the counterparty exposure can be significant. A Fund may also have difficulty disposing an Access Product because there may be restrictions on redemptions and there may be no market or only a thin trading market in such securities.

Bank Loans

Bank loans, which may bear fixed or floating rates, are generally arranged through private negotiations between a corporate borrower and one or more lenders, including banks. A loan is often administered by a bank or other financial institution that acts as agent for all holders, and an investor may not have direct recourse against a borrower (in which case the investor must rely on the agent to apply appropriate remedies). An investment in a bank loan may be in the form of a participation in a loan or an assignment of all or a portion of a loan by a third party. Both forms of investment in bank loans involve risks of nonpayment of principal and interest by the borrower, loan collateral impairment, and illiquidity.

Participation in a bank loan gives the holder the right to receive payments of principal, interest and any fees only from the lender selling the participation and only upon receipt by the lender of payments from the borrower. In connection with purchasing participations, an investor will generally have no right to enforce compliance by the borrower with the terms of the loan agreement relating to the loan, and the investor may not benefit directly from any collateral supporting the loan in which it has purchased the participation. Thus, the investor assumes the credit risk of both the borrower and the lender that is selling the participation. Further, the investor will have no role in negotiating or effecting amendments, waivers, and consents with respect to the loans underlying the participations. In the event of an insolvency of the lender, the investor may be treated as a general creditor of the lender and may not benefit from any set off between the lender and the borrower.

The rights and obligations acquired through the purchase of an assignment may differ from, and be more limited than, those held by the selling institution. Assignments are sold strictly without recourse to the selling institutions, and the selling institutions will generally make no representations or warranties to the purchaser about the underlying loan, the borrowers, the documentation of the loans, or any collateral securing the loans. Investments in loans through direct assignment may involve additional risks. For example, if a loan is foreclosed, the investor could become part owner of any collateral, and would bear the costs and liabilities associated with owning and disposing of the collateral. In addition, it is conceivable that the investor could be held liable as a co-lender.

Interests in loans are also subject to additional liquidity risks. Loans are generally subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale. Loans are not currently listed on any securities exchange or automatic quotation system, but are traded by banks and other institutional investors engaged in loan syndication. As a result, no active market may exist for some loans, and to the extent a

secondary market exists for other loans, that market may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads, and extended trade settlement periods.

Investments in bank loans can give rise to complex tax issues in certain jurisdictions, including the U.S., where in certain circumstances a Fund may be treated as engaged in a U.S. trade or business and taxed accordingly on earnings/gains from U.S. bank loans.

Below-Investment Grade Securities

Debt obligations rated below investment grade, or unrated securities of comparable quality are considered by credit rating agencies to be speculative and carry a high level of risk. Most of a Fund's investments will be below investment grade. Lower-rated securities have a significantly greater risk of default in payments of interest and/or principal than the risk of default for investment grade securities. Issuer of lower rated securities generally present a higher risk of bankruptcy or reorganisation than issuers of investment grade securities, or may have recently been in bankruptcy or reorganisation proceedings. These issuers may be particularly susceptible to economic downturns.

The secondary market for lower-rated securities is typically much less liquid than the market for investment grade securities, frequently with significantly more volatile prices and larger spreads between bid and ask price in trading. The market price of lower rated securities will be affected by the bond market's perception of credit quality and the effect of stronger or weaker economic growth as well as political developments.

In addition to credit risk and liquidity risk concerns, the market price of lower rated securities in particular may be adversely affected by legislative or regulatory developments, such as changes in rules regarding taxation, corporate reorganisations or divestiture.

Cash Flows

Each Fund accepts subscriptions on a regular basis and fulfills redemption requests in accordance with the Offering Memorandum. As a result, a Fund may experience significant expected and actual inflows and outflows of cash at any particular time. While each Fund seeks to manage its investment portfolio in order to minimize the impact of cash flows, depending on amounts, timing or other factors, cash flows could have a material adverse effect on a Fund's performance. A Fund may experience significant subscriptions at a time when cash may not be easily invested, resulting in higher than desired cash amounts. In addition, a Fund may be required to sell securities at disadvantageous times in order to fulfil redemption requests.

Collateral reuse risk (for the Wellington Global Multi-Asset Target Return, Wellington Global Multi-Asset Target Return II, Wellington Multi-Sector Credit and Wellington Responsible Values Multi-Sector Credit Funds)

Where a Fund reinvests collateral it receives from a counterparty under a trading agreement, there is a risk that such collateral reinvestment could result in a reduction of the value of the collateral

capital (because the investment declines in value). This, in turn, may cause losses to the Fund because it is obliged to return collateral to the counterparty.

Where a Fund provides collateral under a trading agreement to a counterparty and that counterparty exercises a right of reuse of that collateral, the Fund will be subject to the following collateral re-use risks and consequences:

- its rights, including any proprietary rights, in that collateral will be replaced by an unsecured contractual claim for delivery of equivalent collateral subject to the terms of the relevant collateral arrangement;
- the collateral may not be held by the counterparty in accordance with client asset rules, and may not benefit from any client asset protection rights;
- in the event of the counterparty's insolvency or default, the Fund's claim against the counterparty for delivery of equivalent collateral may not be secured and will be subject to the terms of the relevant collateral arrangement and applicable law and, accordingly, the Fund may not receive such equivalent collateral or recover the full value of the financial instruments;
- in the event that the counterparty is not able to readily obtain equivalent collateral to deliver to the Fund at the time required: the Fund may be unable to fulfil its settlement obligations under a hedging or other transaction it has entered into in relation to those particular collateral assets.

Concentration in Commodities

Because a Fund will concentrate its assets in the commodities market, it may be subject to more dramatic changes in value than would be the case if a Fund were required to maintain wide diversification among sectors, regions, and countries. Commodities, especially investments in individual commodities, may experience high volatility.

Concentration Risk (for the Wellington Global Multi-Asset Target Return and Wellington Global Multi-Asset Target Return II Funds)

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

Contractual Settlement (for the Wellington Global Multi-Asset Target Return and Wellington Global Multi-Asset Target Return II Funds)

The Investment Manager will on behalf of all investors and Shareholders place orders for the purchase of securities for the account of a Fund before receipt of payment of the relevant purchase proceeds, as a means to reduce the impact of subscriptions on the performance of the Fund. While this protocol is made available equally to benefit all Shareholders, there is a possibility that a

particular subscriber may settle his purchase order late, or fail to settle it entirely. In that case, a Fund will be exposed to interest costs and/or possible market losses. Although the Company on behalf of a Fund should in that case have a valid claim to recoup any damages from the defaulting subscriber, there is no guarantee that such a claim will either be successful or enforceable in judgment, which could result in the Fund (and its Shareholders) suffering a loss on their investment.

Counterparty and Settlement Risk

The institutions, including brokerage firms and banks, with which the Wellington Global Multi-Asset Target Return and Wellington Global Multi-Asset Target Return II Funds (directly or indirectly) will trade or invest, or to which their assets will be entrusted for custodial purposes, may encounter financial difficulties that impair the operational capabilities or the capital position of a Fund.

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

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

Bank loans in particular present additional settlement risk, as they generally take much longer to settle than other corporate debt securities.

Credit Derivatives

(For the Wellington Global Multi-Asset Target Return and Wellington Global Multi-Asset Target Return II Funds please refer to the specific offering memoranda).

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

acceleration, etc. Such payments may be for notional amounts, actual losses or amounts determined by formula.

Credit and index linked securities are derivative instruments which may entail substantial risks. Such instruments may be subject to significant price volatility. The company issuing the instrument may fail to pay the amount on maturity. The underlying investment or security may not perform as expected by the Investment Manager. Markets, underlying securities and indexes may move in a direction that was not anticipated by the Investment Manager.

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

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

The market for credit derivatives may be illiquid and there are considerable risks that it may be difficult to either buy or sell the instruments as needed or at reasonable prices. Sellers of credit derivatives carry the inherent price, spread and default risks of the debt instruments covered by the derivative instruments. Buyers of credit derivatives carry the risk of non-performance by the seller due to inability to pay.

There are also risks with respect to credit derivatives in determining whether an event will trigger payment under the derivative and whether such payment will offset the loss or payment due under another instrument. In the past, buyers and sellers of credit derivatives have found that a trigger event in one contract may not match the trigger event in another contract, exposing the buyer or the seller to further risk.

The value of a credit derivative instrument depends largely upon price movements in the underlying asset. Therefore, many of the risks applicable to trading the underlying asset are also applicable to trading derivatives related to such asset.

Cross Liability Risk

The Company is structured as an umbrella fund with segregated liability between its Funds. As a matter of Luxembourg law, the assets of one Fund will not be available to meet the liabilities of another. However, the umbrella fund is a single entity that may operate or have assets held on its behalf or be subject to claims in other jurisdictions that may not necessarily recognise such segregation of liability. As at the date of this Offering Memorandum, the Directors are not aware of any such existing or contingent liability.

Currency Risks

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

Each of the Hedged Share Classes will be hedged to the currency in which it is denominated, which will subject such Shares to liabilities related to the respective class' effort to hedge against adverse fluctuation in currency exchange rates against the relevant denomination currency. Under certain market conditions, a Fund may be unable to hedge effectively against certain currencies or against long-term fluctuations in currency exchange rates. Moreover, there will be performance dispersion amongst the returns of the hedged and unhedged Share Classes, which at certain times may be significant. The use of Class hedging strategies may substantially limit Shareholders in the relevant Hedged Share Class from benefiting if the Class currency falls against the Base Currency of a Fund.

Hedged Share Classes seek to offer a return reflecting the performance outcome of the base currency Share Class; however, Shareholders should be aware of situations where this may not be achieved due to the following factors:

- A difference in interest rates between the currency pair for Share Class hedging: this deviation may be positive or negative, depending on prevailing rates;
- Performance dilution from unrealised profit and loss: the fact that all unrealised profit/loss on the currency forward remains uninvested until the hedge is rolled over can have the effect on the hedged Share Class of being temporarily over or underinvested in the base investment portfolio;
- Transaction costs which will negatively impact the Share Class performance;
- Intra-day volatility of the value of the base currency assets in relation to the existing hedge, as market value hedge adjustments can only be placed after the fund's valuation point;
- The hedge may not always be placed at 100% to avoid transaction costs for minor adjustments.

Custody and Prime Brokerage Risk (for the Wellington Global Multi-Asset Target Return and Wellington Global Multi-Asset Target Return II Funds, except prime brokerage risk)

The Depositary may appoint sub-custodians in certain jurisdictions to hold the assets of a Fund. The Depositary may not be responsible for cash or assets which are held by sub-custodians in certain jurisdictions, nor for any losses suffered by a Fund as a result of the bankruptcy or insolvency of any such sub-custodian. A Fund may therefore have a potential exposure on the default of any sub-custodian and, as a result, many of the protections which would normally be provided to a fund by a depositary will not be available to the Fund. Custody services in certain jurisdictions remain undeveloped and, accordingly, there is a transaction and custody risk of dealing in certain jurisdictions. Given the undeveloped state of regulations on custodial activities and bankruptcy in certain jurisdictions, the ability of a Fund to recover assets held by a sub-custodian in the event of the sub-custodian's bankruptcy would be in doubt.

There are risks involved in dealing with the custodians or prime brokers who settle fund trades. Under certain circumstances, the securities and other assets deposited with a custodian or broker may not be clearly identified as being assets of a Fund and hence a Fund could be exposed to counterparty risk with regard to such parties. In addition, there may be practical or time problems associated with enforcing a Fund's rights to its assets in the case of an insolvency of any such party.

The Fund maintains a custody account with its prime broker, Citigroup Global Markets Inc. ("Citigroup") and Citigroup may appoint sub-custodians. Although the Investment Manager monitors Citigroup and believes that it is an appropriate prime broker, there is no guarantee that Citigroup, or any other custodian or sub-custodian that the Fund may use from time to time, will not become insolvent. While both the U.S. Bankruptcy Code and the Securities Investor Protection Act of 1970 seek to protect customer property in the event of a failure, insolvency or liquidation of a broker-dealer, there is no certainty that, in the event of a failure of a broker-dealer that has custody of fund assets, the Fund would not incur losses due to its assets being unavailable for a period of time, ultimately less than full (or no) recovery of its assets, or both. Such losses could be significant and could materially impair the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective.

The Depositary and/or Citigroup may appoint sub-custodians in less regulated jurisdictions to hold the assets of the Fund. The Depositary and/or Citigroup may not be responsible for cash or assets which are held by sub-custodians in certain jurisdictions, nor for any losses suffered by the Fund as a result of the bankruptcy or insolvency of any such subcustodian. The Fund may therefore have a potential exposure on the default of any sub-custodian and, as a result, many of the protections which would normally be provided to a Fund by a custodian will not be available to the Fund. Custody services in certain jurisdictions remain undeveloped and, accordingly, there is a transaction and custody risk of dealing in certain jurisdictions. Given the undeveloped state of regulations on custodial activities and bankruptcy in certain jurisdictions, the ability of the Fund to recover assets held by a sub-custodian in the event of the sub-custodian's bankruptcy would be in doubt.

Custody Risk

The Depositary may appoint sub-custodians in certain jurisdictions to hold the assets of a Fund. The Depositary may not be responsible for cash or assets which are held by sub-custodians in certain jurisdictions, nor for any losses suffered by a Fund as a result of the bankruptcy or insolvency of any such sub-custodian. A Fund may therefore have a potential exposure on the default of any sub-custodian and, as a result, many of the protections which would normally be provided to a fund by a custodian will not be available to the Fund. Custody services in certain jurisdictions remain undeveloped and, accordingly, there is a transaction and custody risk of dealing in certain jurisdictions. Given the undeveloped state of regulations on custodial activities and bankruptcy in certain jurisdictions, the ability of a Fund to recover assets held by a sub-custodian in the event of the sub-custodian's bankruptcy would be in doubt.

Cyber Security Risk

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

Debt Securities

A Fund may invest in fixed income securities and other debt securities. These securities are subject to many risk factors, including economic conditions, government regulations, market sentiment, and local and international political events. In addition, the market value of these securities will

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

Depository Risks in Emerging Market Countries

Investments in emerging market countries are subject to an increased risk in relation to the ownership and custody of transferable securities. Generally, investments in emerging market countries involve greater risks due to the lack of an appropriate system for the transfer, price calculation and accounting of the transferable securities and to their custody and record keeping.

Derivative Instruments Generally

A Fund may invest in derivative instruments. Generally, derivatives can be characterized as financial instruments whose performance is derived, at least in part, from the performance of an underlying asset or assets. Derivative instruments may be used for a variety of reasons, including to an effort to enhance return, gain exposure to certain asset types, hedge certain market risks, or provide a substitute for purchasing or selling particular securities. Derivatives may provide a cheaper, quicker or more specifically focused way for a Fund to invest than "traditional" securities or other investments would. A Fund's commodity exposure will be gained via investments primarily in commodity-related instruments, which include, but are not limited to, individual commodity futures, commodity index futures, options, exchange-traded funds (ETFs), forwards, swaps (on individual commodities or commodity indexes), structured notes, other exchange-traded and over-the-counter derivative instruments, and equity securities that provide direct exposure to commodity prices, all as deemed by the Investment Manager to be consistent with the investment discipline.

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

and the underlying assets, the possible default of the other party to the transaction or illiquidity of the derivative instruments.

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

Derivatives may be purchased on established exchanges or through privately negotiated transactions referred to as over-the-counter derivatives. Where exchange-traded derivatives are entered into, a central clearing counterparty (CCP) stands between over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives counterparties, helping to mitigate losses suffered from each other's default. Counterparties are required to exchange margin in order to reduce overall credit risk. Effective clearing seeks to mitigate systemic risk by lowering the risk that defaults propagate from counterparty to counterparty. However, the extent to which CCPs mitigate the likelihood and severity of knock-on defaults that propagate from the failure of a large counterparty is unclear.

By contrast, most over-the-counter derivatives are not currently cleared through CCPs and a Fund will be exposed to the credit risk of its counterparties and their ability to meet the terms of such contracts. In the event of the bankruptcy or insolvency of a counterparty, a Fund could experience delays in liquidating the position as well as significant losses, including declines in value during the period in which a Fund seeks to enforce its rights, the inability to realise any gains during such period and fees and expenses incurred in enforcing its rights.

Over-the-counter derivatives may be less liquid than exchange-traded derivatives since the other party to the transaction may be the only investor with sufficient understanding of the derivative to be interested in bidding for it.

There has been an international effort to increase the stability of the over-the-counter derivatives market in response to the recent financial crisis. In the United States, the Dodd-Frank Act includes provisions that comprehensively regulate the over-the-counter derivatives markets. In Europe, the European Parliament has adopted EMIR, Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2012 on over-the-counter derivatives, central counterparties and trade repositories, which also comprehensively regulates the over-the-counter derivatives markets. These regulations will impose compliance costs on a Fund. They will also increase the dealers' costs, which are expected to be passed through to other market participants in the form of higher fees and less favourable dealer marks. They may also render certain strategies in which a Fund might otherwise engage impossible or so costly that they will no longer be economical to implement. The overall impact of these regulations on a Fund is highly uncertain and it is unclear how the over-the-counter derivatives markets will adapt to this new regulatory regime.

One of the changes required by Dodd-Frank and EMIR is that certain types of over-the-counter derivatives are subject to mandatory clearing. As stated above, where clearing takes place, a central counterparty (CCP) stands between over-the-counter derivatives counterparties, helping to insulate them from each other's default. Effective clearing seeks to mitigate systemic risk by lowering the risk that defaults propagate from counterparty to counterparty. However, the extent to which CCPs mitigate the likelihood and severity of knock-on defaults that propagate from the failure of a large counterparty is unclear.

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

Duration Risk

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

Holding long futures or call option positions will lengthen the duration of a portfolio. Holding short futures or put options will shorten the duration of a portfolio. A swap agreement on an asset or group of assets may affect the duration of the portfolio depending on the attributes of the swap. For example, if the swap agreement provides a Fund with a floating rate of return in exchange for a fixed rate of return, the duration of the portfolio would be modified to reflect the duration attributes of a similar security that the Investment Manager is permitted to buy. There are some situations where even the standard duration calculation does not properly reflect the interest rate exposure of a security. For example, floating- and variable-rate securities often have final maturities of ten or more years; however, their interest rate exposure corresponds to the frequency of the coupon reset. Another example where the interest rate exposure is not properly captured by maturity is mortgage pass-through securities. The stated final maturity of such securities is generally 30 years, but current prepayment rates are more critical in determining the securities' interest rate exposure. Finally, the duration of the debt obligation may vary over time in response to changes in interest rates and other market factors.

Emerging Market Countries

Investment in transferable securities of emerging market countries are subject to various risks with regard to the rapid economic development which some of these countries are experiencing. In this respect no assurance can be given that this process of development will continue during the years to come. The degree of market regulation in these markets is generally lower than in more developed markets. As a rule, transferable securities of emerging market countries are substantially less liquid than transferable securities of the key markets. This may have negative effects on determining the time and price for the purchase or sale of transferable securities. In general, companies of emerging market countries are not subject to accounting, auditing, and financial reporting standards or requirements comparable to those existing in the key markets. Investments in emerging market countries may be influenced by political, economic or foreign policy changes. The ability of some issuers to repay the principal debt and interests may be uncertain, and no assurance can be given as to the possible insolvency of a particular issuer.

(For the Wellington Global Multi-Asset Target Return and Wellington Global Multi-Asset Target Return II Funds). The relevant Fund faces a number of additional risks because of any investments in securities of companies located in emerging markets, including:

Investment and repatriation restrictions: A number of emerging markets restrict, to varying degrees, foreign investment in securities. Restrictions may include maximum amounts foreigners can hold of certain securities, and registration requirements for investment and repatriation of capital and income. New or additional restrictions may be imposed subsequent to a Fund's investment in a given market.

Currency fluctuations can be severe in emerging markets that have both floating and/or "fixed" exchange rate regimes. The latter can undergo sharp one-time devaluations.

Potential market volatility: Many emerging markets are relatively small, have low trading volumes, suffer periods of illiquidity and are characterized by significant price volatility. Regulation and oversight of trading activity may not be up to the standards of developed countries.

Political instability and government interference in the private sector: This varies country by country, and may evolve to the detriment of the Fund's holdings. In particular, some emerging markets have no legal tradition of protecting shareholder rights.

Corporate governance, financial disclosure and accounting standards: Potential investments may be difficult to evaluate given lack of information, weaker corporate governance as well as the use in emerging markets of accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards that differ from country to country and from those of developed countries. Accordingly, an investment in a company of an emerging market country may not afford the same level of investor protection as would apply in more developed jurisdictions.

Settlement: The trading and settlement practices of some of the stock exchanges or markets on which a Fund may invest may not be the same as those in more developed markets, which may increase settlement risk and/or result in delays in realising investments made by the Fund.

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

Depository risk: Investments in emerging market countries are subject to an increased risk in relation to the ownership and custody of transferable securities. Generally, investments in emerging market countries involve greater risks due to the lack of an appropriate system for the transfer, price calculation and accounting of the transferable securities and to their custody and record keeping.

Taxation: Taxation of dividends and capital gains varies among countries and, in some cases, is comparatively high. In addition, emerging markets typically have less-well-defined tax laws and procedures and such laws may permit retroactive taxation, so that the Fund could in the future become subject to local tax liability that had not been reasonably anticipated when an investment was made.

Where the relevant Fund invests more than 20% of its NAV in emerging markets an investment in that Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Environmental, Social and Governance and Sustainable Investment

The application of environmental, social and governance ("ESG") or sustainability considerations in a Fund's investment policy may affect the type and number of securities in which the Fund may invest, and as a result, at times, those Funds may produce different returns or more modest gains than funds that are not subject to such considerations. For example, a Fund may forgo opportunities to gain exposure to certain companies, industries, sectors or countries and it may choose to sell a security when it might otherwise be disadvantageous to do so. ESG considerations may cause a Fund's industry allocation to deviate from that of funds without these considerations and of benchmarks which are relevant for the Funds. Furthermore, ESG considerations are subjective and it is therefore possible that an investment may not perform in a way that an investor considers to be sustainable or responsible, even though it has been selected in accordance with the ESG criteria applied in the portfolio construction process for the relevant Fund.

Sustainability Risks

Sustainability Risks may arise in respect of a company or sovereign issuer itself, its affiliates or in its supply chain and/or apply to a particular economic sector, geographical or political region. Environmental Sustainability Risks, including risks arising from climate change, are associated with events or conditions affecting the natural environment. Social risks may be internal or external to a business or sovereign issuer and are associated with employees, local communities, customers or populations of companies or countries and regions. Governance risks are associated with the quality, effectiveness and process for the oversight of day to day management of companies. Examples of Sustainability Risks are given in further detail below. Assessment of Sustainability Risks is complex and requires subjective judgements, which may be based on data which is difficult to obtain and incomplete, estimated, out of date or otherwise materially inaccurate. Even when identified, there can be no guarantee that the Investment Manager will correctly assess the impact of Sustainability Risks on the Fund's investments.

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

Sustainability Risks are relevant as both standalone risks, and also as cross-cutting risks which manifest through many other risk types which are relevant to the assets of the Fund. For example, the occurrence of a Sustainability Risk can give rise to financial and business risk, including though a negative impact on the credit worthiness of other businesses. The following is a non-exhaustive list of examples of Sustainability Risks which may have an impact on a Fund.

1. Environmental

Transition Risks from Climate Change

Many economic sectors, regions and/or jurisdictions, including those in which a Fund may invest, are currently and/or in the future may be, subject to a general transition to a greener, lower carbon and less polluting economic model. Drivers of this transition include governmental and/or regulatory intervention, evolving consumer preferences and/or the influence of non-governmental organisations and special interest groups.

Market mechanisms could also threaten the business models and cost structures of carbon-intensive industries and the financial firms that back them. For example, companies with higher risk of reduced earnings and business disruption from a low-carbon transition may be unable to meet their loan obligations, and the value the company/its collateral could decrease. These companies could also be denied insurance coverage on secured assets. On the investment side, as the market appreciates tightening regulation and accounts for higher carbon prices, repricing of carbon-intensive sectors occurs, reducing the value of these securities. A growing subset of investors willing to implement divestment could also reduce liquidity for certain high-carbon companies. As carbon pricing continues to be a mechanism through which various policymakers seek to mitigate climate change, companies may be impacted in different ways based on their sectors and region of operations. Further, businesses which are in compliance with current measures may suffer claims, penalties and other liabilities in respect of alleged prior failings. Any of the foregoing may result in a material loss in value of an investment linked to such businesses. As regulators increasingly focus on climate-related financial risks, climate change scenarios could become part of regular stress testing. If this happens banks with greater exposure to fossil fuel companies could end up shorter on capital under these scenarios, credit spreads could widen as a result. Litigation risks are also growing for carbon extractors, high-emitting companies, and those resisting the low-carbon transition. The same is true for companies that may have misled consumers and investors.

Sectors, regions, businesses and technologies which are carbon-intensive, higher polluting or otherwise cause a material adverse impact on Sustainability Factors may suffer from a significant fall in demand and/or obsolescence, resulting in stranded assets the value of which is significantly reduced or entirely lost ahead of their anticipated useful life. Attempts by sectors, regions, businesses and technologies to adapt so as to reduce their impact on Sustainability Factors may not be successful, may result in significant costs being incurred, and future ongoing profitability may be materially reduced. In addition, significant technological innovation is required to achieve a low-carbon economy, and this necessitates significant capital investments by companies that must transition their business models. For example, energy and utilities companies may need to embrace the energy transition to lower their cost of capital, maintain their license to operate, and/or align their production with shifting demand for lower-carbon sources of energy. The evolution of emerging and low-carbon technologies may also be disruptive to certain incumbent industries.

Physical Risks from Climate Change

Certain Funds might also have exposure to potential physical risks resulting from climate change for example the tail risk of significant damage due to increasing erratic and potentially catastrophic weather phenomena such as droughts, wildfires, flooding and heavy precipitations, heat/cold waves, landslides or storms. As the frequency of extreme weather events increases, a Fund's assets exposure to these events increases too.

Alongside to these acute physical risks, Funds might also be exposed to the chronic physical risks stemming from climate change, including, amongst others coastal flooding, coastal erosion, soil degradation and erosion, water stress, changing temperatures or changing wind or precipitation patterns.

Such risks may arise in respect of a company itself, its affiliates or in its supply chain and/or apply to a particular economic sector, geographical or political region.

Other Environmental risks include:

- **Natural resources:** the relationship between businesses and natural resources is becoming increasingly important due to the scarcity of fresh water, loss of biodiversity and risks arising from land use. Water is critical to agricultural, industrial, domestic, energy generation, recreational and environmental activities. Reduced supply or allocation of water and/or increased cost in supply and controls over its use may adversely impact the operations, revenue and expenses of certain industries in which the Fund may invest. Biodiversity underpins ecosystem services such as food, clean water, genetic resources, flood protection, nutrient cycling and climate regulation. A continued loss of biodiversity may adversely affect the operations, revenue and expenses of certain industries in which the Fund may invest, such as land users and marine industries, agriculture, the extractives industries (cement and aggregates, oil, gas and mining) forestry and tourism. Land use and land use management practices have a major impact on natural resources.
- **Pollution and waste:** pollution adversely affects the environment and may for example, result in negative impact on human health, damage to ecosystems and biodiversity and reduced crop harvests. Measures introduced by governments or regulators to reduce pollution and control and reduce waste may adversely impact the operations, revenue and expenses of industries in which the Fund may invest.

2. Social

Social risks include:

- **Internal social factors:** human capital considerations such as human rights violations, lack of access to clean water, food and sanitary living environment, human trafficking, modern slavery / forced labour, inadequate health and safety, discrimination, breaches of employee rights and use of child labour which may, in particular, give rise to negative consumer sentiment, fines and other regulatory sanctions and/or investigations and

litigation. The profitability of a business reliant on adverse treatment of human capital may appear materially higher than if appropriate practices were followed.

- **External social factors:** for example, restrictions on or abuse of the rights of consumers including consumer personal data, management of product safety, quality and liability, relationships with and infringements of rights of local communities and indigenous populations may, in particular, give rise to negative consumer sentiment, fines and other regulatory sanctions and/or investigations and litigation.
- **Social “megatrends”:** trends such as globalisation, automation and the use of artificial intelligence in manufacturing and service sectors, inequality and wealth creation, digital disruption and social media, changes to work, leisure time and education, changes to family structures and individual rights and responsibilities of family members, changing demographics including though health and longevity and urbanisation are all examples of social trends that can have a material impact on businesses, sectors, geographical regions and the vulnerability and inability to adapt or take advantage of such trends may result in a material negative impact on the Fund’s investments.

3. *Governance*

Governance risks include:

- Lack of diversity at board or governing body level: the absence of a diverse and relevant skillset within a board or governing body may result in less well informed decisions being made without appropriate debate and an increased risk of “group think”. Further, the absence of an independent chairperson of the board, particularly where such role is combined with the role of chief executive officer, may lead to a concentration of powers and hamper the board’s ability to exercise its oversight responsibilities, challenge and discuss strategic planning and performance, input on issues such as succession planning and executive remuneration and otherwise set the board’s agenda.
- Inadequate external or internal audit: ineffective or otherwise inadequate internal and external audit functions may increase the likelihood that fraud and other issues within a company are not detected and/or that material information used as part of a company’s valuation and/or the Investment Manager’s investment decision making is inaccurate.
- Infringement or curtailment of rights of (minority) shareholders: the extent to which rights of shareholders, and in particular minority shareholders (which may include the Fund) are appropriately respected within an company’s formal decision making process may have an impact on the extent to which the company is managed in the best interest of its shareholders as a whole (rather than, for example, a small number of dominant shareholders) and therefore the value of an investment in it.
- Bribery and corruption: the effectiveness of a company’s controls to detect and prevent bribery and corruption both within the company and its governing body and also its suppliers, contractors and sub-contractors may have an impact on the extent to which a company is operated in furtherance of its business objectives.
- Lack of scrutiny of executive pay: failure to align levels of executive pay with performance and long-term corporate strategy in order to protect and create value may result in executives failing to act in the long-term interest of the company.

- Poor safeguards on personal data / IT security (of employees and/or customers): the effectiveness of measures taken to protect personal data of employees and customers and, more broadly, IT and cyber security will affect a company's susceptibility to inadvertent data breaches and its resilience to "hacking".
- The absence of appropriate and effective safeguards for employment related risks: discriminatory employment practices, workplace harassment, discrimination and bullying, respect for rights of collective bargaining or trade unions, the health and safety of the workforce, protection for whistle-blowers and non-compliance with minimum wage or (where appropriate) living wage requirements may ultimately reduce the talent pool available to the company, the wellbeing, productivity and overall quality of its workforce and may lead to increased employment and other business costs.

For more information on Wellington Management's framework for evaluating governance practices of the companies it invests, including additional information about available research, in please see the following www.wellingtonfunds.com/sfdr.

Equity Risk (for the Wellington Global Multi-Asset Target Return and Wellington Global Multi-Asset Target Return II Funds)

Equity shares of companies will fluctuate in value due to market, economic, political and other factors. Such fluctuations may be substantial, and the fluctuation of small and mid-cap companies may be greater than would occur in similar market conditions for the equity shares of larger capitalisation companies. There is frequently less market liquidity for the shares of small and mid-cap companies than for larger capitalisation companies. In the case of companies located in or deriving substantial revenue from emerging markets, fluctuations in value due to market, economic, political and other factors may be substantial, and may be greater than would occur in similar market conditions for the equity shares of companies domiciled in OECD countries. Shares purchased in an initial public offering will relate to a company that has no track record operating as a public company. Such shares may be more volatile than those issued by more seasoned companies.

Exchange Traded Funds (for the Wellington Global Multi-Asset Target Return and Wellington Global Multi-Asset Target Return II Funds)

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

the Fund may invest may leverage their assets, thereby significantly increasing the potential volatility of such ETFs.

Exchange Traded Funds (for the Wellington Multi-Sector Credit and Wellington Responsible Values Multi-Sector Credit Funds)

The Fund may invest in the securities of Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) in different asset classes and sectors. Shares or units in ETFs represent interests in (i) fixed portfolios of debt securities designed to track the price and performance of broad-based securities indices (such as the Barclays High Yield Very Liquid Index or the S&P U.S. Leveraged Loan 100 Index); (ii) “baskets” of industry-specific securities; or (iii) commodities. Shares or units in ETFs are traded on an exchange like equity shares, and the value of such shares or units fluctuate in relation to changes in the value of the underlying assets of the ETF. However, the market price of shares or units in ETFs may not be equivalent to the pro rata value of the underlying asset of the ETF. Shares and units of ETFs are subject to the risks of an investment in a broad-based portfolio of debt securities or to the risks of a concentrated, industry-specific investment in debt securities. Furthermore, certain ETFs in which the Fund may invest may leverage their assets, thereby significantly increasing the potential volatility of such ETFs.

Expedited Transactions (for the Wellington Global Multi-Asset Target Return and Wellington Global Multi-Asset Target Return II Funds)

Investment analyses and decisions by the Investment Manager may be required to be undertaken on an expedited basis to take advantage of investment opportunities. In such cases, the information available to the Investment Manager at the time of an investment decision may be limited, and the Investment Manager may not have access to detailed information regarding the investment opportunity. Therefore, no assurance can be given that the Investment Manager will have knowledge of all circumstances that may adversely affect an investment.

Financial Derivatives Instruments (for the Wellington Global Multi-Asset Target Return and Wellington Global Multi-Asset Target Return II Funds)

Certain risks may be associated with the use by the Funds of derivative instruments as follows:

Market Risk: This is a general risk that the value of a particular derivative may change in a way which may be detrimental to the Fund's interests and the use of derivative techniques may not always be an effective means of, and sometimes could be counter-productive to, the Fund's investment objective.

Control and Monitoring: Derivative instruments are highly specialised and require specific techniques and risk analysis. In particular, the use and complexity of derivative instruments require the maintenance of adequate controls to monitor the transactions entered into, the ability to assess the risk that a derivative instrument may add to the Fund and the ability to forecast the relative price, interest rate or currency rate movements correctly.

Liquidity Risk: Liquidity risk exists when a particular 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 to liquidate a position at an advantageous price, to assess or value a position or to assess the exposure to risk. An adverse price movement in a derivative position may also require a cash payment to counterparties that might in turn require, if there is insufficient cash available in the Fund, the sale of investments under disadvantageous conditions.

Counterparty Risk: The Funds may enter into derivative transactions in over-the-counter markets, which will expose the Fund to the credit of its counterparties and their ability to satisfy the terms of such contracts. The Fund may be exposed to the risk that the counterparty may default on its obligations to perform under the relevant contract. In the event of the bankruptcy or insolvency of a counterparty, the Fund could experience delays in liquidating the position as well as significant losses, including declines in value during the period in which the Fund seeks to enforce its rights, the inability to realise any gains during such period and fees and expenses incurred in enforcing its rights.

Legal Risk: There is a possibility that the agreements governing the derivative techniques may be terminated due, for instance, to supervening illegality or change in the tax or accounting laws relative to those at the time the agreement was originated. There is also a risk if such agreements are not legally enforceable or if the derivative transactions are not documented correctly.

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

Other Risks: Other risks in using derivative instruments include the risk of differing valuations of derivative instruments arising out of different permitted valuation methods and the inability of derivative instruments to correlate perfectly with underlying securities, rates and indices. Many derivative instruments, in particular over-the-counter derivative instruments, are complex and often valued subjectively and the valuation can only be provided by a limited number of market professionals which often are acting as counterparties to the transaction to be valued. Inaccurate valuations can result in an increased cash payment to counterparties or a loss of value to the Fund. Derivative instruments do not always perfectly or even highly correlate or track the value of the securities, rates or indices they are designed to track.

The swaps market is a relatively new market and is largely unregulated. It is possible that developments in the swaps market, including potential government regulation, could adversely affect the Fund's ability to terminate existing swap agreements or to realise amounts to be received under such agreements. Whether the Fund's use of swap agreements will be successful will depend on the Investment Manager's ability to correctly predict whether certain types of investments are likely to produce greater returns than other investments. The Fund bears the risk of loss of the amount expected to be received under a swap agreement in the event of the default or bankruptcy of a swap counterparty. The risk arising to the Fund in a total return swap is credit

risk in the event that the counterparty is unable to meet its payment obligations to the Fund under the terms of the total return swap. Further as noted under “General” below, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the “Dodd-Frank Act”) and EMIR include provisions that require increased regulation of derivatives markets. Notably in relation to swaps the Dodd-Frank Act and EMIR have introduced mandatory execution and clearing of certain swaps, as well as new record keeping and reporting requirements. This increased regulation may increase the costs of entering into certain transactions.

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

Central clearing risk: A central clearing counterparty (CCP) stands between over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives counterparties, helping to mitigate losses suffered from each other’s default. Counterparties are required to exchange margin in order to reduce overall credit risk. Effective clearing seeks to mitigate systemic risk by lowering the risk that defaults propagate from counterparty to counterparty. However, the extent to which CCPs mitigate the likelihood and severity of knock-on defaults that propagate from the failure of a large counterparty is unclear.

Fixed Income and Other Debt Securities (for the Wellington Global Multi-Asset Target Return and Wellington Global Multi-Asset Target Return II Funds)

Fixed income securities and other debt securities are subject to many risk factors, including economic conditions, government regulations, market sentiment, and local and international political events. The market value of these securities in which the Funds invest will fluctuate in response to changes in creditworthiness of the issuer, interest rates, currency values, and other economic, political and market factors. Such fluctuations may be substantial. There is a risk that one or more issuers of securities held by a Fund may default in payment of interest and/or principal. That portion of the Fund invested in securities which are rated below investment grade, or are deemed equivalent thereto by the Investment Manager, are subject to significantly greater risk of such defaults. Pass through instruments such as mortgage related and asset backed securities are subject to prepayment risk, which is the possibility that the principal of the loans underlying the securities may be prepaid at any time. As a general rule, prepayments increase during a period of falling interest rates and decrease during a period of rising interest rates.

The Funds may invest in debt securities which rank junior to other outstanding securities and obligations of the issuer, all or a significant portion of which may be secured by substantially all of that issuer's assets. The Fund may invest in debt securities which are not protected by financial covenants or limitations on additional indebtedness. This would expose the Fund to credit and liquidity risks. In addition, the market for credit spreads is often inefficient and illiquid, making it difficult to accurately calculate discounting spreads for valuing financial instruments. Investment in a debt instrument will normally involve the assumption of interest rate risk.

Forward Trading

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

Futures Contracts

A Fund may invest in futures contracts. As discussed below under "Leverage", the low margin or premiums normally required in such trading may provide a large amount of leverage (or greater-than-margin market exposure), and a relatively small change in the price of a security can produce disproportionately larger profit or loss. Futures positions (including financial futures) may be illiquid because certain commodity exchanges limit fluctuations in certain futures contract prices during a single day by regulations referred to as "daily price fluctuation limits" or "daily limits". Under such daily limits, during a single trading day no trades may be executed at prices beyond the daily limits. Once the price of a contract for a particular future has increased or decreased by an amount equal to the daily limit, positions in the future can neither be taken nor liquidated unless traders are willing to effect trades at or within the limit. This could prevent the Investment Manager from promptly liquidating unfavourable positions and subject a Fund to substantial losses.

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

Under the U.S. Commodity Exchange Act, as amended, futures commission merchants are required to maintain customers' assets in a segregated account. To the extent that a Fund engages in futures and options contract trading and the futures commission merchants with whom a Fund

maintains accounts fail to segregate such assets, a Fund will be subject to a risk of loss in the event of the bankruptcy of one of these futures commission merchants.

Government Regulation (for the Wellington Global Multi-Asset Target Return and Wellington Global Multi-Asset Target Return II Funds)

The Funds invest in securities and financial instruments listed on various exchanges globally. The global financial markets have undergone, and are still undergoing, pervasive and fundamental disruptions and instability. The extent to which the underlying causes of instability are pervasive throughout global financial markets and have the potential to cause further instability remains unclear, but these underlying causes have led to extensive and unprecedented governmental intervention. Regulators in many jurisdictions have implemented or proposed a number of wide-ranging emergency regulatory measures, including a “bailout fund” in the United States and restrictions on the short selling of financial and other stocks in many jurisdictions. Such intervention has in certain cases been implemented on an emergency basis without much or any notice, with the consequence that some market participants’ ability to continue to implement certain strategies or manage the risk of their outstanding positions has been suddenly and/or substantially eliminated. Given the complexities of the global financial markets and the limited time frame within which governments have been able to take action, these interventions have sometimes been unclear in scope and application, resulting in confusion and uncertainty which in itself has been materially detrimental to the efficient functioning of such markets as well as previously successful investment strategies.

It is impossible to predict with certainty what additional interim or permanent governmental restrictions may be imposed on the markets and/or the effect of such restrictions on the Investment Manager’s ability to implement the relevant Fund’s investment objective. However, there will be increased regulation of the global financial markets, and such increased regulation could be materially detrimental to the performance of the Fund.

In addition, the global financial markets may undergo further fundamental disruptions in the future, which could result in renewed governmental interventions which may be materially detrimental to the performance of the Fund.

General tax considerations – Bond Connect tax risks (for the Wellington Multi-Sector Credit and Wellington Responsible Values Multi-Sector Credit and Wellington Global Multi-Asset Target Return II Funds)

Various tax reform policies have been implemented by the government of the People's Republic of China (“PRC”) in recent years, and existing tax law and regulations may be revised or amended in the future. The tax treatment of investments in PRC set out below under *PRC tax risks in relation to Bond Connect Securities* which reflects current tax law, regulations and practice in the PRC may be changed with retrospective effect and any such change may have a significant impact on the NAV of the Fund. There is no assurance that the tax incentives currently offered to foreign investors, if any, will not be abolished and the existing tax law and regulations will not be revised or amended in future. The PRC tax rules and practices are not entirely certain. There is a possibility that the

PRC tax authorities may change their view and interpretation of the provisions of the tax law and regulations. Any changes in tax policies or practices may also reduce the after-tax profits of the companies the Company invests in, thereby reducing the income from, and/or value of the relevant Fund.

High Turnover (for the Wellington Global Multi-Asset Target Return and Wellington Global Multi-Asset Target Return II Funds)

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

Illiquid Securities or Other Investments

Illiquid securities, commodities or other investments (including inter alia private placement securities and other restricted securities) are investments which may not be sold or disposed of in the ordinary course of business at approximately the value at which a Fund has valued them. Illiquid investments include investments with legal or contractual restrictions on resale and investments that do not have readily available market quotations, and may involve the risk that a Fund may be unable to sell such an investment at the desired time. The price at which a Fund values these investments could be less than that originally paid by the Fund. In addition, a Fund may invest in investments that are sold in private placement transactions between their issuers and their purchasers and that are neither listed on an exchange nor traded over-the-counter. These factors may have an adverse effect on a Fund's ability to dispose of particular investments and may limit a Fund's ability to obtain accurate market quotations for purposes of valuing investments and calculating a Fund's NAV and to sell investments at fair value. If any privately placed securities held by the Company are required to be registered under the securities laws of one or more jurisdictions before being resold, a Fund may be required to bear the expenses of registration.

Interest Rate Risk

Because a Fund may invest in debt securities, it is subject to interest rate risk. Generally, the value of debt securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. As interest rates rise, the market value of debt securities tends to decrease. Conversely, as interest rates fall, the market value of debt securities tends to increase. This risk will be greater for long-term securities than for short-term securities. This risk is mitigated by the fact that bank loans are generally floating rate securities which have coupons that are adjusted periodically.

Investment in Other Collective Investment Schemes (for the Wellington Global Multi-Asset Target Return and Wellington Global Multi-Asset Target Return II Funds)

The Funds may invest in other collective investment schemes. By investing in the relevant collective investment scheme, an investor will indirectly bear fees and expenses charged by the underlying collective investment schemes in addition to the Fund's direct fees and expenses.

Investments in other collective investment schemes shall be valued at the latest available NAV per unit as published by the scheme or at the latest bid prices as published by the scheme. The Funds investing in other collective investment schemes may be subject to the risk that (i) the valuations of the Funds may not reflect the true value of the underlying collective investment schemes at a specific time which could result in significant losses or inaccurate pricing for the Funds and/or (ii) the valuation may not be available as at the relevant Valuation Day for the Funds. In such circumstances, the AIFM, may adjust the value of any such investment or permit such other method of valuation if the AIFM considers that such adjustment or other method of valuation is required to reflect more fairly the value of the underlying collective investment scheme.

Legal risk (for the Wellington Global Multi-Asset Target Return, Wellington Global Multi-Asset Target Return II, Wellington Multi-Sector Credit and Wellington Responsible Values Multi-Sector Credit Funds)

The terms of derivatives, repurchase, reverse repurchase, buy-sell back, sell-buy back and securities lending transactions are generally established through negotiation between the parties to the agreements. While this provides more flexibility, these agreements may involve greater legal risk than exchange-traded instruments, which are standardised, as there may be a risk of loss if the agreement is deemed not to be legally enforceable or not documented correctly. There may also be a risk that the parties to the agreement may disagree as to the proper interpretation of its terms. If such a dispute occurs, the cost and unpredictability of the legal proceedings required for a Fund to enforce its contractual rights may lead the Fund to decide not to pursue its claims under the agreement. The Fund therefore assumes the risk that it may be unable to obtain payments owed to it, and that those payments may be delayed or made only after the Fund has incurred the costs of litigation. Further, legal, tax and regulatory changes could occur which may adversely affect the Fund. The regulatory and tax environment governing these types of transactions is evolving, and changes in the regulation or taxation may adversely affect the value of such transactions entered into by the Fund and the Fund's ability to pursue its trading strategies.

Leverage

The use of leverage could result in a Fund having substantially more exposure than it has assets under management. Leverage increases returns if a Fund earns a greater return on leveraged investments than the cost of such leverage. However, the use of leverage exposes a Fund to additional risk including (i) greater losses from investments than would otherwise have been the case had the Fund not used leverage to make the investments, (ii) requirements that could force premature liquidations of investment positions and (iii) losses on investments where the investment fails to earn a return that equals or exceeds the cost of leverage related to such investment. In the event of a sudden, precipitous drop in value of a Fund's assets, the Fund might not be able to liquidate assets quickly enough to repay its borrowings, further magnifying the losses incurred by the Fund.

To the extent that options, futures, options on futures, swaps, swaptions and other "synthetic" or derivative financial instruments are used, it should be noted that they inherently contain much greater leverage than a non-margined purchase of the underlying security, commodity or

instrument. This is due to the fact that generally only a very small portion (and in some cases none) of the value of the underlying security, commodity or instrument is required to be paid in order to make such investments and obtain greater-than-paid value exposure. In addition, many of these products are subject to variation or other interim margin requirements, which may force premature liquidation of investment positions.

Liquidity

Liquidity is an indicator of how easily an investment may be converted into cash. An investment may be less liquid if it is not widely traded or if there are restrictions imposed by the exchange where the trading takes place, or by the issuer. Adverse market conditions resulting from Force Majeure Events (as defined in this Offering Memorandum) may also affect the liquidity of an investment due to increased market volatility, exchange trading suspensions and closures as well as other disruptions to markets and market operations which may impact the Fund's ability to sell certain securities and/or complete redemptions. A Fund may, at any given time, invest a portion of its assets in securities or other financial instruments or obligations which are thinly-traded or for which no liquid market exists. The sale of any thinly-traded or illiquid investments may be possible only at substantial discounts. In the discretion of the Board of Directors, payment of redemption proceeds to a Shareholder may be made partly or completely in securities, including thinly-traded and illiquid securities.

LIBOR Transition and Associated Risk

A Fund may invest in debt securities, derivatives or other financial instruments that utilize the London Interbank Offered Rate, or "LIBOR," as a "benchmark" or "reference rate" for various interest rate calculations. The United Kingdom Financial Conduct Authority, which regulates LIBOR, has announced that certain LIBOR rates will cease to be published at the end of 2021. Although widely used LIBOR rates are intended to be published until June 2023, banks are strongly encouraged to cease entering into agreements with counterparties referencing LIBOR by the end of 2021. Although financial regulators and industry working groups have suggested alternative reference rates, such as the European Interbank Offer Rate, the Sterling Overnight Interbank Average Rate and the Secured Overnight Financing Rate, global consensus on alternative rates is lacking and the process for amending existing contracts or instruments to transition away from LIBOR is underway but remains incomplete. The elimination of LIBOR or changes to other reference rates or any other changes or reforms to the determination or supervision of reference rates could have an adverse impact on the market for, or value of, any securities or payments linked to those reference rates, which may adversely affect a Fund's performance and/or NAV. Uncertainty and risk also remain regarding the willingness and ability of issuers and lenders to include revised provisions in new and existing contracts or instruments. Consequently, the transition away from LIBOR to other reference rates may lead to increased volatility and illiquidity in markets that are tied to LIBOR, fluctuations in values of LIBOR-related investments or investments in issuers that utilize LIBOR, increased difficulty in borrowing or refinancing and diminished effectiveness of hedging strategies, potentially adversely affecting a Fund's performance. Furthermore, the risks associated with the expected discontinuation of LIBOR and transition may be exacerbated if the work necessary to effect an orderly transition to an alternative

reference rate is not completed in a timely manner. Because the usefulness of LIBOR as a benchmark could deteriorate during the transition period, these effects could occur prior to the end of 2021.

Loans (for the Wellington Global Multi-Asset Target Return and Wellington Global Multi-Asset Target Return II Funds)

An investment in bank loans may be in the form of participations in loans or of assignments of all or a portion of loans from third parties. Participations and assignments involve additional risks, including the risk of nonpayment of principal and interest by the borrower, the risk that any loan collateral may become impaired and, particularly where the borrower is in financial distress, that the investor may obtain less than the full value for the loan interests sold because the bank loans have become illiquid. Purchasers of bank loans depend primarily upon the creditworthiness of the borrower for payment of interest and repayment of principal. If scheduled interest or principal payments are not made, the value of the instrument may be adversely affected.

Interests in bank loans are also subject to additional liquidity risks. Bank loans are not currently listed on any securities exchange or automatic quotation system, but are traded by banks and other institutional investors engaged in loan syndication. As a result, secondary markets may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads and extended trade settlement periods. Consequently, a Fund may have difficulty disposing of assignments or participations in response to a specific economic event such as deterioration in the creditworthiness of the borrower, which can result in a loss. In such market situations, it may be more difficult for a value to be assigned to bank loans for the purposes of calculating a Fund's NAV.

Management of a terminating Fund

Where the decision is taken to terminate a Fund, this is likely to have an impact on the manner in which the assets of the Fund are managed until, and subsequent to, the date of termination. In order to facilitate an orderly termination, the Investment Manager may need to sell assets or close out positions at less favourable prices or terms and/or may need to hold a larger amount of cash and for a different period than would be the case if the Fund was continuing.

Market

The success of any investment activity is affected by general economic, social, political and regulatory conditions which affect the level and volatility of prices as well as the liquidity of the markets. The prices of many securities and derivative instruments are highly volatile. The prices of investments and the income from them, and therefore the value of, and income from, Shares can fall as well as rise. The price movements of the instruments which a Fund will acquire or sell are influenced by, among other things, interest rates, changing supply and demand relationships, trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programs and policies of governments, and national and international political and economic events. Governments from time to time intervene, directly and by regulation, in certain markets, particularly those in currencies and interest rates, disrupting strategies focusing on these sectors.

The profitability of a Fund's investment program depends to a great extent upon the Investment Manager's ability to correctly assess and combine the performance characteristics of a Fund's various underlying investment approaches. There can be no assurance that the Investment Manager will be able to predict accurately performance characteristics. At times, various markets experience great volatility and unpredictability. With respect to the investment strategy utilised by a Fund, there is always some, and occasionally a significant degree of market risk. Although a Fund employs risk management tools, it is possible that simultaneous losses could occur in more than one of the Fund's alpha sources, resulting in magnified losses to the Fund.

Force Majeure Events (as defined in this Offering Memorandum) may disrupt or adversely impact the Investment Manager's ability to effectively manage the Fund or meet its investment objective, including in circumstances which affect the availability of personnel within the Investment Manager who play an integral role in the management of the Fund.

Model and Data Risk (for the Wellington Global Multi-Asset Target Return, Wellington Global Multi-Asset Target Return II, Wellington Global Total Return Fund (Feeder), Wellington Multi-Sector Credit and Wellington Responsible Values Multi-Sector Credit Funds)

The Investment Manager may use recommendations generated by proprietary quantitative analytical models. When executing an investment strategy using quantitative models, securities or other financial instruments selected can perform differently than expected, or from the market as a whole, as a result of a model's component factors, the weight placed on each factor, changes from the factors' historical trends, and technical issues in the construction, implementation and maintenance of the models (e.g. data problems, software issues, etc.)

Quantitative modelling is a very complex process involving numerous data points and settings encoded in computer software, and the Investment Manager and its affiliates review these codes and the various components to the models with a view to ensuring that they are appropriately adapted and calibrated to reflect the Investment Manager's views as to the potential implications of evolving external events and factors, including constantly changing economic, financial market and other conditions. This process involves the exercise of judgments and a number of inherent uncertainties. The Investment Manager's views, including those related to the optimal configuration, calibration and adaptation of the models, may change over time depending on evolving circumstances, on information that becomes available to the Investment Manager and its affiliates, and on other factors.

Although the Investment Manager attempts to ensure that the models are appropriately developed, operated and implemented, sub-optimal calibrations of the models and similar issues may arise from time to time, and neither the Investment Manager nor any of its affiliates can guarantee that the models are in an optimal state of calibration and configuration at all times. Further, inadvertent human errors, trading errors, software development and implementation errors, and other types of errors are an inherent risk in complex quantitative investment management processes of the type the Investment Manager employs. Although the Investment Manager's policy is to promptly address any such errors when identified, there can be no guarantee that the overall investment process will be without error or that it will produce the desired results.

Non-U.S. Securities (for the Wellington Global Multi-Asset Target Return and Wellington Global Multi-Asset Target Return II Funds)

Investing in securities of non-U.S. governments and companies, that are generally denominated in non-U.S. currencies and utilization of options on non-U.S. securities involves certain considerations comprising both risks and opportunities not typically associated with investing in securities of the United States Government or United States companies. These considerations include changes in exchange rates and exchange control regulations, restrictions, risks, or impracticalities that could (i) result in the Investment Manager relying on third parties with respect to currency transactions (including income repatriation) and/or (ii) make currency transactions expensive, political and social instability, expropriation, imposition of foreign taxes, less liquid markets and less available information than is generally the case in the United States, higher transaction costs, less governmental supervision of exchanges, brokers and issuers, greater risks associated with counterparties and settlement, difficulty in enforcing contractual obligations, lack of uniform accounting and auditing standards and greater price volatility.

Operational Risk (for the Wellington Global Multi-Asset Target Return, Wellington Global Multi-Asset Target Return II, Wellington Multi-Sector Credit and Wellington Responsible Values Multi-Sector Credit Funds)

The Funds are subject to the impact of breakdowns in systems, internal procedures or human error of the AIFM and any of its delegates or any of its counterparties or the markets in which it trades.

Options

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

Real estate investment trusts (for the Wellington Global Multi-Asset Target Return and Wellington Global Multi-Asset Target Return II Funds)

The Funds may invest in real estate securities, including REITs. REITs in which the Funds may invest may be affected by changes in underlying real estate values, which may have an exaggerated effect to the extent that REITs in which the Funds invest may concentrate investments in particular geographic regions or property types. Additionally, rising interest rates may cause investors in REITs to demand a higher annual yield from future distributions, which may in turn decrease market prices for equity securities issued by REITs. Rising interest rates also generally increase the

costs of obtaining financing, which could cause the value of the Funds' investments to decline. During periods of declining interest rates, certain mortgage REITs may hold mortgages that the mortgagors elect to prepay, which prepayment may diminish the yield on securities issued by such mortgage REITs. In addition, mortgage REITs may be affected by the ability of borrowers to repay when due the debt extended by the REIT and equity REITs may be affected by the ability of tenants to pay rent.

Certain REITs have relatively small market capitalizations, which may tend to increase the volatility of the market price of securities issued by such REITs. Furthermore, REITs are dependent upon specialised management skills, have limited diversification and are, therefore, subject to risks inherent in operating and financing a limited number of projects. REITs depend generally on their ability to generate cash flow to make distributions to investors.

Reliance on the Investment Manager

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

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

Force Majeure Events (as defined in this Offering Memorandum) may disrupt or adversely impact the Investment Manager's ability to effectively manage the Fund or meet its investment objective, including in circumstances which affect the availability of personnel within the Investment Manager who play an integral role in the management of the Fund.

Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Agreements (for the Wellington Global Multi-Asset Target Return Fund, Wellington Global Multi-Asset Target Return II Fund, Wellington Multi-Sector Credit Fund and Wellington Responsible Values Multi-Sector Credit Fund)

A Fund may engage in repurchase agreements with banks or broker-dealers. A repurchase agreement is an investment in which the Fund sells ownership of securities and agrees to repurchase the securities at a future time and set price. Repurchase agreements involve certain risks in the event of default by the other party.

In the event the buyer of the securities files for bankruptcy or becomes insolvent, the Fund's use of the proceeds of the agreement may be restricted pending the close out and set off process under the repurchase agreement, including the valuation of the securities held by the other party as collateral.

A Fund may engage in sell-buy back agreements which operate in a similar way and are subject to the same risks as repurchase agreements.

A Fund may enter into reverse repurchase agreements with banks or broker-dealers. Reverse repurchase agreements involve a purchase by the Fund of securities concurrently with an agreement by the seller to repurchase the same securities at a later date at a fixed price.

In the event of the bankruptcy or other default of the seller, the Fund could experience both delays in liquidating the underlying securities and losses, including (i) possible decline in the value of the underlying security during the period while it seeks to enforce its rights thereto; (ii) possible lack of access to income on the underlying security during this period; and (iii) expenses of enforcing its rights.

The Fund may engage in buy-sell back agreements which operate in a similar way and are subject to the same risks as reverse repurchase agreements.

Risks linked with dealing in securities in China via Stock Connect (for the Wellington Global Multi-Asset Target Return and Wellington Global Multi-Asset Target Return II Funds)

A Fund may seek exposure to stocks issued by companies listed on Chinese stock exchanges via Stock Connect. Stock Connect is a trading programme that links the stock markets in both Shanghai and Shenzhen with Hong Kong and may be subject to additional risk factors. Investors in Hong Kong and Mainland China can trade and settle shares listed on the other market via the exchanges and clearing houses in both jurisdictions. Stock Connect is subject to quota limitations, which may restrict the Fund's ability to deal via Stock Connect on a timely basis. This may impact the Fund's ability to implement its investment strategy effectively. 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. The scope of the Stock Connect may be enlarged or reduced from time to time and investors should note that a security may be recalled from the scope of Stock Connect. This may adversely affect the Fund's ability to meet its investment objective, e.g. when it wishes to purchase a security which is recalled from the scope of Stock Connect.

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

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

Under the current Mainland China rules, once an investor holds or controls up to 5% of the shares of a company listed on either the SSE or, the investor is required to disclose his interest within three working days and during which he cannot trade the shares of that company. After that, the investor is also required to make disclosure within three working days every time a change in his shareholding reaches 5%. From the day the disclosure obligation arises to two working days after the disclosure is made, the investor may not trade the shares of that company.

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

Trading in securities through Stock Connect may be subject to clearing and settlement risk. If the PRC clearing house defaults on its obligation to deliver securities/make payment, the Fund may suffer delays in recovering its losses or may not be able to fully recover its losses.

Risks linked with dealing in securities in China via Bond Connect (for the Wellington Multi-Sector Credit, Wellington Responsible Values Multi-Sector Credit and Wellington Global Multi-Asset Target Return II Funds)

Some Funds may seek exposure to fixed income securities dealt on the CIBM through Bond Connect ("Bond Connect Securities"). Bond Connect is a mutual bond market access between Hong Kong and the PRC established by China Foreign Exchange Trade System (CFETS) & National Interbank Funding Centre, China Central Depository & Clearing Co., Ltd, Shanghai Clearing House (together, the "Mainland Financial Infrastructure Institutions"), and Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited and Central Moneymarkets Unit (CMU) (together, the "Hong Kong Financial Infrastructure Institutions"). Eligible foreign investors are allowed to invest in Bond Connect Securities through a cross border platform, which facilitates the efficient trading by overseas institutional investors in the PRC bond market (Northbound link) and by PRC investors in the Hong Kong bond market (Southbound link). Northbound Trading will follow the current policy framework for overseas participation in the CIBM.

There will be no investment quota for Northbound Trading.

To the extent that a Fund's investments in China are dealt via Bond Connect, such dealing may be subject to additional risk factors.

Regulatory risks: Bond Connect rules and regulations are relatively new. The application and interpretation of such investment regulations are therefore relatively untested and there is no certainty as to how they will be applied as the PRC authorities and regulators have been given wide discretion in such investment regulations and there is no precedent or certainty as to how such discretion may be exercised now or in the future. In addition, there can be no assurance that the Bond Connect rules and regulations will not be abolished in the future. A Fund(s), which invests in Bond Connect Securities, may be adversely affected as a result of any such changes or abolition.

Custody risks: Under the prevailing regulations in PRC, eligible foreign investors who wish to invest in Bond Connect Securities may do so via an offshore custody agent approved by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority (“HKMA”) (“Offshore Custody Agent”), who will be responsible for the account opening with the relevant onshore custody agent approved by the People’s Bank of China. Since the account opening for investment in the CIBM market via Bond Connect has to be carried out via an offshore custody agent the relevant Fund is subject to the risks of default or errors on the part of the Offshore Custody Agent.

Trading risks: Trading in securities through the Bond Connect may be subject to clearing and settlement risk. If the PRC clearing house defaults on its obligation to deliver securities/make payment, the Fund may suffer delays in recovering its losses or may not be able to fully recover its losses.

Market and Liquidity Risks: Market volatility and potential lack of liquidity due to low trading volumes of certain debt securities may result in prices of certain debt securities traded on the CIBM to fluctuate significantly. The Funds investing in the CIBM are therefore subject to liquidity and volatility risks and may suffer losses in trading PRC bonds. The bid and offer spreads of the prices of such PRC bonds may be large, and the relevant Funds may therefore incur significant trading and realisation costs and may even suffer losses when selling such investments.

Investment restrictions: Investments into Bond Connect are not subject to any quota but should the relevant Chinese authorities suspend account opening or trading via Bond Connect, the relevant Fund’s ability to invest in CIBM will be limited and, and the relevant Fund may not be able to effectively pursue its investment strategy or it may have an adverse effect on the relevant Fund’s performance as the relevant Fund may be required to dispose of its CIBM holdings. The relevant Fund may also suffer substantial losses as a result.

Chinese Local Credit Rating Risk: Certain Funds may invest in securities the credit ratings of which are assigned by Chinese local credit rating agencies. However, the rating criteria and methodology used by such agencies may be different from those adopted by most of the established international credit rating agencies. Therefore, such rating system may not provide an equivalent standard for comparison with securities rated by international credit rating agencies. Investors should be cautious when they refer to ratings assigned by Chinese local credit agencies, noting the differences in rating criteria mentioned above. If assessments based on credit ratings do not reflect the credit quality of and the risks inherent in a security, investors may suffer losses, possibly greater than originally envisaged.

Operational Risk: Trading through Bond Connect is performed through newly developed trading platforms and operational systems. There is no assurance that such systems will function properly or will continue to be adapted to changes and developments in the market. In the event that the relevant systems fail to function properly, trading through Bond Connect may be disrupted. A Fund’s ability to trade through Bond Connect (and hence to pursue its investment strategy) may therefore be adversely affected. In addition, where a Fund invests in the CIBM through Bond

Connect, it may be subject to risks of delays inherent in the order placing and/or settlement systems.

Investors should note that any trading under Bond Connect will not be covered by Hong Kong's Investor Compensation Fund nor the China Securities Investor Protection Fund and thus investors will not benefit from compensation under such schemes. Hong Kong's Investor Compensation Fund is established to pay compensation to investors of any nationality who suffer pecuniary losses as a result of default of a licensed intermediary or authorised financial institution in relation to exchange-traded products in Hong Kong. Examples of default are insolvency, in bankruptcy or winding up, breach of trust, defalcation, fraud, or misfeasance.

Difference in trading day and trading hours

Due to differences in public holiday between Hong Kong and PRC or other reasons such as adverse weather conditions, there may be a difference in trading days and trading hours on the CIBM and the CMU.

Bond Connect will thus only operate on days when both markets are open for trading and when banks in both markets are open on the corresponding settlement days. So it is possible that there are occasions when it is a normal trading day for the PRC markets but it is not possible to carry out any Bond Connect Securities trading in Hong Kong.

The recalling of eligible bond and trading restriction

A bond may be recalled from the scope of eligible bonds for trading via Bond Connect for various reasons, and in such event the bond can only be sold but is restricted from being bought. This may affect the investment portfolio or strategies of the Investment Manager.

Trading costs

In addition to paying trading fees and other expenses in connection with Bond Connect Securities trading, the Funds carrying out Northbound trading via Bond Connect should also take note of any new portfolio fees, dividend tax and tax concerned with income arising from transfers which would be determined by the relevant authorities.

Currency risks

Northbound investments by the Fund in the Bond Connect Securities will be traded and settled in Renminbi. If the Fund holds a class of shares denominated in a local currency other than RMB, the Fund will be exposed to currency risk if the Fund invests in a RMB product due to the need for the conversion of the local currency into RMB. During the conversion, the Fund will also incur currency conversion costs. Even if the price of the RMB asset remains the same when the Fund purchases it and when the Fund redeems/sells it, the Fund will still incur a loss when it converts the redemption/sale proceeds into local currency if RMB has depreciated.

Risk of CMU default

A failure or delay by the CMU in the performance of its obligations may result in a failure of settlement, or the loss, of Bond Connect Securities and/or monies in connection with them and the Fund and its investors may suffer losses as a result. Neither the Fund nor the Investment Manager shall be responsible or liable for any such losses.

PRC tax risks in relation to Bond Connect Securities

Unless a specific exemption or reduction is available, entities not tax resident in the PRC are subject to CIT on a withholding basis generally at a rate of 10% on PRC passive sourced income. However, interest derived from government bonds issued by the in-charge Finance Bureau of the State Council and/or local government bonds approved by the State Council are exempt from CIT. Further, on 22 November 2018, a three-year CIT and Value Added Tax (VAT) exemption on interest income derived by foreign investors from investments in PRC bond markets was confirmed from 7 November 2018 to 6 November 2021, pursuant to Caishui [2018] No.108.

Currently, there is no specific rule governing the taxation of capital gains derived by foreign investors trading PRC debt securities (including PRC debt securities traded through Bond Connect). Based on verbal comments from the PRC tax authorities, such gains should be non-PRC sourced income and thus would not be subject to PRC withholding tax. However, there are no written tax regulations issued by the PRC tax authorities to confirm that interpretation. As a matter of practice, the PRC tax authorities have not levied PRC withholding tax on capital gains realised by foreign investors from the trading of debt securities.

Pursuant to Caishui [2016] No.36, gains realised from trading of marketable securities and interest income would generally be subject to VAT at 6%, unless specifically exempted under laws and regulations. If VAT is applicable, there are also other surtaxes that could apply. Gains realised by recognised foreign investors from trading RMB-denominated debt securities in the PRC inter-bank bond market are exempted from VAT, and interest received by foreign investors from government bonds and local government bonds are also exempt from VAT.

Investors should seek their own advice on their tax position with regard to their investment in the Fund.

Securities Lending (for the Wellington Global Multi-Asset Target Return, Wellington Global Multi-Asset Target Return II, Wellington Multi-Sector Credit and Wellington Responsible Values Multi-Sector Credit Funds)

Where the Funds enter into securities lending arrangements there are risks in the exposure to market movements on the value of collateral if the counterparty defaults and recourse has to be had to collateral, or if there is fraud or negligence on the part of the Depositary, the Investment Manager or lending agent. In addition there is an operational risk associated with marking to

market daily valuations and there are the potential stability risks of providers of collateral. The principal risk in such securities lending arrangements is the insolvency of the counterparty. In this event the Funds could experience delays in recovering their securities and such event could possibly result in capital losses.

Shareholders Concentration

At any time, one or more Shareholders may hold individually a significant interest (or even a significant majority interest) in any Fund. A redemption by a Shareholder that holds a significant percentage of Shares in the Fund will lead to reduced asset levels which may affect the investment strategy used to meet the Fund's investment objective as well as may result in an increase in the Fund's ratio of operating expenses to total net assets. In addition, such redemption may reduce the assets of the Fund to below a level at which the Fund can be considered viable and this may result in the Board of Directors making a decision to terminate the Fund. The potential impact of significant redemption requests on a Fund is detailed further in the "Cash Flows" risk factor.

Small Capitalization Stocks (for the Wellington Global Multi-Asset Target Return and Wellington Global Multi-Asset Target Return II Funds)

At any given time, the Funds may have significant investments in smaller-sized companies of a less seasoned nature whose securities may be traded in the over-the-counter market. These "secondary" securities often involve significantly greater risks than the securities of larger, better known companies. In addition to being subject to the general market risk that common stock prices may decline over short or even extended periods, the Funds may invest in securities of companies that are not well-known to the investing public, may not have significant institutional ownership and may have cyclical, static or only moderate growth prospects. The stocks of such companies may be more volatile in price and have lower trading volumes than the larger capitalization stocks included in the S&P 500 Index. Accordingly, investors in the Funds should have a long-term investment horizon.

Special Purpose Acquisition Companies.

A "special purpose acquisition company" ("SPAC") is a publicly traded company that has no commercial operations and is formed strictly to raise investment capital through an initial public offering ("IPO") for the purpose of acquiring or merging with an existing company. A SPAC may raise additional funds for a range of purposes, including in order to fund the acquisition, provide post-acquisition working capital, redeem the publicly traded shares as requested by its existing shareholders or some combination of these purposes. This additional fundraising may be in the form of a private placement of a class of equity securities or the issuance of debt.

A Fund may invest in SPACs. A Fund would typically invest in SPAC units and common shares or SPAC warrants designed to help fund an acquisition by the SPAC.

An investment in a SPAC prior to an acquisition is subject to the risks that the proposed acquisition or merger may not obtain the requisite approval of SPAC shareholders, may require governmental

or other approvals that it fails to obtain or that an acquisition or merger, once effected, may prove unsuccessful and lose value. In addition, prior to the acquisition or merger, SPACS securities may be subject to extensive limitation on their transferability limiting the liquidity of such securities, which may impact the liquidity profile of the relevant Fund.

Investments in SPACs are also subject to the risks that apply to investing in any IPO, including the risks associated with companies that have little operating history as public companies, including unseasoned trading, a limited number of shares available for trading (i.e. “free float”) and limitations to the availability of information about the issuer. In addition, like IPO issuers, the market for newly-public may be volatile, and share prices of newly-public companies have historically fluctuated significantly over short periods of time. Although some IPOs may produce high returns, such returns are not typical and may not be sustainable. Any equity investments made in the SPAC in connection with a proposed business combination will be diluted by the acquisition itself and any further fundraising post-acquisition by the acquired operating business.

Stock Index Options (for the Wellington Global Multi-Asset Target Return and Wellington Global Multi-Asset Target Return II Funds)

The Funds may purchase, sell or write put and call options on stock indices listed on national securities exchanges or traded in the over-the-counter market for the purpose of realizing its investment objectives or for the purpose of hedging its portfolio. A stock index fluctuates with changes in the market values of the stocks included in the index. The effectiveness of purchasing or writing stock index options for hedging purposes will depend upon the extent to which price movements in the Funds correlate with price movements of the stock indices selected. Because the value of an index option depends upon movements in the level of the index rather than the price of a particular stock, whether the Funds will realize gains or losses from the purchase, sale or writing of options on indices depends upon movements in the level of stock prices in the stock market generally or, in the case of certain indices, in an industry or market segment, rather than movements in the price of particular stocks.

Structured Product Risk (for the Wellington Multi-Sector Credit and Wellington Responsible Values Multi-Sector Credit Funds)

In addition to the general risks associated with debt securities and counterparty risks discussed herein, structured products carry additional risks related to their structure and underlying asset exposures, including, but not limited to: the complexity of their structures and their risk and return characteristics; the possibility that distributions-related performance of a variety of underlying assets will not be adequate to make interest or other payments; the possibility that the quality and/or value (or market perception of quality and/or value) of the underlying assets will decline; the possibility of defaults impacting the underlying assets; limitations on recourse; the availability of the relevant type of collateral in the market; and the level of subordination within the product.

The holder of a structured product may have the right to receive payments only from the structured product, and generally does not have direct rights against the issuer or the entity that sold the assets that have been securitised. Structured products can present liquidity risks, as certain

structured products may be thinly traded or have a limited trading market, and limited pricing information may be available.

The value of structured notes are based upon the movements of one or more factors, including currency exchange rates, interest rates, referenced bonds and stock indices, and changes in interest rates, and the impact of these factors may cause significant price fluctuations. Additionally, changes in the reference instrument or security may cause the interest rate on the structured note to be reduced to zero.

Pass-through instruments such as mortgage-related and asset-backed securities may be subject to prepayment risk, which is the possibility that the principal of the loans underlying the securities may be prepaid at any time. Prepayments generally increase during periods when interest rates decline. As a result, reinvestment of prepayment proceeds will generally be at lower rates than the rates that were carried by the pre-paid obligations. Because of prepayment risk, pass-through instruments are particularly sensitive to changes in prevailing interest rates, and the total return and maturity of such instruments may be difficult to predict. Commercial mortgage loans are typically not prepayable, or are subject to prepayment penalties or interest rate adjustments, so commercial mortgage-backed securities may be subject to less (or no) prepayment risk.

Swap Agreements

A Fund may enter into swap agreements. Swap agreements are two party contracts entered into primarily by institutional investors for periods ranging from a few weeks to more than a year. In a standard “swap” transaction, two parties agree to exchange the returns (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realised on particular predetermined investments or instruments. The gross returns to be exchanged or “swapped” between the parties are calculated with respect to a “notional amount”, (e.g. the return on or increase in value of a particular dollar amount invested at a particular interest rate, in a particular foreign currency or security, or in a “basket” of securities representing a particular index).

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

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

Tax and Other Regulatory Considerations

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

Technology and Data Risk

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

Processes reasonably designed for developing, selecting and overseeing these technology systems and databases, in particular controls designed to assure that technology systems are sound and the systems suppliers that are relied upon are reputable and competent, and controls and escalation procedures around the use of data which include diligence of third party service providers, monitoring data sources for inaccurate or missing data may not be successful in completing mitigating the risk of system defects and/or inaccurate or missing data.

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

Valuation of Securities and Other Investments

Valuation of a Fund's investments may involve uncertainties and judgmental determinations. If such valuations should prove to be incorrect, Shareholders could be adversely affected. Independent pricing information may not at times be available or may be difficult to obtain with respect to certain of the Fund's securities, commodities or other investments. Accordingly, while the AIFM will use its best efforts to value all investments in a Fund fairly, certain investments may be difficult to value and may be subject to varying interpretations of value and, in such cases, the AIFM may determine the value of a Fund's investments by, among other things, utilising marked to market prices provided by dealers and pricing services and, if necessary, through relative value pricing. The AIFM is entitled to rely, without independent investigation, upon pricing information and valuations furnished to the AIFM by third parties, including pricing services. Post purchase, some investments may become illiquid or fair valued, or remain liquid and have values that vary

significantly between different trading venues or exchanges due to market events and/or restrictions. In these instances, a security may be valued at close to zero, and then subsequently become more liquid or start trading at a higher price as market events settle down and/ or restrictions ease. Depending on timing, redeeming Shareholders may not realize any value on those securities and subscribing shareholders might dilute the initial exposure of the fund towards those securities.

Warrants (for the Wellington Global Multi-Asset Target Return and Wellington Global Multi-Asset Target Return II Funds)

Warrants are derivative instruments that permit, but do not obligate, the holder to subscribe for other securities. Warrants do not carry with them the right to dividends or voting rights with respect to the securities that they entitle the holder to purchase, and they do not represent any rights in the assets of the issuer. As a result, warrants may be considered more speculative than certain other types of investments. In addition, the value of a warrant does not necessarily change with the value of the underlying securities or commodities, and a warrant ceases to have value if it is not exercised prior to its expiration date.

United Kingdom left the European Union

The United Kingdom's referendum held on 23 June 2016 resulted in a majority voting in favour of the United Kingdom (UK) leaving the European Union (EU). The UK parliament issued an Article 50 notice to formally start the process to leave the EU, which provided for a two-year negotiation period between the EU and the withdrawing member state. On 23 January 2020, the European Union (Withdrawal Agreement) Act 2020 ("Act") received the royal assent by the Queen, thereby approving the UK's exit from the EU which occurred on 31 January 2020. The Act set a deadline for completion of the transition period on 31 December 2020 during which the UK's trading relationship remained the same and it continued to follow the EU's rules. There is remaining uncertainty around the exact terms of the EU – the UK deal which could continue to cause a period of instability and market volatility, and may adversely impact business in the UK and/or the EU, including with respect to opportunity, pricing, regulation and the tax treatment of any UK investments. It is not possible to ascertain the precise impact these events may continue to have on the Funds or its investments from an economic, financial, tax or regulatory perspective but any such impact could have material consequences for the Funds and their investments.

There is likely to be a degree of continued market uncertainty regarding this exit which may also negatively impact the value of investments held by the Funds.

Luxembourg will remain a member of the EU and the AIFM will remain an EU regulated alternative investment fund manager that can avail of passporting rights for the Funds under AIFMD to market and sell shares in the Funds in the EU, subject to complying with the terms of AIFMD.

THE OFFERING

The NAV

The Net Asset Value of the Shares of each Class of the Funds is based on the actual market price of the assets of the Funds, including accrued income less liabilities and provisions for accrued expenses (the "NAV"). This is calculated on the Valuation Day by State Street Bank International GmbH, Luxembourg Branch, as Administration Agent.

The NAV per Share in each Class of the Fund is calculated in the Base Currency of the relevant Fund by the Administration Agent, by dividing the NAV of each Class of Shares of the Funds by the number of its Shares of each Class in circulation. The NAV per Share in each of the Classes of the Funds having a different currency than the Base Currency of the relevant Fund is expressed in the applicable denomination currency by converting the NAV expressed in the Base Currency of the relevant Fund into the applicable denomination currency at the prevailing exchange rate on the respective Valuation Day.

With respect to Hedged Share Classes hedging transactions will be clearly attributable to a specific Class. All material costs and gains/losses of such hedging transactions shall be borne by the relevant Hedged Share Class.

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

The NAVs, as well as the current issue, conversion and redemption prices, are available at the registered office of the Company, the AIFM and the Registrar and Transfer Agent on any Business Day following the respective Valuation Day at 5:00 p.m. Luxembourg time.

The AIFM has been designated by the Board of Directors to perform the valuation function in accordance with AIFMD. In such capacity, the AIFM, is responsible for the valuation of the assets of the AIF in accordance with the AIFMD, applicable law, the Articles of Incorporation, and the AIFM valuation procedures.

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

(a) for the Wellington Global Total Return Fund (Feeder) and the Wellington Commodities Fund (GBP Hedged Feeder), the value of units of the Master Fund shall be based on the value provided by the Master Fund calculated as described in the Master Fund Offering Memorandum;

(b) the value of any cash on hand or on deposit, bills and demand notes and accounts receivable, prepaid expenses, cash dividends and interest declared or accrued as aforesaid, and not yet received shall be deemed to be the full amount thereof, unless, however, the same is unlikely to be

paid or received in full, in which case the value thereof shall be determined after making such discount as the AIFM may consider appropriate in such case to reflect the true value thereof;

(c) the value of transferable securities and money market instruments and any other assets which are quoted or dealt in on any stock exchange shall be based on the latest available closing price and each transferable securities and money market instruments and any other assets traded on any other regulated market shall be valued in a manner as similar as possible to that provided for quoted securities;

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

(e) Units or shares in open-ended underlying funds (other than the Master Fund (if applicable), the value of which is determined as set forth in (a) above) will be valued at the official redemption price quoted by the relevant underlying fund, its management company or a third party commissioned by it or at an unofficial redemption price (e.g. an estimated NAV of the shares or units of the underlying fund), if this is more up-to-date or in the view of the AIFM more in conformity with the market than the official redemption price. The unofficial redemption price shall only be used where it has been determined in good faith in accordance with recognised valuation principles capable of being verified by auditors. The AIFM shall be entitled to rely on the accuracy of the calculations provided by the relevant underlying fund, its management company or third party commissioned by it without making further enquiries, as long as it is acting in good faith. The valuation on the basis of an unofficial redemption price of the shares or units of underlying funds is final, even if it subsequently turns out that it diverges from the valuation that would have been calculated by reference to the official redemption price;

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

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

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

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

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

The Company may decide to apply a partial swing pricing mechanism as further described below.

The Funds may suffer dilution of the NAV per Share due to investors buying or selling Shares at a price that does not take into account dealing and other costs arising when the Investment Manager makes or sells investments to accommodate cash inflows or outflows. To counteract this, a swing pricing mechanism may be adopted to protect Shareholders' interests. If on any Valuation Day, the aggregate net transactions in Shares for a Fund exceeds a pre-determined threshold, as determined by the AIFM from time to time, the NAV may be adjusted upwards or downwards to reflect net inflows and net outflows respectively and is a means of apportioning the expected trading costs associated with such transactions to the investors that create these costs in order to protect existing or remaining Shareholders. Where the NAV is adjusted upwards subscribing investors will pay and redeeming Shareholders will receive a higher NAV per Share than they would have done had the NAV not been adjusted. Where the NAV is adjusted downwards subscribing investors will pay and redeeming Shareholders will receive a lower NAV per Share than they would have done had the NAV not been adjusted.

The extent of the swing factor price adjustment will be set by the AIFM to reflect bid-ask spreads, transaction taxes, dealing and other costs and may include an adjustment reflecting some portion, or the full value, of illiquid securities, which cannot be sold at the time of the redemption due to unforeseen events such as sanctions, capital controls or absence of trading activity. The adjustment for the illiquid securities will be accounted for as a valuation reserve until such time as the securities become liquid, are sold, or are written off. As a result, redeeming Shareholders may not realize any value on these illiquid securities if they ultimately become liquid and have value. Partial swing pricing may be applied by the AIFM to any Fund of the Company and is not aimed at addressing the specific circumstances of each individual investor transaction. The total swing factor price adjustment shall not exceed 5% of the original NAV per Share under normal market circumstances. Under exceptional market conditions (such as high market volatility), the adjustment applicable to a specific Fund may, on a temporary basis and at the discretion of the AIFM (taking into account the best interest of the investors), exceed 5% of the original NAV per Share, upon investor notification via any of the communication channels set out in the

'INFORMATION TO SHAREHOLDERS' section below. The swing factor and swing thresholds are set and reviewed on a quarterly basis by a Wellington Management group swing pricing review governance group, which reports to the board of managers of the AIFM on a quarterly basis. This group has the ability to respond to market events (e.g. higher market volatility) and make intra quarter adjustments. In any other cases where there are net subscriptions or redemptions in the Funds and the AIFM reasonably believes that imposing a partial swing price is in the best interests of existing Shareholders, the AIFM may, at its discretion, impose one. A swing pricing mechanism is not applied to the calculation of the NAV per share of the Wellington Global Total Return Fund (Feeder) and Wellington Commodities Fund (GBP Hedged Feeder) as it is determined on the basis of the respective NAV per share of the Master Fund which includes any impact from swing pricing. Further information on the calculation of the NAV and Swing Pricing mechanism applied to the Master Fund may be found in the Offering Memorandum of the relevant Master Fund and, on the relevant operational impact on each of Wellington Commodities Fund (GBP Hedged Feeder) and the Wellington Global Total Return Fund (Feeder), at the registered office of the Company.

Whenever a foreign exchange rate is needed in order to determine the NAV of a Fund, the last available mean rate at 11:00 a.m. New York time will be used (except for the Wellington Multi-Sector Credit Fund, where the last available mean rate at 4:00 p.m. U.K. time will be used).

The AIFM is authorised to apply other adequate valuation principles for the total assets of the Funds if the aforementioned valuation criteria appear impossible or inappropriate, or due to extraordinary circumstances or events.

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

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

Issue of Shares

The issue price is based on the NAV per Share of each Class.

The issue price for initial and any subsequent investments of the Funds will be the NAV per Share of the relevant Class calculated on the Dealing Day after receipt in good order of the transaction form or conversion form by the Registrar and Transfer Agent before the Dealing Deadline. Subscription requests received after the Dealing Deadline shall be treated as having been received by the following Dealing Deadline, unless otherwise determined by the Board of Directors, and the following Valuation Day shall be used.

Initial investments must be made by completing the Company's Account Opening Agreement and other required documentation, as detailed in the Company's Investor Guide. Investors are advised that the Company and/or its service providers may require applicants to provide such

identification documents as necessary to satisfy, in the Company's and its service providers' discretion, applicable provisions of anti-money laundering laws. In addition, the Account Opening Agreement specifies the conditions for holding Shares. The Board of Directors reserves the right to compulsorily redeem Shares held by any Shareholder who, in the Board of Directors' sole judgment, fails to meet conditions agreed to in the Company's Account Opening Agreement.

By submitting the Account Opening Agreement, the investor makes an offer to subscribe for Shares which, once it is accepted by the Company, has the effect of a binding contract. The terms of holding Shares are set forth in the Account Opening Agreement. The Account Opening Agreement is governed by Luxembourg law, and any disputes arising from this agreement will be brought before the courts of the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg which have exclusive jurisdiction over such disputes. Upon the issue of Shares, the investor becomes a Shareholder of the Company, a Luxembourg specialised investment fund subject to supervision by the CSSF. There are no legal instruments in Luxembourg required for the recognition and enforcement of judgments rendered by Luxembourg courts in Luxembourg.

THE FUNDS' CURRENT SETTLEMENT DATE AND POLICIES ARE INCLUDED IN THE INVESTOR GUIDE. INVESTORS ARE ADVISED TO CONSULT THE INVESTOR GUIDE FOR COMPLETE SETTLEMENT DETAILS.

Should investors wish to receive or make payments in an alternative currency to the dealing currency or exchange between Shares with different dealing currencies then this must be clearly noted on the transaction form and the associated foreign exchange trade undertaken by the Company will be executed with State Street Global Markets, an affiliate of the parent company of the Registrar and Transfer Agent, as principal counterparty at the commercial rate available from the counterparty on the relevant Dealing Day. This foreign exchange transaction will be at the cost and risk of the investor or Shareholder (as applicable) and details of the associated costs are available on request. Payments relating to any instruction received to process an exchange of any Shares will be made directly between the relevant Funds in the currency of each relevant Share. Where a foreign exchange trade is required to facilitate this, such trade will be processed as described above. All bank charges are to be borne by the Shareholder.

Investors should pay for Shares by way of a bank wire transfer to the account designated by the Registrar and Transfer Agent of the subscription monies from a first class international bank. Payment for all Shares is due no later than the Payment Deadline. If payment for a subscription is not received by the Payment Deadline, the relevant subscription may be treated as having been received on the next Dealing Day, and would be processed accordingly. These settlement terms may be modified by the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors may accept investments as payment for Shares provided that the securities meet the investment policy criteria of the Company. In such case, an auditor's report shall be necessary to value the contribution in kind. The expenses in connection with the establishment of such report shall be borne by the subscriber which has chosen this method of payment or the Fund in the discretion of the Board of Directors acting in the best interest of the remaining Shareholders.

The Company retains the right to offer additional Classes of Shares. The Company retains the right to offer only one Class of Shares for purchase by investors in any particular jurisdiction in order to conform to local law, custom or business practice. In addition, the Company may adopt standards applicable to Classes of investors or transactions which permit, or limit investment to, the purchase of a particular Class of Shares. Investors should consult their financial consultant for information concerning the Class of Shares eligible for purchase. However, the Board of Directors or the AIFM shall be entitled to waive the minimum initial subscription, minimum holding, minimum subsequent subscription and any other eligibility criteria in respect of that Class of Shares provided always that investors subscribing in a Class that qualifies for the lower *taxe d'abonnement* rate of 0.01% shall always meet the definition of institutional investor as defined by applicable practice of the regulatory authority in Luxembourg from time to time.

The Shares are registered in the name of the relevant investor immediately upon payment of the full purchase price in the currency of the relevant Class. In each case such payment is due for the Dealing Day on which the order was accepted, or as shall be determined by the Board of Directors from time to time.

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

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

According to the Articles of Incorporation, the Board of Directors or the Distributor may, within the scope of their sales activities and at its discretion, cease issuing Shares, refuse purchase applications and suspend or limit the sale of Shares for specific periods or permanently to individuals or corporate bodies in particular countries or areas. The Board of Directors may at any time withdraw Shares held by investors excluded from the acquisition or ownership of the Funds' Shares.

The Board of Directors, at its discretion, reserves the right to refuse to accept any application for initial or subsequent subscription or to compulsorily redeem Shares held by any Shareholder, without giving any reason. The Board of Directors also may refuse to accept initial or subsequent subscriptions if it believes the Company or the Fund has reached a size that could impact the ability of the Fund to find suitable investments, and may reopen a Class or Fund without advance notice

at any time. If a subscription is rejected, subscription proceeds will be returned without interest to the subscriber as soon as practicable.

The Board of Directors may proceed with the split of the Shares of any Class.

Without limiting the foregoing, and as further described below in the section entitled **Market Timing and Late Trading/Excessive Trading Policies**, the Company may not be used as a vehicle for frequent trading in response to short term market fluctuations (so called “Market Timing”). Accordingly, the Board of Directors may reject any subscriptions (or compulsorily redeem Shares) from any investor that it determines is engaged in Market Timing or other activity which it believes is harmful to the Company or the Fund.

For further details in relation to the issue of Shares, please refer to the relevant annexes below for each Fund.

Conversion of Shares

The Shareholder of a Fund may convert some or all of his Shares into Shares of another Class of the Fund, without any commission being charged on or up to the counter value of the Shares presented for conversion; provided, however, that the Shareholder meets the particular criteria for investment in the Class into which he wishes to convert. However, any issue taxes incurred will be charged. Such conversions will be effected at the most recently calculated NAVs per Share of the respective Classes. Conversion requests received after the relevant Dealing Deadline for either Share Class and/or Fund involved shall be treated as having been received by the following Dealing Deadline for both Share Classes and/or Funds involved, unless otherwise determined by the Board of Directors.

Redemption of Shares

For all Funds except the Wellington Multi-Sector Credit and Wellington Responsible Values Multi-Sector Credit Funds:

The Board of Directors shall redeem Shares of the Funds at the redemption price on each Dealing Day.

For the Wellington Commodities Fund (GBP Hedged Feeder), where Thursday is not a Business Day, the Business Day immediately prior to the Thursday shall be the Dealing Day for that week. Trades for the Fund are executed on Dealing Days.

Redemptions from the Funds shall be effected on the basis of the NAV per Share of the relevant Class calculated on the Dealing Day after receipt in good order of the transaction form or conversion form, by the Registrar and Transfer Agent before the relevant Fund’s Dealing Deadline. Redemption requests received after the Dealing Deadline shall be treated as having been received by the following Dealing Deadline unless otherwise determined by the Board of Directors. There shall be no redemption fee charged by the AIFM or the Company.

The redemption price of Shares may be more or less than the acquisition cost to the Shareholder depending on the NAV per Share at the time of redemption.

Because provisions must be made for an adequate portion of liquid funds in a Fund's assets, in normal circumstances payment for redeemed Shares is effected as soon as is practicable after the determination of the redemption price unless statutory or legal provisions, such as foreign exchange controls or restrictions on capital movements, or other circumstances beyond the control of the Depositary, make it impossible to transfer the redemption amount to the country in which the Shareholder requesting the redemption is resident. Payments will be paid in the currency of the relevant Class or other permitted currency as elected by the Shareholder.

The Company may, at its discretion, limit redemption(s) on any Dealing Day to 10% of the net assets of a Fund. In this event, the limitation will apply pro rata so that any Shareholders wishing to redeem on that Dealing Day realise their pro rata portion of any redemption request. The remaining unredeemed portion shall be carried forward for redemption to the next available Dealing Day and will be dealt with on a pro rata basis together with redemption requests received on that Dealing Day. If requests for redemption are carried forward to the next available Dealing Day, the Transfer Agent will inform impacted Shareholders.

In the event of extensive or unusually large redemption applications, the Depositary and the Board of Directors may decide to delay the settlement of the redemption applications until it has sold the corresponding assets of the relevant Fund without unnecessary delay. The Board of Directors may also, at its discretion and/or at the request of a Shareholder wishing to redeem, pay all or a portion of the redemption proceeds in investments owned by the Fund. The nature and type of investments to be transferred in any such case shall be determined by the Board of Directors on a fair and equitable basis as confirmed by the auditor of the Company and without material prejudice to the interests of the remaining Shareholders. The expenses in connection with the establishment of any auditor's report for this purpose shall be borne by the redeeming Shareholder or the Fund in the discretion of the Board of Directors acting in the best interest of the remaining Shareholders. Any costs of such transfers shall be borne by the Shareholders benefiting from the redemption in kind, and the Shareholder additionally will bear any cost and market risk associated with converting in kind redemption proceeds to cash.

In relation to the Wellington Global Total Return Fund (Feeder) and the Wellington Commodities Fund (GBP Hedged Feeder), if redemption requests are received by the Master Fund on a particular Valuation Day (as defined in the relevant Master Fund Offering Memorandum attached in the Appendix A and B in the below Annex 1 or 2) the implementation of which would result, in the discretion of the Investment Manager, in the need to realise Fund assets at a discount to their carried value, the Investment Manager may direct the Registrar and Transfer Agent to reduce the relevant redemption proceeds by an amount the Investment Manager determines is necessary to reduce or mitigate any discount or reduction in NAV per Share which is expected to be incurred by the remaining Shareholders. Alternatively, the Company may, upon recommendation of the Investment Manager, direct the Registrar and Transfer Agent to apply a partial swing pricing mechanism as set out in section "The Offering", payable to the Fund.

In relation to the the Wellington Global Multi-Asset Target Return and the Wellington Global Multi-Asset Target Return II Funds, if redemption requests are received on a particular Valuation Day the implementation of which would result, in the discretion of the Investment Manager, in the need to realise Fund assets at a discount to their carried value, the Investment Manager may direct the Registrar and Transfer Agent to reduce the relevant redemption proceeds in an amount the Investment Manager determines is necessary to reduce or mitigate any discount or reduction in NAV per Share which is expected to be incurred by the remaining Shareholders. Alternatively, the Company may, upon recommendation of the Investment Manager, direct the Registrar and Transfer Agent to apply a partial swing pricing mechanism as set out in section "The Offering", payable to the Fund.

If a Shareholder submits a redemption request which would have the effect of reducing the value of the Shareholder's remaining holdings below the minimum holdings amount specified for the Fund, the Investment Manager in its discretion may direct the Depositary to treat the redemption as a request to redeem the Shareholder's entire holdings.

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

For the Wellington Multi-Sector Credit Fund and the Wellington Responsible Values Multi-Sector Credit Fund:

The Board of Directors shall redeem Shares at the redemption price on each Dealing Day, subject to the restrictions below.

Redemptions from the Fund shall be effected on the basis of the NAV per Share of the relevant Class calculated on the Dealing Day after receipt in good order of the transaction form or conversion form, by the Registrar and Transfer Agent before the Fund's Dealing Deadline. Redemption requests received after the Dealing Deadline shall be treated as having been received by the following Dealing Deadline unless otherwise determined by the Board of Directors.

There shall be no redemption fee charged by the AIFM or the Company.

The redemption price of Shares may be more or less than the acquisition cost to the Shareholder depending on the NAV per Share at the time of redemption.

Because provisions must be made for an adequate portion of liquid funds in the Fund's assets, in normal circumstances payment for redeemed Shares is effected as soon as is practicable after the determination of the redemption price unless statutory or legal provisions, such as foreign exchange controls or restrictions on capital movements, or other circumstances beyond the control of the Depositary, make it impossible to transfer the redemption amount to the country in which the Shareholder requesting the redemption is resident. Payments will be paid in the currency of the relevant Class or other permitted currency as elected by the Shareholder.

If the aggregate of the redemption requests received from Shareholders before the Fund's Dealing Deadline does not exceed the lesser of 7% of the NAV or U.S.\$100 million, or the currency equivalent, (the "Redemption Limit") these redemption requests will be processed on the Dealing Day on which they are received (or deemed to have been received). The AIFM, acting on the Company's behalf may determine that a higher redemption limit will apply.

If the aggregate redemption requests received on a Dealing Day result in the Redemption Limit being exceeded, the AIFM, acting on the Company's behalf, may but is not obliged to, refuse to effect all of the concerned redemptions in full. In such circumstances, all of the relevant redemption requests will be reduced on a pro-rata basis. Thereafter, any unfulfilled redemption request or portion will be carried forward and effected, on a pro-rata basis where necessary, on each successive Dealing Day, until the outstanding redemption requests are discharged in full. During this process, redemption requests that are carried forward will be aggregated with other redemption requests on each Dealing Day. Redemption requests carried forward will not be prioritised over other redemption requests received for a given Dealing Day and shall be treated with respect to the unsatisfied balance thereof as if a further redemption request had been made by the concerned Shareholder in respect of the next Dealing Day and, if necessary, subsequent Dealing Days.

The Company will at all times aim to meet all redemption requests received (or deemed to have been received) on each Dealing Day. In certain circumstances however the Company may not be able to meet all redemption requests (in full or in part), for example as a consequence of the illiquidity of some securities of other instruments (please see sub-section "Illiquid Securities or Other Investments" in the section "Risk Factors"), the events set out in the section, "Suspension of the Valuation of the Total Net Assets and of the Issue, Conversion and Redemption of Shares" in this Offering Memorandum, or the need to protect the interests of the Company, the Fund and/or Shareholders (as the Company may in its discretion determine). In such circumstances, notwithstanding the above, the Company reserves the right in its discretion to defer or scale down pro-rata each redemption request.

The Board of Directors may also, at its discretion and/or at the request of a Shareholder wishing to redeem, pay all or a portion of the redemption proceeds in investments owned by the Fund. The nature and type of investments to be transferred in any such case shall be determined by the Board of Directors on a fair and equitable basis as confirmed by the auditor of the Company and without material prejudice to the interests of the remaining Shareholders. The expenses in connection with the establishment of any auditor's report for this purpose shall be borne by the redeeming Shareholder or the Fund in the discretion of the Board of Directors acting in the best interest of the remaining Shareholders. Any costs of such transfers shall be borne by the Shareholders benefiting from the redemption in kind, and the Shareholder additionally will bear any cost and market risk associated with converting in kind redemption proceeds to cash.

If redemption requests are received on a particular Valuation Day the implementation of which would result, in the discretion of the Investment Manager, in the need to realise Fund assets at a discount to their carried value, the Investment Manager may direct the Registrar and Transfer Agent to reduce the relevant redemption proceeds in an amount the Investment Manager

determines is necessary to reduce or mitigate any discount or reduction in NAV per Share which is expected to be incurred by the remaining Shareholders. Alternatively, the Company may, upon recommendation of the Investment Manager, direct the Registrar and Transfer Agent to apply a partial swing pricing mechanism as set out in section "The Offering", payable to the Fund.

If a Shareholder submits a redemption request which would have the effect of reducing the value of the Shareholder's remaining holdings below the minimum holdings amount specified for the Fund, the Investment Manager in its discretion may direct the Depositary to treat the redemption as a request to redeem the Shareholder's entire holdings.

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

Data Protection

In the course of business, the Company or the AIFM on behalf of the Company will collect, record, store, adapt, transfer and otherwise process personal data which may investors' names, address, tax identification number(s), date and place of birth of the investors, account number or its functional equivalent (if the investor is a legal person, the same categories of personal data may be processed in relation to its contact person(s) and/or beneficial owner(s)), by which prospective investors may be directly or indirectly identified. The Company or the AIFM on behalf of the Company is a data controller within the meaning of the EU Data Protection Directive 95/46/EC and the EU Privacy & Electronic Communications Directive 2002/58/EC, any amendments and replacement legislation including the EU General Data Protection Regulation (EU) 2016/679, European Commission decisions, binding EU and national guidance and all national implementing legislation ("**Data Protection Legislation**") and will hold any personal data provided by or in respect of investors in accordance with Data Protection Legislation.

The Company or the AIFM on behalf of the Company and/or any of its delegates or service providers may process prospective investor's and investor's personal data for any one or more of the following purposes and legal bases:

1. to operate the Funds, including managing and administering a Shareholder's investment in the relevant Fund on an on-going basis which enables the Company or the AIFM on behalf of the Company to satisfy its contractual duties and obligations to the Shareholder and any processing necessary for the preparation of the contract with the Shareholder;
2. to comply with any applicable legal, tax or regulatory obligations on the Company or the AIFM on behalf of the Company, for example, under the Luxembourg law of 17th December 2010, as amended and anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism legislation and fraud prevention;
3. for any other legitimate business interests' of the Company or the AIFM on behalf of the Company or a third party to whom personal data is disclosed, where such interests are not overridden by the interests of the investor, including for statistical analysis and market research purposes and to perform financial and/or regulatory reporting; or
4. for any other specific purposes where investors have given their specific consent and where processing of personal data is based on consent, the investors will have the right to withdraw it at any time.

Personal data may also be transferred to other entities, such as the Investment Manager, Distributor, Depository or their delegates, acting as data processors. These data processors shall only act on documented instruction from the Company or the AIFM on behalf of the Company, except when they act also as distinct data controllers in order to comply with their own legal and regulatory obligations.

The Company or the AIFM on behalf of the Company and/or any of its delegates or service providers may disclose or transfer personal data, whether in Luxembourg or elsewhere (including entities situated in countries outside of the EEA), to other delegates, duly appointed agents and service providers of the Company or the AIFM on behalf of the Company (and any of their respective related, associated or affiliated companies or sub-delegates) and to third parties including advisers, regulatory bodies, tax authorities, auditors, technology providers for the purposes specified above.

The Company or the AIFM on behalf of the Company will not keep personal data for longer than is necessary for the purpose(s) for which it was collected. In determining appropriate retention periods, the Company or the AIFM on behalf of the Company shall have regard to applicable legal statute of limitations provisions and any statutory obligations to retain information, including anti-money laundering, counter-terrorism and tax legislation. The Company or the AIFM on behalf of the Company will take all reasonable steps to destroy or erase the data from its systems when they are no longer required.

Where specific processing is based on an investor's consent, that investor has the right to withdraw it at any time. Investors have the right to request access to their personal data kept by the Company or the AIFM on behalf of the Company; and the right to rectification or erasure of their data; to restrict or object to processing of their data, and to data portability, subject to any restrictions imposed by Data Protection Legislation and any statutory obligations to retain such information.

The Company or the AIFM on behalf of the Company and/or any of its delegates and service providers will not transfer personal data to a country outside of the EEA unless that country ensures an adequate level of data protection or appropriate safeguards are in place. The European Commission has prepared a list of countries that are deemed to provide an adequate level of data protection which may be amended by the European Commission from time to time. If a third country does not provide an adequate level of data protection, then the Company or the AIFM on behalf of the Company and/or any of its delegates and service providers will ensure it puts in place appropriate safeguards such as the model clauses (which are standardised contractual clauses, approved by the European Commission).

Where processing is carried out on behalf of the Company or the AIFM on behalf of the Company, the Company or the AIFM on behalf of the Company shall engage a data processor, within the meaning of Data Protection Legislation, which implements appropriate technical and organisational security measures in a manner that such processing meets the requirements of Data Protection Legislation, and ensures the protection of the rights of investors. The Company or the AIFM on behalf of the Company will enter into a written contract with the data processor which

will set out the data processor's specific mandatory obligations laid down in Data Protection Legislation, including to process personal data only in accordance with the documented instructions from the Company or the AIFM on behalf of the Company.

As part of the Company or the AIFM on behalf of the Company's business and ongoing monitoring, the Company or the AIFM on behalf of the Company may from time to time carry out automated decision-making in relation to investors, including, for example, profiling of investors in the context of anti-money laundering reviews, and this may result in an investor being identified to the tax authorities, law enforcement authorities and to other entities where required by law, and the Company or the AIFM on behalf of the Company terminating its relationship with the investor.

Investors are required to provide their personal data for statutory and contractual purposes. Failure to provide the required personal data will result in the Company or the AIFM on behalf of the Company being unable to permit, process, or release the investor's investment in the Funds and this may result in the Company or the AIFM on behalf of the Company terminating its relationship with the investor. Investors have a right to lodge a complaint with the competent local data protection authority if they are unhappy with how the Company or the AIFM on behalf of the Company is handling their data.

Any questions about the operation of the Company's or the AIFM's operating on behalf of the Company data protection policy should be referred for the attention of the conducting officers at the AIFM's registered address.

Anti-Money Laundering Prevention

The Company, the Registrar and Transfer Agent, and Distributor will at all times comply with any obligations imposed by any applicable laws, rules and regulations with respect to money laundering and, in particular, with the Luxembourg law dated 12 November 2004 on the combat against money laundering and terrorist financing, as amended, the CSSF Regulation 12-02 of 14 December 2012 on the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing, as amended by the CSSF Regulation 20-05 of 14 August 2020 (the "**CSSF Regulation**"), the Grand-Ducal Regulation dated 1 February 2020, which provides details on certain provisions of the of the Luxembourg law dated 12 November 2004, as amended, as well as with the regulatory authorities' circulars and regulations in such connection and will furthermore adopt procedures designed to ensure, to the extent applicable, that they shall comply with the foregoing undertaking. Dealers and sub-distributors and their delegates shall abide by and enforce all the terms of this offering memorandum including, where applicable, the terms of any mandatory provisions of Luxembourg laws and regulations relating to the distribution of the Shares. Dealers and sub-distributors and relevant delegates shall also abide by the terms of any laws and regulations applicable to them in the country where their activity takes place, including, in particular, any relevant requirements to identify and know their clients. Pursuant to applicable laws, rules and regulations with respect to money laundering, the Company applies precautionary measures and verifications regarding its assets and transactions following a risk-based approach.

Applicants for Shares will be required to furnish independent documentary evidence of their identity, a permanent address and information relating to the source of the monies to be invested. In the event of delay or failure by the applicant to produce any information required for verification purposes, the AIFM, the Registrar and Transfer Agent and Distributor or their delegates will refuse to accept the application or will refuse to process a redemption request until proper information has been provided.

To the extent that a Shareholder is purchasing the Shares on behalf of, or as an intermediary for, one or more of its clients, the Shareholder will represent and confirm that:

- (i) the purchase of such Shares shall be for the benefit of certain clients for whom the Shareholder has an established relationship and investment discretion, or who have authorised this investment; and
- (ii) the Shareholder has obtained and recorded evidence of the identity of its clients who have invested in the Company in accordance with applicable money laundering regulations and prudent due diligence procedures. The Shareholder will inform the AIFM, the Registrar and Transfer Agent and Distributor or any of their delegates immediately in the event of any change in this internal procedure or in the event the Shareholder uncovers additional information about a client that would make this representation no longer true.

The Company applies enhanced due diligence measures on financial intermediaries in accordance with the requirements of the CSSF Regulation.

Suspension of the Valuation of the Total Net Assets and of the Issue, Conversion and Redemption of Shares

The Board of Directors may temporarily suspend the calculation of the total NAV and hence the issue, conversion and redemption of Shares for the Funds when:

- the Master Fund has temporarily suspended the calculation of its total NAV (applicable to the Wellington Global Total Return Fund (Feeder) and the Wellington Commodities Fund (GBP Hedged Feeder)).
- stock or commodity exchanges or markets which are the basis for the valuation of a major part of a Fund's assets, or where relevant, the Master Fund's assets, or foreign exchange markets for currencies in which the NAV or a considerable portion of their assets are denominated, are closed, except on regular public holidays, or when trading on such a market is limited or suspended or temporarily exposed to severe fluctuations.
- political, economic, military or other emergencies beyond the control, liability and influence of the Board of Directors render the disposal of a Fund's assets or, where relevant, the Master Fund's assets, impossible under normal conditions or such disposal would be detrimental to the interests of the Shareholders.

- disruptions in the communications network or any other reason make it impossible to determine the value of a considerable part of a Fund's net assets, or where relevant, the Master Fund's net assets.
- limitations on exchange operations or other transfers of assets render it impracticable for the Company to execute business transactions, or where purchases and sales of a Fund's assets or, where relevant, the Master Fund's assets, cannot be effected at the normal conversion rates.
- following a possible decision to liquidate or dissolve the Company or one or several Classes or Funds.

Restriction on Ownership and Transfer of Shares

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

As used in the preceding paragraph, "US Person" means any national or person resident in the United States of America or a partnership, corporation or other entity organised or existing in any state, territory or possession of the United States except that Shares may be offered, sold or delivered to a US Person who is not deemed to be a US Person under Rule 902 of Regulation S under the US Securities Act of 1933.

Market Timing and Late Trading / Excessive Trading Policies

The Board of Directors emphasizes that all Well-Informed Investors and Shareholders are bound to place their subscription, redemption or conversion order(s) no later than the applicable Dealing Deadline for transactions in the Company's Shares. When doing so, orders are being placed for execution on the basis of still unknown prices. Late trading is not accepted.

Market timing is not accepted, whereby a suspicious order may be rejected by the Board of Directors.

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

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

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

Structured Products

Shareholders shall not structure or facilitate the structuring of, nor shall an investment in a Fund be associated with the structuring of, any financial product which is linked in any way to the investment in the Fund unless the Shareholder has given prior written notification to the Company, the AIFM, the Investment Manager or the Distributor. In the event that a Shareholder in the Fund fails to comply with the aforementioned requirement, then the Company reserves the right, at its sole discretion, to compulsorily repurchase and cancel any Shares held by the Shareholder and neither the Distributor, the Investment Manager nor the AIFM or the Company shall be liable whatsoever for any loss, liability or cost incurred or suffered by the Shareholder.

DISTRIBUTION POLICY

In accordance with the Articles of Incorporation, the Board of Directors may decide whether and to what extent investment income, realised and unrealized capital gains will be distributed with respect to the Funds.

A Fund may offer Distributing Share Classes with the distribution types and distribution frequencies listed below, as stated in the relevant annexes below for each Fund.

The Board of Directors may also authorize a distribution out of capital.

Distribution Frequencies

- **M – Monthly**

Declared on or about the last Business Day of the month and paid within seven Business Days following the end of the relevant month.

- **Q – Quarterly**

Declared on or about the last Business Day of the calendar quarter and paid within seven Business Days following the end of the relevant quarter.

- **H – Half Yearly**

Declared on or about the last Business Day of March and September and paid within seven Business Days of the declaration date.

- **A – Annually**

Declared on or about the last Business Day of the fiscal year and paid within seven Business Days following the end of the fiscal year.

Distribution Types

1) **Net Distribution**

Where it is the intention of the Board of Directors to declare a distribution for the “Net Distribution” distribution type, it shall ordinarily be declared from net investment income, represented by the dividends and interest received by the relevant Fund, after charging expenses and various other items as set out under **Charges and Expenses** section, attributable to the relevant Shares, unless otherwise stated in the relevant annexes below for each Fund. Where a Class charges a performance fee this fee will not ordinarily be included as part of the accrued expenses for the

purpose of calculating the distribution. The Board of Directors may offer this distribution type for any Fund.

2) Gross Distribution

Where it is the intention of the Board of Directors to declare a distribution for the “Gross Distribution” distribution type, it shall ordinarily be declared from gross investment income, represented by the dividends and interest received by the relevant Fund, before charging expenses and various other items as set out under **Charges and Expenses** section, attributable to the relevant Shares, against capital instead of against income unless otherwise stated in the relevant annexes below for each Fund. In order to deliver a gross income, the potential for capital growth may be reduced and capital may be eroded in the long term. The Board of Directors typically offers this distribution type for Funds that are expected to provide a meaningful natural yield (as determined by the Directors) over a market cycle.

3) Fixed Distribution

Where it is the intention of the Board of Directors to declare a distribution for the “Fixed Distribution” distribution type, it shall ordinarily be declared as an amount per share, in the currency of the relevant Share Class, based on a projected income yield.

For Hedged Distributing Share Classes, the amount payable will also reflect the addition or deduction of the interest rate differential. This differential will be the percentage difference between the interest rate of the Dealing Currency of the Hedged Share Class and the interest rate of Base Currency of the relevant Fund. The interest rate differential used to calculate the distribution for each period may not necessarily equal the actual interest rate differential resulting from any currency hedging transactions carried out by the Fund.

At the Board of Directors’ discretion, where there is insufficient income in a given month, distributions may be declared before the deduction of fees and expenses and paid from realised gains less realised losses on the disposal of investments and unrealised gains less unrealised losses on the valuation of investments of the relevant Fund. In order to deliver a managed level of income, the potential for capital growth may be reduced and capital may be eroded in the long term. The Board of Directors at such times as they deem appropriate may also declare such distributions on any Share Class out of the capital of the relevant Fund. The Board of Directors typically offers this distribution type for Funds that do not have an income objective but are expected to provide a meaningful natural yield (as determined by the Directors) over a market cycle.

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

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

The Board of Directors may decide to declare and pay distributions with a frequency and timing other than as described above, including offering additional frequency Distribution Share Classes.

For further details in relation to the distribution policy of each Fund, please refer to the annexes below for each Fund.

The Board of Directors may determine on behalf of the Funds to use an accounting technique known as income equalisation to prevent distortion of current Shareholders' earnings. Further information on this is included in the **Taxation** section.

RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk Management System

An integral part of the AIFM's control framework is the permanent risk management function. The permanent risk management function is functionally and hierarchically separated from the operating units of the Company, including from the function of portfolio management. The permanent risk management function has the necessary authority and access to all relevant information to allow it to propose policies and procedures to the board of the AIFM in order to manage and control the risks relevant to the Company.

The AIFM maintains a framework of policies and procedures aligned to those of the Wellington Management group to identify, measure, monitor, manage, and report on all risks relevant to each Fund.

Identification of risks and maintenance of the risk management process

Identification of the risk profile for each Fund occurs prior to portfolio launch. The risk management function works with other relevant Wellington Management functions to review the investment strategy of the portfolio in order to identify and document its risk profile, and to establish limits for applicable quantitative risk measures.

The identified risk profile for each new fund is reviewed to ensure that risks relevant to the fund can be monitored using the current risk tools and processes in place. Changes to risk management processes are made as necessary.

The risk profile of each Fund is reviewed on a periodic basis, when there has been a substantive change to the investment objective or policy, or when the use of new instruments is contemplated to determine if a change in the risk profile is required. If a change in the risk profile is recommended, it is reviewed against the current risk systems and processes and any updates to these processes are made if necessary.

Monitoring

Regular measurement and monitoring of the relevant risks for each Fund occurs on an ongoing basis. The permanent risk management function receives regular reports that includes, but may not be limited to, details on the current levels of market, liquidity, credit, and counterparty risk, as applicable.

Each Fund has set quantitative limits for the risks noted above.

The permanent risk management function conducts regular qualitative reviews of risks of each Fund to ensure that the processes and procedures in place to control such risks remain appropriate.

Reporting

The permanent risk management function provides reports to the conducting officers of the AIFM on a monthly basis to provide detail on each Fund's current level of risk relative to its stated risk profile. Risk reports are provided to the board of the AIFM on a quarterly basis, to provide detail on current risk levels relative to the relevant Fund's limits, as well as details on trends or other topics that the conducting officers determine to be of interest to the board of the AIFM.

Ongoing review and assessment of the permanent risk function

The framework of policies, procedures, and systems employed by the permanent risk management function will be reviewed on a regular basis to ensure that it continues to allow the risk management function to identify measure, monitor, manage, and report on risks that are relevant to each Fund.

Leverage

Leverage is determined by the AIFMD as being any method by which the exposure of each Fund is increased whether through borrowing of cash or transferable securities, leverage embedded in derivative positions or by any other means.

Leverage is monitored on a regular basis and shall not exceed a level disclosed in the **Investment Objective and Policies** section of each Fund in the annexes below for each Fund. The maximum leverage for each Fund is set out in such section and calculated in accordance with the "gross" and "commitment" methods set out in the AIFMR. The Board of Directors or the AIFM may change the maximum level of leverage from time to time.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Each Fund may also hold cash and cash equivalents for investment purposes or as ancillary liquid assets. Cash equivalents include bank deposits and fixed or floating rate instruments, including but not limited to commercial paper, floating rate notes, certificates of deposit, freely transferable promissory notes, debentures, asset backed securities and government or corporate bonds. All such investments shall generally be of investment grade or, if unrated, be deemed to be of investment grade by the Investment Manager and may be denominated in any currency. Each Fund holds cash balances with the Depositary, however on a daily basis any US Dollar balances greater than 10% of the NAV of a Fund are generally placed overnight in reverse-repurchase transactions to ensure that counterparty exposure is managed within the limits and maximum exposures set out in the relevant annexes below for each Fund.

Collateral Management and Reuse

Each Fund delivers collateral from time to time to counterparties (e.g. counterparties to over-the-counter transactions) under the terms of its agreements with such counterparties (e.g. ISDA master agreements and other trading agreements), by posting initial margin and on a daily mark-to-

market basis. Each fund of the Company may also deposit collateral as security with a broker. There are generally no restrictions on the use of collateral by such counterparties and brokers, except certain circumstances where a Fund has entered into a tri-partite arrangement under which a third party holds the collateral as custodian and the counterparty or broker may only use such collateral for its own purposes if the Fund has defaulted under the agreement, or where there are regulatory or contractual restrictions on the right of reuse of collateral.

Each Fund receives collateral from time to time from counterparties (e.g. counterparties to over-the-counter transactions) under the terms of its agreements with such counterparties (e.g. ISDA master agreements and other trading agreements). Each fund of the Company may enter into efficient cash management arrangements for the benefit of a fund (such as investing cash collateral in money market funds or entering into repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements). In addition, the Wellington Multi-Sector Credit Fund may reuse collateral to cover short sales.

The Company and the AIFM, as the case may be (depending on the relevant obligation) will use all its efforts to ensure compliance with the obligations under EMIR. The AIFM has established an EMIR procedure laying out the processes to be applied by the AIFM in order to ensure the proper assumption of its oversight duties regarding EMIR compliance of the investment funds under its management.

Liquidity Management

In accordance with the AIFMD, the AIFM has adopted appropriate liquidity management tools and procedures to measure the liquidity risk of each Fund, so as to ensure that the liquidity profile of each Fund's investments are in line with its obligations and notably that it will be in a position to satisfy the Shareholders' redemption requests in accordance with the provisions of this Offering Memorandum and the Articles of Incorporation.

The AIFM performs stress tests, on a regular basis, simulating normal and exceptional circumstances in order to assist in evaluating and measuring the liquidity risk of each fund of the Company.

The AIFM applies the ESMA Guidelines on liquidity stress testing in UCITS and AIFs dated 16 July 2020 (ESMA34-39-897).

If deemed necessary, the AIFM may recommend to the Board of Directors to take the appropriate measures in order to ensure the liquidity of each fund of the Company and notably the imposition of deferred redemptions (as noted in sub-section **Redemption of Shares** above), a suspension of dealings (as noted in sub-section **Suspension of the Valuation of the Total Net Assets and of the Issue, Conversion and Redemption of Shares** above), and/or a dilution levy (as noted in sub-section **The NAV** above).

The AIFM shall ensure that the investment strategy, the liquidity profile and the redemption policy of the Fund are aligned.

The liquidity management policy will be reviewed at least annually and where needed will be updated by the AIFM.

Investments in Bank Loans

Certain funds of the Company may invest in bank loans, where specified in the relevant annexes below for each Fund. The risk management systems established by the AIFM in respect of the Company will comprise, where applicable, (i) procedures for the periodic monitoring and evaluation of the evolution of loan quality in order to determine, as necessary, the appropriate levels of impairment in value of loans, and (ii) procedures for the periodic monitoring of appropriate diversification regarding borrowers. As regards collateral and loan collection and recovery, the procedures and measures applied by the Company, the AIFM and/or the Investment Manager in their respective functions, will comprise, where applicable, (i) procedures to verify and ensure the existence, quality and valuation of collateral, if any, until the loan's maturity date, (ii) procedures regarding enforcement of collateral arrangements, where applicable, and loan collection/recovery, and (iii) procedures to mitigate maturity transformation.

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

The Alternative Investment Fund Manager (“AIFM”)

WELLINGTON LUXEMBOURG S.à r.l. is an alternative investment fund manager within the meaning of the AIFMD, registered and authorised by the CSSF to act as AIFM.

The AIFM has been appointed by the Company as its external alternative investment fund manager pursuant to the terms of an Alternative Investment Fund Management Agreement which took effect as from 28 November 2016.

In the context of its appointment, the AIFM is responsible for the portfolio management of the Company and exercising the risk management function in respect of the Company, as well as other additional functions exercised in the management of the Company or other activities related to the assets of the Company, as agreed from time to time with the Board of Directors. The AIFM has delegated portfolio management of the Company’s assets to the Investment Manager as described below.

In the fulfilment of its risk management function, the AIFM implements appropriate risk management systems in order to detect, measure, manage and follow in an adequate manner all risks relating to the Investment Policy of each Fund. As such, the AIFM shall ensure that the risk profile of each Fund is appropriate in light of the size, portfolio’s structure, strategies and investment objectives of such Fund.

The valuation function is performed by the AIFM itself in accordance with the AIFMD, applicable law, its Articles of Incorporation and the AIFM valuation procedures. The valuation function is functionally independent from the portfolio management function. The AIFM has adopted a remuneration policy and other measures to ensure that conflicts of interest are mitigated and to prevent undue influence upon its employees.

In the context of its activities, the AIFM must at all times:

- act honestly, with due skill, care and diligence and fairly in conducting its activities;
- act in the best interests of the Company or its Shareholders and the integrity of the market;
- have and employ effectively the resources and procedures that are necessary for the proper performance of its business activities;
- take all reasonable steps to avoid conflicts of interest and, when they cannot be avoided, to identify, manage and monitor and, where applicable, disclose those conflicts of interest in order to prevent them from adversely affecting the interests of the Company and its Shareholders and to ensure that the Company is treated fairly;
- comply with all regulatory requirements applicable to the conduct of its business activities so as to promote the best interests of the Company or its Shareholders and the integrity of the market;
- treat all Shareholders fairly.

The AIFM has adopted a conflicts of interest policy and shall ensure that any delegates appointed

by it also have a conflicts of interest policy in place. If the AIFM is notified by any delegate of any conflict of interest which has arisen, the AIFM will in turn notify the Board of Directors thereof.

The AIFM has adopted a best execution policy in order to obtain the best result possible when passing orders. Shareholders may obtain from the AIFM upon request the relevant information on that best execution policy.

The AIFM has adopted a voting rights strategy in respect of the Company's assets. A summary description of the policy as well as the details of the actions taken under such policy are available to the Shareholders upon request to the AIFM.

WELLINGTON LUXEMBOURG S.à r.l. has additional own funds of a sufficient amount to cover the potential liability risks arising out of professional negligence in its capacity as AIFM of the Company.

The Investment Manager

The AIFM has delegated portfolio management of the Company's assets to the Investment Manager.

An Investment Management Agreement with respect to the Fund has been entered into for an indefinite period of time between the AIFM and the Investment Manager with effect as from 28 November 2016. This Agreement, as may be amended from time to time, may be terminated by either party with three months' prior written notice.

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

Wellington Management Company LLP and its predecessor organisations have provided discretionary investment management services to investment companies since 1928, and to pension plans, endowment Companies and other investors since 1960. As of 31 December 2018, the Wellington Management group provided discretionary services for over USD1,003 billion in assets under management.

Under the terms of the Investment Management Agreement, the AIFM has delegated portfolio management with regard to the Funds to the Investment Manager. In the fulfilment of its portfolio management function, the Investment Manager implements, in collaboration with the Board of Directors and the AIFM, the Investment Objective, the Investment Policy and investment restrictions of the Funds and makes any recommendations it considers necessary in relation thereto. It takes investment decisions and manages the Funds' assets in a discretionary manner and with the goal of achieving the Investment Policies and Objectives of the Fund.

The Investment Manager has entered into Sub-Investment Management Agreements with Wellington Management International Ltd, Wellington Management Singapore Pte Ltd,

Wellington Management Hong Kong Ltd and Wellington Management Japan Pte Ltd (the “*Sub-Managers*”) in respect of the portfolio management of the Company’s assets. One or more of these Sub-Managers may provide portfolio management services to the Funds from time to time. Each of the Sub-Managers has been selected by the Investment Manager upon its proven expertise and/or strategies in a specific field of professional asset management and will manage the assets of the Company under the control and the responsibility of the Investment Manager. The fees of the Sub-Managers shall be paid by the Investment Manager.

Although the AIFMD does not currently require the Investment Manager to comply with the AIFMD rules on regulatory capital (including those relating to professional liability risks), the Investment Manager does maintain an extensive professional insurance program covering the firm and its global affiliates and subsidiaries. This program is designed reasonably to protect the firm against undue financial burdens from insurable events. The program covers, among other items, errors and omissions and employee dishonesty.

The Distributor

According to a Distribution Agreement with effect as from 1st December 2021, as amended from time to time concluded between the AIFM and Wellington Global Administrator, Ltd, the latter has been appointed the Company’s distributor (the “**Distributor**”).

The Distributor will receive the distribution co-ordination fee as described under “Charges and Expenses” below.

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

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

The Depositary

The Company has appointed State Street Bank International GmbH, acting through its Luxembourg Branch,, with the consent of the AIFM, as the depositary of all of the Company’s assets, which will be held either directly by the Depositary or through other financial institutions such as correspondent banks, subsidiaries or affiliates of the Depositary, clearing systems or securities settlement systems, pursuant to the terms and conditions of a depositary agreement entered into between them (“Depositary Agreement”). In carrying out its roles as depositary, the Depositary must act solely in the interests of the Shareholders.

State Street Bank International GmbH is a limited liability company organized under the laws of Germany, having its registered office at Brienner Str. 59, 80333 München, Germany and registered with the commercial register court, Munich under number HRB 42872. It is a credit institution supervised by the European Central Bank (ECB), the German Federal Financial Services Supervisory Authority (BaFin) and the German Central Bank. State Street Bank International

GmbH, Luxembourg Branch is authorized by the CSSF in Luxembourg to act as depositary and is specialized in depositary, fund administration, and related services. State Street Bank International GmbH, Luxembourg Branch is registered in the Luxembourg Commercial and Companies' Register (RCS) under number B 148 186. State Street Bank International GmbH is a member of the State Street group of companies having as their ultimate parent State Street Corporation, a US publicly listed company.

Depositary's functions

The Depositary shall assume its duties and responsibilities in accordance with the provisions of the 2007 Law and the AIFM Law.

The principal duties of the Depositary are as follows:

- a) safe-keeping of the assets of the Company that can be held in custody (including book entry securities) and record-keeping of assets that cannot be held in custody in which case the Depositary must verify their ownership;
- b) ensure that the Company's cash flows are properly monitored, and in particular ensure that all payments made by or on behalf of investors upon the subscription of Shares have been received and that all cash of the Company has been booked in cash accounts that the Depositary can monitor and reconcile;
- c) ensure that the sale, issue, repurchase, redemption and cancellation of Shares are carried out in accordance with applicable laws and the Articles of Incorporation;
- d) ensure that the value of the Shares is calculated in accordance with applicable laws, the Articles of Incorporation and the valuation procedures;
- e) carry out the instructions of the Company or of the AIFM, unless they conflict with applicable laws or the Articles of Incorporation;
- f) ensure that in transactions involving the Company's assets any consideration is remitted to the Company within the usual time limits;
- g) ensure that the Company's income is applied in accordance with applicable laws and the Articles of Incorporation.

Depositary's liability

In relation to the Depositary's safekeeping duties as referred to in paragraph (a) above, in respect of financial instruments that can be held in custody (as defined in article 1 (51) of the AIFM Law), the Depositary is liable to the Shareholders for any loss of such financial instruments held in custody by the Depositary or any delegate of the Depositary to whom safekeeping of those financial instruments has been delegated (a "Sub-Custodian"). The Depositary's liability shall not

be affected by any delegation of its safe-keeping functions under the Depositary Agreement within the context of article 19(11) of the AIFM Law.

In the case of such a loss of financial instrument held in custody, the Depositary must return a financial instrument 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 the AIFM Law.

Moreover, the Depositary may contractually discharge its liability for loss of financial instruments to a Sub-Custodian pursuant to article 19(11) and article 19(13) of the AIFM Law, provided that, where relevant, the conditions of article 19(14) of the AIFM Law are also met. Shareholders will be informed without delay in writing of any changes with respect to the Depositary's liability. The term "loss of financial instruments held in custody" shall be interpreted in accordance with the AIFMR and in particular article 100 of the AIFMR.

The Depositary will be liable to the Company and the Shareholders for all other losses suffered by them arising as a result of its own negligence or intentional failure to properly fulfil its obligations pursuant to the AIFM Law or the Depositary Agreement.

The Company has agreed to indemnify the Depositary from and against any and all liabilities, obligations, losses, damages, penalties, actions, judgments, suits, costs, expenses or disbursements of any kind or nature whatsoever (other than those resulting from the negligence, fraud, bad faith, wilful default or recklessness of the Depositary), which may be imposed on, incurred by or asserted against the Depositary in performing its obligations or duties under the Depositary Agreement.

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.

Delegation

The Depositary may only delegate its safekeeping functions but not its oversight functions in accordance with applicable laws and the provisions set out in the Depositary Agreement. Additionally, when delegating such functions, the Depositary shall comply with the due diligence and supervisory requirements of the AIFM Law relating to the selection and on-going monitoring of Sub-Custodians. The Depositary shall also ensure that identified conflicts of interest are managed and monitored.

The Depositary has delegated those safekeeping duties set out in article 21 (8) of the AIFMD to State Street Bank and Trust Company with registered office at One Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02111, USA, whom it has appointed as its global sub-custodian. State Street Bank

and Trust Company as global sub-custodian has appointed local sub-custodians within the State Street Global Custody Network.

In the event that the law of a particular jurisdiction requires that certain financial instruments be held in custody by a local entity and no local Sub-Custodian has, been identified by the Depository as being capable of fulfilling the delegation requirements of the AIFM Law, the Company/AIFM shall, prior to the Shareholders investing in those financial instruments, (i) ensure that the Shareholders are duly informed that the delegation is required due to legal constraint in that jurisdiction and (ii) set out for them the circumstances that, in the reasonable opinion of the Company/AIFM, justify such delegation. In the event that the delegation requirements of the AIFM Law are not capable of being fulfilled by a Sub-Custodian after the Shareholder has invested in the Company, the Company/AIFM shall also ensure that the Shareholders are informed of the legal constraints in the relevant law and of the circumstances that, in the reasonable opinion of the Company/AIFM, justify such delegation.

To the extent that a Sub-Custodian is permitted to sub-delegate its functions, it may do so only to the extent that its liability under the AIFM Law is not affected by such sub-delegation.

Conflicts of Interest

The Depository is part of an international group of companies and businesses that, in the ordinary course of their business, act simultaneously for a large number of clients, as well as for their own account, which may result in actual or potential conflicts. Conflicts of interest arise where the Depository or its affiliates engage in activities under the Depository Agreement or under separate contractual or other arrangements. Such activities may include:

- (i) providing nominee, administration, registrar and transfer agency, research, agent securities lending, investment management, financial advice and/or other advisory services to the Company;
- (ii) engaging in banking, sales and trading transactions including foreign exchange, derivative, principal lending, broking, market making or other financial transactions with the Company either as principal and in the interests of itself, or for other clients.

In connection with the above activities the Depository or its affiliates:

- (i) will seek to profit from such activities and are entitled to receive and retain any profits or compensation in any form and are not bound to disclose to, the Company, the nature or amount of any such profits or compensation including any fee, charge, commission, revenue share, spread, mark-up, mark-down, interest, rebate, discount, or other benefit received in connection with any such activities;
- (ii) may buy, sell, issue, deal with or hold, securities or other financial products or instruments as principal acting in its own interests, the interests of its affiliates or for its other clients;

- (iii) may trade in the same or opposite direction to the transactions undertaken, including based upon information in its possession that is not available to the Company;
- (iv) may provide the same or similar services to other clients including competitors of the Company;
- (v) may be granted creditors' rights by the Company which it may exercise.

The AIFM acting on behalf of the Company may use an affiliate of the Depositary to execute foreign exchange, spot or swap transactions for the account of the Company. In such instances the affiliate shall be acting in a principal capacity and not as a broker, agent or fiduciary of the Company. The affiliate will seek to profit from these transactions and is entitled to retain and not disclose any profit to the Company. The affiliate shall enter into such transactions on the terms and conditions agreed with the AIFM.

Where cash belonging to the Company is deposited with an affiliate being a bank, a potential conflict arises in relation to the interest (if any) which the affiliate may pay or charge to such account and the fees or other benefits which it may derive from holding such cash as banker and not as trustee.

The AIFM, the Investment Managers and/or their affiliates may also be a client or counterparty of the Depositary or its affiliates.

Potential conflicts that may arise in the Depositary's use of sub-custodians include four broad categories:

- (1) conflicts from sub-custodian selection and asset allocation among multiple sub-custodians influenced by (a) cost factors, including lowest fees charged, fee rebates or similar incentives and (b) broad two-way commercial relationships in which the Depositary may act based on the economic value of the broader relationship, in addition to objective evaluation criteria;
- (2) sub-custodians, both affiliated and non-affiliated, act for other clients and in their own proprietary interest, which might conflict with clients' interests;
- (3) sub-custodians, both affiliated and non-affiliated, have only indirect relationships with clients and look to the Depositary as its counterparty, which might create incentive for the Depositary to act in its self-interest, or other clients' interests to the detriment of clients; and
- (4) sub-custodians may have market-based creditors' rights against client assets that they have an interest in enforcing if not paid for securities transactions.

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

The Depositary has functionally and hierarchically separated the performance of its depositary tasks from its other potentially conflicting tasks. The system of internal controls, the different reporting lines, the allocation of tasks and the management reporting allow potential conflicts of

interest and the depository issues to be properly identified, managed and monitored. Additionally, in the context of the Depository's use of sub-custodians, the Depository imposes contractual restrictions to address some of the potential conflicts and maintains due diligence and oversight of sub-custodians to ensure a high level of client service by those agents. The Depository further provides frequent reporting on clients' activity and holdings, with the underlying functions subject to internal and external control audits. Finally, the Depository internally separates the performance of its custodial tasks from its proprietary activity and follows a standard of conduct that requires employees to act ethically, fairly and transparently with clients.

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

Termination

The Depository, the Company and the AIFM have agreed an initial term of three years beginning on 1 July 2019. The Depository, the Company or the AIFM may terminate the appointment during or after the initial term for material breach of the Depository agreement, as required by law or for persistent failures in service level standards. Following the initial term, either the Depository, the Company or the AIFM may terminate the appointment of the Depository at any time upon one hundred and eighty (180) days prior written notice. In the case of termination, the Company will appoint a new depository bank for the Company, with the consent of the AIFM. Termination is, however, subject to the condition that a new depository bank, who is required to be appointed in principle within two (2) months, assumes the responsibilities and functions of depository under Luxembourg law. As required by applicable law, the Depository is not permitted to retire unless and until a successor Depository has been appointed. In addition, the Depository's appointment will continue for such further period as may be necessary for the transfer of all assets of the Company to the new depository bank.

The Administration Agent and Registrar and Transfer Agent

The duties of central administration agent and paying agent have been entrusted to State Street Bank International GmbH, acting through its Luxembourg Branch by virtue of an administration agency and paying agency agreement ("Administration Agency and Paying Agency Agreement") including the calculation of the NAV per Share and assistance in preparation and filing of financial reports and other general functions as more fully described in the Administration Agency and Paying Agency Agreement referred to above.

The duties of registrar and transfer agent have been entrusted to State Street Bank International GmbH, acting through its Luxembourg Branch by virtue of a registrar and transfer agency agreement ("Registrar and Transfer Agency Agreement") including the keeping the register of the Company's Shareholders and assisting the Board of Directors in verifying that Investors qualify as eligible investors under the 2007 Law, and other general functions as more fully described in the Registrar and Transfer Agency Agreement referred to above.

The latest NAV of the Company together with the historical performance of the Company will be available to Shareholders upon request from the Registrar and Transfer Agent.

The Administration Agent and Paying Agent, the Registrar and Transfer Agent, the Company and the AIFM have agreed an initial term of three years beginning on 1 July 2019. During or after the initial term, the Administration Agency and Paying Agency Agreement and the Registrar and Transfer Agency Agreement may be terminated for material breach of the agreement, as required by law or for persistent failures in service level standards. The Administration Agency and Paying Agency Agreement and the Registrar and Transfer Agency Agreement may be terminated by either party at any time after the initial term upon one hundred and eighty (180) days prior written notice. In the case of termination, the AIFM, will appoint a new Administration Agent and Paying Agent and/or Registrar and Transfer Agent as the case may be for the Company, with the consent of the Company.

Share Class Currency Management Services

The AIFM has originally appointed State Street Bank Europe Limited (SSBE), to manage currency hedging for certain of the Fund's Hedged Share Classes. SSBE has been acting pursuant to an agreement entered into with the Company and the AIFM (the "**Original Agreement**") to carry out passive currency hedging transactions for certain of the Fund's Hedged Share Classes. In connection with the United Kingdom having ceased to be a member of the European Union and the rationalisation of the legal entity structure of which SSBE is a part, with effect from January 31st, 2020 (the "**Effective Date**"), SSBE novated all of its rights, obligations and liabilities under the Original Agreement to State Street Bank International GmbH (SSBG) pursuant to the Novation and Amendment Agreement entered into by the parties on 11 April 2019. SSBG is a limited company incorporated in Germany. The company was founded in 1970 and is based in Munich, Germany. State Street Bank International GmbH operates as a subsidiary of State Street Holdings Germany GmbH.

CHARGES AND EXPENSES

Administrative Fee

This section describes the Administrative Fee applicable to the Funds with the exception of the Wellington Global Total Return Fund (Feeder) and the Wellington Commodities (GBP Hedged Feeder) Fund for which the Administrative Fee is outlined in the corresponding annexes below for each Fund of this Offering Memorandum.

The AIFM shall be paid an administrative fee out of the assets of the Fund which are attributable to the relevant Class.

This administrative fee is calculated as a percentage of the daily net assets of that Class, accrued daily in the NAV of the relevant Class and paid quarterly in arrears. The administrative fee rate will vary across Classes reflecting the differing expenses of Classes but the maximum administrative fee that:

- shall not exceed 0.25% per annum for the Class S and T Shares and 0.40% per annum for the Class D, N, UD and UN Shares, for the Wellington Multi-Sector Credit Fund,
- shall not exceed 0.15% per annum for the Class S and T Shares, for the Wellington Global Multi-Asset Target Return Fund.

The purpose of the administrative fee is to provide a fixed rate of fees covering the expenses of the Fund which expenses might otherwise be subject to fluctuation over time. The administrative fee ensures that the Fund is protected from these fluctuations, which would not be the case if the Fund had chosen to pay such charges directly. Any increase in the maximum rate of the administrative fee shown above will only be implemented upon giving not less than 1 months' notice to affected Shareholders.

The administrative fees are fixed which means that the AIFM, or other Wellington Management affiliate elected by the AIFM will bear any costs and expenses incurred by the relevant Class in any period in excess of the administrative fee charged to the Class, but conversely will be entitled to retain any amount of the administrative fee paid to it which exceeds the actual operating expenses incurred by the relevant Class during any period. The AIFM in its discretion may choose to waive a portion of the administrative fee as the level of assets in the Fund increases; however, as the level of assets in a particular Fund decreases, the AIFM may withdraw any waiver of the administrative fee. The maximum administrative fee per Share Class is disclosed above accordingly.

Further the AIFM may instruct the Company to pay a portion of the administrative fee directly out of the assets of the Fund to any third party service providers. In such case the administrative fee due to the AIFM will be reduced by the same amount.

The administrative fee covers the following expenses, if applicable to the relevant Class:

- Depositary fees and reasonable out of pocket expenses;

- Administration Agent fees and reasonable out of pocket expenses;
- Transfer Agent fees and reasonable out of pocket expenses;
- AIFM fees relating to the provision, procuring, overseeing and/or monitoring of various services to the Company and the Fund by the AIFM and its affiliates, including, but not limited to, administrative, domiciliary, corporate, company secretarial, risk management, regulatory compliance and reporting services and fees incurred by affiliates of the AIFM and payable to third parties providing infrastructure and other support services;
- Fees in consideration of the services provided by the Distributor (and its affiliates) in establishing, servicing on an ongoing basis and administering relationships with financial intermediaries and distributors and the cost incurred, including the costs of performing diligence on financial intermediaries/distributors, the additional oversight of third parties service providers, and the provision of additional marketing support. For the avoidance of doubt, these fees do not include the distribution fees payable to financial intermediaries and/or other distributors described under the 'Distribution Fee' section of the relevant annexes below for each Fund;
- Reasonable out of pocket expenses of the Board of Directors;
- Fees of Managers of the AIFM who are not employed by affiliates of the AIFM as well as reasonable out of pocket expenses incurred in discharging their AIFM duties;
- Auditor's fees and reasonable out of pocket expenses;
- Professional costs (including, without limitation, the fees and disbursements of counsel, consultants, tax and other advisers or third party support services) that may be incurred by the AIFM, the Depositary, the correspondents or the Administration Agent while acting in the interest of the Shareholders;
- The cost of taking out and maintaining any insurance policy in relation to the Company, its directors, the AIFM and/or the Managers;
- The Luxembourg *taxe d'abonnement* being 0.01% per annum for all Classes of Shares;
- Any start-up costs associated with the creation of the Fund or class and the offer of its Shares;
- The costs associated with preparing and/or filing, translating, distributing, or maintaining any materials or documents of the Company, including, without limitation, the offering memorandum (as well as any amendments or supplements), KIDs, Fact sheets, websites, annual reports or other documents as may be required under its Articles or under the applicable laws or regulations as well as registration or private placement costs incurred for purposes of distributing Shares of the Company (including any paying agents', lawyers', auditors' and other experts' fee in connection with the foregoing, as well as any administrative charges or taxes incurred) and the costs associated with ratings and/or ranking of the Fund;
- Fees payable to third parties for unit class currency management services in relation to the execution of currency hedging transactions for Hedged Share Classes.

The following expenses are not covered by the administrative fee, are not subject to any maximum limit or cap and will be paid by the Company out of the assets of the Fund:

- Investment management fees;
- Distribution fees as described under the ‘Distribution Fee’ section of the relevant annexes below for each Fund;
- Performance fee (for the Wellington Global Total Return Fund (Feeder));
- All taxes (including, without limitation, all income and franchise taxes but excluding the Luxembourg *taxe d’abonnement*), levies, duties or similar charge which may be due on or with respect to the assets and the income of the Company;
- All costs (including brokerage fees) of purchasing or selling assets of the Company including but not limited to brokerage charges, subscription and redemption charges, anti-dilution levies, implicit transactions costs, costs associated with execution/trading or settlement platforms, costs associated with derivative use and any losses incurred in connection therewith are for the account of the Fund;
- The costs of borrowing including interest expenses;
- Any extraordinary expenses, such as litigation (for instance, fees connected with the filing of class action lawsuits), exceptional measures, particularly, legal, business or tax expert appraisals or legal proceedings undertaken to protect shareholders’ interests and all similar charges and expenses.

Such fees, duties and charges will be charged to the Class in respect of which they were incurred or, where an expense is not considered by the Board of Directors to be attributable to any one Class, the expense will be allocated by the Board of Directors with the approval of the Depositary, in such manner and on such basis as the Board of Directors in their discretion deem fair and equitable.

In relation to the functions performed for the Company, the AIFM is only authorised to give or receive a remuneration, commission or non-monetary benefit in accordance with the provisions of the AIFMD. Where, and to the extent permitted by the AIFMD, the AIFM gives or receives a remuneration, commission or non-monetary benefit from a third party or a person acting on behalf of a third party, the AIFM hereby undertakes to disclose the details at the request of any Shareholder. The AIFM is further allowed to pay or receive proper fees necessary for the provision of services such as, without limitation, settlement and exchange fees, legal fees, taxes etc. which by their nature are not incompatible with the AIFM’s obligation to act honestly, fairly and in the best interests of the Company or the Shareholders.

In addition to the foregoing, a Shareholder may be impacted by swing pricing mechanisms, as described above.

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

For additional details in relation to the applicable charges for each Fund, notably in relation to the Investment Management Fee, the Performance Fee (if applicable), and the Distribution Fee, please refer to the annexes below for each Fund.

TAXATION

The following sections do not purport to deal with all of the tax consequences applicable to the Funds or to all categories of investors, some of whom may be subject to special rules, and do not constitute tax advice. 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, residence, or domicile, and in the light of their particular circumstances.

The following statements on taxation are based on advice received by the Board of Directors regarding the law and practice in force at the date of this Offering Memorandum. There is no guarantee that tax laws and practices will not change, so that the following general discussion of tax matters is no longer accurate. As it is the case with any investment, there can be no guarantee that the tax position or proposed tax position prevailing at the time an investment is made in the Company will endure indefinitely.

Luxembourg Taxation

General considerations

The following is a summary of certain material Luxembourg tax consequences of purchasing, owning and disposing of the Shares of the Company. It does not purport to be a complete analysis of all possible tax situations that may be relevant to a decision to purchase, own or sell the Shares. It is included herein solely for preliminary information purposes. It is not intended to be, nor should it construed to be, legal or tax advice.

Prospective purchasers of the Shares should consult their own tax advisers on all applicable tax implications of them purchasing, holding, or selling the Shares, and receiving distributions in respect of Shares of the Company, based on their particular circumstances.

This summary does not allow any conclusions to be drawn with respect to issues not specifically addressed. The following description of Luxembourg tax law is based upon the Luxembourg law and regulations as in effect and as interpreted by the Luxembourg tax authorities on the date of this document and is subject to any amendments in law (or in interpretation) later introduced, whether or not on a retroactive basis.

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

Any reference in the present section to a tax, duty, levy impost or other charge or withholding of a similar nature refers to Luxembourg tax law and/or concepts only. Also, please note that a reference to Luxembourg income tax encompasses corporate income tax (*impôt sur le revenu des collectivités*), municipal business tax (*impôt commercial communal*), a solidarity surcharge (*contribution au fonds pour l'emploi*), as well as personal income tax (*impôt sur le revenu*) generally. Corporate Shareholders may further be subject to net wealth tax (*impôt sur la fortune*) as well as other duties, levies or taxes.

Corporate income tax, municipal business tax as well as the solidarity surcharge invariably apply to most corporate taxpayers resident of Luxembourg for tax purposes. Individual taxpayers are generally subject to personal income tax and to the solidarity surcharge. Under certain circumstances, where an individual taxpayer acts in the course of the management of a professional or business undertaking, municipal business tax may apply as well.

Under present Luxembourg law there are no Luxembourg ordinary income, capital gains, estate, net wealth or inheritance taxes payable by the Company or its Shareholders in respect of their Shares in the Company, except by Shareholders who are domiciled in, or residents of Luxembourg, or by Shareholders who have a permanent establishment or a permanent representative in the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg to which or whom the Shares are attributable or by Shareholders that are former Luxembourg residents. The Company, being subject to the Luxembourg law of 13 February 2007 on specialized investment funds as amended, is subject to the Luxembourg subscription tax ("*taxe d'abonnement*") at the rate of 0.01% (for all Classes of Shares) p.a., based and payable upon the NAV of the Company on the last day of each calendar quarter.

Under current Luxembourg tax law, there is no withholding tax on any distribution, redemption or payment made by the Company to the Shareholders under the Shares.

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

Anti-Tax Avoidance Directive 1 and Anti-Tax Avoidance Directive 2

The implementation of EU Directives 2016/1164 of 12 July 2016 and 2017/952 of 29 May 2017 ("**ATAD 1 and ATAD 2**") into Luxembourg law, i.e., Luxembourg Law n° 7318 adopted on 18 December 2018 and Luxembourg Law n°7466 adopted on 19 December 2019, and effective as from 1 January 2019 and 1 January 2020 respectively (with the exception of reverse hybrid entity rules of ATAD 2, which are in force since 1 January 2022), entailed the introduction of several anti-tax avoidance measures into Luxembourg law. These measures encompassed the introduction and amendments with regards to :

- controlled foreign company rules,
- exit tax rules,
- anti-hybrid rules,
- interest limitation rules, and
- the general anti-abuse rules.

The Company is not expected to be materially impacted by ATAD 1 and ATAD 2; however, external advice will be sought as required to document the position.

Value Added Tax

As per the Luxembourg VAT Authority's guidelines, the Company is considered in Luxembourg as a taxable person for VAT purposes without input VAT deduction rights. The Company's activity itself

is regarded as exempt from VAT in Luxembourg. According to current Luxembourg legislation, as an investment vehicle qualifying as an AIF, the Company benefits from a VAT exemption for the services received which qualify as fund management services.

Fund management services on which the above-mentioned VAT exemption applies not only include investment management functions but also fund administration, portfolio management, advisory services (subject to conditions) and risk management. Other services (not benefiting from a VAT exemption) supplied to the Company by suppliers established outside Luxembourg could trigger a VAT liability and require the Company to register for VAT in Luxembourg and to self-assess, where applicable, the Luxembourg VAT regarded as due in Luxembourg on taxable services.

No VAT liability in principle arises in Luxembourg in respect of any payments by the Company to its Shareholders to the extent such payments are linked to their subscription to the Company's Shares and thus do not constitute consideration received for any taxable services supplied.

Income derived from the Company's investments held in the Funds may be subject to taxation (including capital gains tax, withholding taxes and duties) in the countries in which such investments are made which may not always be recoverable.

EU Mandatory Disclosure Regime

The EU revised the Council Directive 2011/16/EU on administrative cooperation in the field of taxation, as amended by Council Directive (EU) 2018/822 of 25 May 2018 ("DAC6"), the result of which is that a Mandatory Disclosure Regime ("MDR") came into effect on 25 June 2018. The MDR requires taxpayers and intermediaries to report details of reportable cross-border arrangements to their home tax authorities. This information is automatically exchanged among the tax authorities of the EU Member States.

The Law of 25 March 2020 implementing DAC6 into Luxembourg legislation was published in the Official Journal number 192 of 26 March 2020 ("MDR Law"). The MDR Law is broadly aligned to the requirements of DAC6. The MDR Law imposes mandatory disclosure requirements for certain cross-border arrangements satisfying hallmarks specified in DAC6, as implemented into the MDR Law, and in certain instances where, in addition to satisfying the hallmarks, the main or expected benefit of the arrangement is a tax advantage.

As a result, an obligation for intermediaries (and in certain circumstances taxpayers) to notify and report certain tax structures has been introduced and has become effective as from 1 July 2020 onwards. For reportable arrangements that are made available for implementation, that are ready for implementation, or for which the first step of implementation is made on or after 1 January 2021, the standard 30-day period (for reporting by intermediaries or, if applicable, relevant taxpayers) and the standard 10-day period (for notifications by intermediaries with a reporting exemption, i.e., LPP) apply.

The MDR Law creates an obligation for persons referred to as “intermediaries” to make a return to the relevant EU tax authorities of information regarding certain cross-border arrangements with particular characteristics, referred to as “hallmarks”. A tax authority receiving such a report must automatically exchange that information with tax authorities in other EU Member States and the UK. In certain circumstances, instead of an intermediary, the obligation to report may pass to the relevant taxpayer of a reportable cross-border arrangement.

The transactions contemplated under this Prospectus may fall within the scope of the MDR Law/DAC6 and thus may qualify as reportable cross-border arrangements. If that were the case, any person that falls within the definition of an “intermediary” (this could include the Administrator, the AIFM, the Investment Manager, the legal and tax advisers of the Fund etc.) or, in certain circumstances, the relevant taxpayer of a reportable cross-border arrangement (this could include investor(s)) may have to report information in respect of the transactions to the relevant tax authorities. In addition, any taxpayer who is an individual and who is declared in a DAC6 report automatically becomes a chargeable person and would be required to provide additional details in their annual tax declaration. Please note that this may result in the reporting of certain investor information to the relevant tax authorities.

Case by case analysis under the MDR law/DAC6 is required to determine whether any entity in the fund structure should be considered as an intermediary that might have reporting obligations to the competent tax authorities (i.e., that would result in the transmission of customers’ data). There is no direct official guidance issued in Luxembourg in this regard; therefore, further developments, including guidance and market practice, should be carefully monitored.

Current and prospective investors should consult their own tax advisor regarding the requirements of the MDR Law/DAC6 with respect to their own situation.

United Kingdom Taxation

The Company

The Board of Directors intends that the Company should be managed and conducted in such a manner so that the Company does not become resident in the UK for UK taxation purposes. Provided that the Company is not trading in the UK through a fixed place of business or agent situated therein that constitutes a “permanent establishment” for UK taxation purposes and that all the trading transactions in the UK of the Fund (and the Master Fund where relevant) are carried out through a broker or investment manager acting as an agent of independent status in the ordinary course of its business, the Company will not be subject to UK corporation tax or the diverted profits tax on income or chargeable gains arising to it, other than certain UK source income. The Company will not be subject to UK diverted profits tax. The Board of Directors intends that the affairs of the Company are conducted so that these requirements are met, insofar as this is within the Board’s control. However, it cannot be guaranteed that the necessary conditions will at all times be satisfied.

The Company may be liable to transfer taxes on acquisitions of investments. Stamp Duty Reserve Tax ("SDRT") at a rate of 0.5% will be payable by the Company on the acquisition of stock, shares and certain loan capital issued by a company (a) incorporated in the UK or (b) not incorporated in the UK that are (i) kept on a register that is maintained in the UK, or (ii) paired with UK securities. Stamp duty may arise at 0.5% (rounded up to the nearest £5) on acquisitions of stock or marketable securities, including certain loan capital, issued by (a) UK-incorporated company or a (b) non-UK incorporated company where (i) the transfer relates to a matter or thing done or to be done in the UK or (ii) the transfer document is executed in the UK. Where stamp duty is paid, any SDRT which may have also arisen on the agreement to transfer is usually cancelled other than in the case of shares in UK unit trusts.

The stamp tax implications of any investment acquisitions may vary depending on the specific facts and circumstances.

The Shareholder

The UK Offshore Funds Regime

The Offshore Funds (Tax) Regulations 2009, as amended by the Offshore Funds (Tax) (Amendment) Regulations ("*Offshore Funds Regulations*") introduced a new regime for the taxation of investments in offshore funds (as defined in Part 8 of the Taxation (International and other Provisions) Act 2010 ("*TIOPA*")) which operates by reference to whether a fund opts into a reporting regime ("*reporting funds*") or not ("*non-reporting funds*"). In broad terms, a 'reporting fund' is an offshore fund that meets certain upfront and annual reporting requirements to H.M. Revenue & Customs and its Shareholders.

If an individual Shareholder who is resident in the UK for taxation purposes holds an interest in an offshore fund and that offshore fund is a "non-reporting fund" for all periods of account for which the Shareholder holds that interest, any gain accruing to the Shareholder upon the sale, redemption or other disposal of that interest (including a deemed disposal on death) will be taxed at the time of such sale, redemption or other disposal as income (an "*offshore income gains*") and not as a capital gain.

Alternatively, where an individual Shareholder who is resident in the UK holds an interest in an offshore fund that has been a reporting fund for all periods of account for which they hold an interest, any gain accruing upon sale or other disposal (however not including deemed disposal of death) of their holding would be subject to tax as a capital gain rather than income, with relief for any accumulated or reinvested profits which have already been subject to UK income tax on income. Shareholders in non-reporting funds would be subject to tax on income distributed by a non-reporting fund, but not on income retained but not distributed by a non-reporting fund.

A disposal of an offshore reporting and non-reporting fund is generally considered non-UK situs for UK resident taxpayers. In the case of Shareholders who are individuals domiciled outside the UK, the gain may be subject to the remittance basis in particular circumstances.

The Board of Directors have been advised that the Shareholdings in the Company will likely constitute interests in an offshore fund, as defined for the purposes of TIOPA, with each Class of Shares treated as a separate “offshore fund” for these purposes.

The Board of Directors has been advised that the Shares in the Fund will constitute interests in an offshore fund, as defined for the purposes of TIOPA, with each Fund treated as a separate “offshore fund” for these purposes.

The Board of Directors have been advised that the Shareholdings in the Company will likely constitute interests in an offshore fund, as defined for the purposes of TIOPA, with each Class of Shares treated as a separate “offshore fund” for these purposes.

Certain classes of shares have already applied for and obtained “reporting status”. The reporting status obtained from HMRC for the relevant classes of shares will remain in place permanently so long as the annual requirements are undertaken. A list of the classes of shares which currently have reporting status is available at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/offshore-funds-list-of-reporting-funds>.

The Board of Directors intends to manage the affairs of the Company so that these upfront and on-going duties are met and will continue to be met for the relevant classes of Shares for each reporting period (as defined for United Kingdom tax purposes) on a per-Share basis to all relevant Shareholders (as defined for these purposes). UK Shareholders who hold their interests at the end of the reporting period to which the reported income relates, will be subject to income tax or corporation tax on the higher of any cash distribution paid and the full reported amount. The reported income will be deemed to arise to UK Shareholders six months after the year end. The reporting fund status obtained from HMRC for the relevant classes of Shares will remain in place permanently provided the annual requirements are undertaken.

Investors should refer to their tax advisors in relation to the implications of the Company having obtained such status in respect of certain Classes of Shares.

Taxes on Income

Subject to their personal circumstances, Shareholders who are resident in the UK for UK taxation purposes will be liable to UK corporation tax (in the case of companies) or income tax (in the case of individuals) annually in respect of dividends or other distributions of an income nature made by the Company, whether or not such dividends or distributions are reinvested. The nature of the charge to tax and any entitlement to a tax credit in respect of such dividends or distributions will depend upon a number of factors which may include the composition of the relevant assets of the Company.

For individual Shareholders in the UK, dividend distributions will be subject to income tax.

A £2,000 annual tax- free dividend allowance is available to UK individuals for the tax year 2021-2022. Dividends received in excess of this threshold will be taxed, for the tax year 2021-2022 at 7.5% (basic rate taxpayers), 32.5% (higher rate taxpayers) and 38.1% per cent. (additional rate taxpayers).

The Company will not be required to withhold tax at source when paying a dividend.

Dividend distributions from an offshore fund made to corporate Shareholders resident in the UK are likely to fall within one of a number of exemptions from UK corporation tax. In addition, distributions to non - UK companies carrying on a trade in the UK through a permanent establishment in the UK should also fall within the exemption from UK corporation tax on dividends to the extent that the shares held by that company are used by, or held for, that permanent establishment.

Distributions from offshore funds are not generally considered UK source for UK resident taxpayers. In the case of Shareholders who are individuals domiciled outside the UK, distributions may be subject to the remittance basis in particular circumstances.

UK Corporation Tax – Loan Relationships

Shareholders within the charge to UK corporation tax should note that the regime for the taxation of most corporate debt contained in the UK Corporation Tax Act 2009 (the “*loan relationships regime*”) provides that, if at any time in an accounting period of such a person, that person holds an interest in an offshore fund within the meaning of the relevant provisions of the Offshore Fund Regulations and TIOPA, and there is a time in that period when that fund fails to satisfy the “qualifying investments” test, the interest held by such a person will be treated for that accounting period as if it were rights under a creditor relationship for the purposes of the loan relationships regime.

An offshore fund fails to satisfy the qualifying investments test at any time when more than 60% of its assets by market value (excluding cash awaiting investment) comprise “qualifying investments”. Qualifying investments include government and corporate debt securities, cash on deposit, certain derivative contracts and holdings in other collective investment schemes which at any time in the accounting period of the person holding the interest in the offshore fund do not themselves satisfy the qualifying investments test.

In the eventuality that the “qualifying investments test” is failed at any time during the life of the Company, the relevant Class of Shares in the Company will be treated for corporation tax purposes as within the loan relationships regime with the result that all returns on that Class of Shares in respect of such a corporate Shareholder’s accounting period (including gains, profits and losses) will be taxed or relieved as an income receipt or expense on a “fair value accounting” basis. Accordingly, in such eventuality, a corporate Shareholder who acquires Shares in the Company may, depending on its own circumstances, incur a charge to corporation tax on an unrealised increase in the value of its holding of Shares (and, likewise, obtain relief against corporation tax for an unrealised reduction in the value of its holding of Shares).

UK Income Tax – Distributions treated as interest

Where an offshore fund invests more than 60% of its assets in interest-bearing (or economically similar) assets that are qualifying investments as defined above, distributions will not be treated as dividends but as interest in the hands of the individual Shareholder. This means that the relevant tax rates will be those applying to interest.

As above the remittance basis may be available to individuals domiciled outside the UK.

Insurance Companies

Shareholders that are insurance companies within the charge to UK taxation holding their Shares in the Company for the purposes of their long-term business (other than their pensions business) should note that, on the basis that their holding of Shares is an interest in an offshore fund, and subject to the application of the loan relationship provisions described above, they will be deemed for the purposes of UK corporation tax on chargeable gains to dispose of and immediately reacquire their Shares at market value at the end of each accounting period by virtue of section 212 of the UK Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992 (“*TCGA 1992*”). Such Shareholders should seek their own professional advice as to the tax consequences of the deemed disposal.

Exempt Shareholders

Shareholders who are exempt from UK tax on capital gains and income from investments (such as registered pension schemes) should be exempt from UK tax on any income from, and any gains made on the disposal of their Shares.

Other UK Tax Matters

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

Corporate Shareholders resident in the UK for taxation purposes should note that “controlled foreign companies” legislation contained in Part 9A of TIOPA 2010 could apply to any UK resident company which is, either alone or together with persons connected or associated with it for taxation purposes, deemed to be interested in 25% or more of any chargeable profits of a non-UK resident company, where that non-UK resident company is controlled by residents of the UK and meets certain other criteria (broadly that it is resident in a low tax jurisdiction). “Control” is defined in Chapter 18, Part 9A of TIOPA 2010. A non-UK resident company is controlled by persons (whether companies, individuals or others) who are resident in the UK for taxation purposes or is controlled by two persons taken together, one of whom is resident in the UK for tax purposes and has at least 40% of the interests, rights and powers by which those persons control the non-UK resident company, and the other of whom has at least 40% and not more than 55% of such interests, rights

and powers. The effect of these provisions could be to render such Shareholders liable to UK corporation tax in respect of the income of the Company.

The attention of Shareholders (including individuals, companies and trusts) resident in the UK (and who are, if individuals, also ordinary resident or domiciled in UK) for taxation purposes is drawn to the provisions of section 3 of the TCGA 1992 (“section 3”). Section 3 could be material to any such Shareholder who has an interest in the Company as a “participator” for UK taxation purposes (which term includes a shareholder) at a time when any gain accrues to the Fund (such as on a disposal of any of their investments) which constitutes a chargeable gain or an offshore income gain if, at the same time, the Company is itself controlled in such a manner and by a sufficiently small number of persons as to render the Company a body corporate that would, were it to have been resident in the UK for taxation purposes, be a “close” company for those purposes. The provisions of section 3 could, if applied, result in a Shareholder with such an interest in the Fund being treated for the purposes of UK taxation of chargeable gains as if a proportionate part of any capital gain or offshore income gain accruing to the Fund had accrued to that person directly; that part being equal to the proportion of the gain that corresponds to that Shareholder’s proportionate interest in the Fund. No liability under section 3 could be incurred by such a Shareholder, however, in respect of a chargeable gain or an offshore income gain accruing to the Fund if the aggregate proportion of that gain that could be attributed under section 3 both to that person and to any persons connected with him for UK taxation purposes does not exceed one quarter of the gain. In the case of Shareholders who are individuals domiciled outside the UK, section 3 applies subject to the remittance basis in particular circumstances.

UK Stamp Duty

No UK Stamp Duty Reserve Tax, should be payable by Shareholders on the primary or secondary cash transfer or redemption of Shares in the Fund provided that the register of Shareholders is kept outside the UK and the Shares are not paired (i.e. sold as a single unit) with UK shares. UK stamp duty will not be payable on the transfer or redemption of the Shares provided the relevant instrument of transfer of the Shares is executed and retained outside of the UK and the relevant transfer does not relate to any matter or thing done or to be done in the UK. No UK stamp tax will be payable on the issue of any additional Shares. Stamp duty and/or SDRT may arise on an in specie contribution or distribution involving UK investments into or out of the Fund, respectively.

Inheritance tax

An individual Shareholder domiciled or deemed for United Kingdom tax purposes domiciled in the United Kingdom may be liable to United Kingdom Inheritance Tax on a gift of their Shares in the event of death or on making certain categories of lifetime transfer. For these purposes, a transfer of Shares at less than their full market value may be treated as a gift.

The above statements are only intended as a general summary of the current position under current UK tax law and practice of investors who are the absolute beneficial owners of Shares in the Company and their applicability will depend upon the particular circumstances of each investor. In particular, these statements may not apply to certain classes of investor (such as

financial institutions). The summary is not exhaustive and does not generally consider tax relief or exemptions. Any investor who is in any doubt as to their UK tax position is strongly recommended to contact their professional advisor.

Austrian Taxation

The following information is intended to give a general overview of the principles of Austrian taxation on income derived from investment funds for investors subject to unlimited tax liability in Austria based on the legal status.

The discussion is generic, and specific cases are not considered. As no tax advice on the taxation of individual investors is hereby given, it is recommended that investors seek advice from a tax advisor regarding the taxation of their respective holdings.

Investment funds are transparent according to Austrian tax law. This means that income from the Fund is not taxed at the Fund level but at investor level (tax transparency).

The Fund's income is generally taxable when it is distributed to the investors. Income, which is not distributed, is taxable as deemed distributed income ("DDI") once a year.

The Investment Fund Act 2011 provides for two tax categories for foreign investment funds:

- Investment funds which have a tax representative, who reports the tax categorisation of distributions and DDI to the Oesterreichische Kontrollbank ("OeKB") (reporting funds) and
- Investment funds, which do not have a tax representative, and which are therefore subject to the lump-sum taxation (black funds).

Shareholders: Private Investors

Taxation of the Fund's income

The Fund's taxable income consists of:

- the ordinary income (e.g., interest income, dividend income, other ordinary income minus the Fund's expenses) and
- the extraordinary income (e.g., realised capital gains from the sale of the Fund's assets and income from derivative instruments).

For private investors only 60% of the accumulated extraordinary income is taxable. In case of distributions 100% of the distributed extraordinary income is taxable.

Negative extraordinary income (realised capital losses after netting with realised capital gains) can be credited against ordinary income (dividends, interest and other income minus expenses). If

capital losses exceed the net investment income, the exceeding amount can be carried forward at the Share Class level. Further, negative net investment income can be offset against realised capital gains and carried forward if the negative net investment income exceeds the realised capital gains. In the following financial years, these carried forward amounts have to be offset, firstly against realised capital gains, and after that against the net investment income.

The applicable tax rate for private investors on the fund's income is generally 27.5%. In cases where the fund shares are held on Austrian deposit, the 27.5% tax on the DDI and the distributed income is withheld by the Austrian depository bank at the time the DDI is reported to OeKB (i.e., at any time up to 7 months after the Company's FYE). In case the fund shares are held on foreign deposit, the DDI and the distributed income have to be included in the private investor's personal income tax return.

Sale of Shares

Where private investors sell their Fund shares, the difference between the sales price and the purchase price is subject to 27.5% tax irrespective of the holding period. In order to avoid a double taxation of the DDI (e.g., annual taxation and taxation as part of the gain derived from the sale of the fund shares) the fund share's purchase price is increased annually by the taxed DDI. It should be noted that the sales (preliminary) charge must generally not be considered as incidental acquisition cost.

If the fund shares are held on Austrian deposit, the 27.5% tax on the capital gain shall be withheld by the Austrian depository bank. In cases where the fund shares are held on foreign deposit, the capital gain has to be included in the private investor's personal income tax return.

The capital gains taxation at 27.5% tax only applies to the sale of fund shares bought after 31 December 2010 (grandfathered shares). Capital gains from the sale of fund shares bought before 1 January 2011 are generally tax free. Consequently, for grandfathered shares there will be no roll-up at the end of the holding period.

Shareholders: Individuals Holding the Fund Shares as Business Property

If fund shares are held by individuals as business property (sole proprietors or partnerships), the tax rules as described above for private investors are generally applicable with the following exceptions:

- 100% of the accumulated extraordinary income is always taxable at 27.5% (regardless of whether it is distributed or accumulated).
- Individuals holding the fund shares as business property have to include the extraordinary income and the realised capital gains or losses from the sale of fund shares in their income tax return in any case. Any tax withheld on extraordinary income and on capital gains by the Austrian depository bank will be credited on the individual's income tax.
- The sales (preliminary) charge can be considered as an incidental acquisition cost and has to be included in the individual's income tax return.

Shareholders: Corporate Investors

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

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

In contrast with non-corporate investors, corporate investors may treat most dividend income as tax free (following and based on the corresponding per country reporting via OeKB, where creditable and refundable amounts of foreign WHT will also be shown).

Proof of Taxable Income

The tax categorisation of on DDI has to be calculated by an Austrian tax representative on an annual basis and reported to the OeKB within seven months after the fund's financial year-end.

The withholding tax on the DDI is deducted by the Austrian depository bank, as soon as the DDI is published by the OeKB. The tax figures are published on the OeKB's website (www.profitweb.at).

If an investment fund is not registered with the OeKB, the lump-sum taxation applies as at calendar year-end. In this case, 90% of the increase in the NAV over the calendar year, but at least 10% of the NAV at calendar year-end, is subject to taxation.

The correctness of this tax information may be affected by subsequent changes in the law or changes in the application of the law.

German Taxation

The statements regarding the following tax regulations are not to be considered exhaustive. They are not a complete analysis of all tax considerations relating to the holding of a Fund / Share Class. They do not constitute legal or tax advice. The comments are limited to certain aspects of current German tax law and practice and may not apply to certain types of investors.

According to the flat rate tax, introduced by the Corporate Tax Reform Act 2008 and which came into effect on 1 January 2009, all capital income within the meaning of § 20 German Income Tax Act ("ITA") of private German Shareholders will be subject to the flat rate tax independent of the

duration of holding periods which is levied at a rate of 25% as well as the solidarity surcharge of (5.5% thereof) and the church tax, if applicable.

On 1 January 2018 the new German Investment Tax Act (the “GITA”) - regime became effective. The new tax regime differs between investment funds and special-investment funds which are investment funds that have to fulfil certain requirements and are generally eligible for institutional and corporate investors only. For investment funds a new opaque tax regime applies whereas for special-investment funds the transparent tax regime applies. All Funds of the Company will be treated as investment funds in accordance with the GITA. The special-investment fund tax regime in accordance with the GITA will not apply.

Therefore, the following statements refer to the rules applicable to investment funds only. The new investment fund tax regime introduces taxation rules at the level of the Fund in addition to new rules regarding the taxation at the level of the Shareholder.

The Fund

From 1 January 2018 domestic and foreign investment funds will be subject to corporate income tax at fund level with respect to certain German source income. Primarily, German dividend income and German real estate income will be subject to German corporate income tax at fund level. In the case of German dividend income, the German tax will generally be withheld at source. For investment funds that applied for the fund status certificate a reduced tax rate of 15% (including 5.5% solidarity surcharge) will be applicable.

The Funds of the Company having exposure to German stocks will use commercially reasonable efforts to apply for the fund status certificate upon formation.

The Shareholder

To account for the systematic change of the investment fund taxation regime, the GITA stipulates a “fictitious” disposal of shares as of 31 December 2017 and a “fictitious” reacquisition of the same as of 1 January 2018. The capital gains will be determined and will be subject to the taxation rules in the old GITA in the version which was in force until 31 December 2017. The capital gains of the “fictitious” disposal of units as of 31 December 2017 will only be taxed when the Shareholder actually sells / redeems the units. All capital gains derived for the period 1 January 2018 until the actual disposal / redemption of the shares will be subject to the new taxation rules according to the GITA.

Capital gains of shares acquired before 1 January 2009 (“grandfathered shares”) derived from the “fictitious” disposal as of 31 December 2017 are tax exempt for private investors. Any capital gains derived from grandfathered Shares for the period from 1 January 2018 until their disposal / redemption are subject to tax for private investors provided the capital gains exceed a tax allowance in the amount of EUR 100.000,00 (one-off tax allowance). However, this capital gains will be subject to withholding tax even if the tax allowance is only partially utilised or not utilised at all. Therefore, the Shareholder needs to claim the tax allowance in the course of the tax

assessment. These rules are not applicable to business Shareholders who hold their shares as part of their business assets.

Under the rules of the GITA, Shareholders will generally be taxed on a cash flow basis (i.e. upon distribution and upon disposal or redemption of the shares). In addition, the Shareholder will be taxed based on the so-called pre lump-sum amount ("*Vorabpauschale*") on an annual basis provided the value of the Fund increased during the calendar year. The pre lump-sum amount applies once a year. The basis of the determination of the pre lump-sum amount is the so-called base income ("*Basisertrag*") which will be calculated based on 70% of the interest rate published by the German Ministry of Finance and the first redemption price of the respective calendar year. The base income is limited to the surplus of the difference between the first and the last redemption price of the respective calendar year plus distributions. The pre lump-sum amount is the amount by which the distributions of the Fund / Share Class in a calendar year fall short of the base income. The pre lump-sum amount may not be negative. The pre lump-sum amount is deemed to be received by the Shareholder on the first business day of the following calendar year. The sum of pre lump-sum amounts that was subject to tax at Shareholder level will reduce the capital gain derived from the disposal of the shares in the Fund / Share Class.

All taxable investment income (i.e. distribution, capital gains upon disposal or redemption and the pre-lump sum amount) qualifies as capital investment income in the sense of Sec. 20 para. 1 no. 3 ITA and will be subject to capital income withholding tax of 25% (plus solidarity surcharge and church tax, if applicable) for private investors. Generally, the tax is collected by way of a German withholding tax. In case the shares are not held in a German depository or in case the shares are held as part of business assets, German Shareholders are obliged to declare the investment income in their income tax returns. For business investors (i.e. shareholders falling either under the rules of the ITA or the German Corporate Income Tax Act) the personal tax rate applies.

Shareholders may benefit from a partial tax exemption according to Sec. 20 para. 1 – 3 of the GITA depending on the fund type according to the definition of the GITA (i.e. "equity funds", "mixed funds" or "real estate funds") and depending on the tax status of the Shareholder. The applicable fund type is linked to the investment strategy of the Fund and is generally stated in its terms and conditions. The following table shows the respective fund types including the necessary investment thresholds and the applicable partial tax exemption rate per investor type:

Fund types according to the GITA	Partial tax exemption rate	Partial tax exemption rate	Partial tax exemption rate
	Private Investors	Business Investors (ITA)	Business Investors (CITA)
Equity Funds more than 50% in equity participations acc. to Sec. 2 para. 8	30%	60%	80%
Mixed Funds at least 25% in equity participations acc. to Sec. 2 para. 8 GITA	15%	30%	60%
Real Estate Funds more than 50% in real estate acc. to Sec. 2 para. 9 GITA	60%	60%	60%
Real Estate Funds (foreign) more than 50% in foreign real estate acc. to Sec. 2 para. 9 GITA	80%	80%	80%
Other Funds	no partial tax exemption	no partial tax exemption	no partial tax exemption

The partial tax exemption applies on all investment income (i.e. distribution, capital gains upon disposal or redemption of the shares and the so-called pre lump-sum amount ("*Vorabpauschale*"). The percentage of the partial tax exemption depends on the fund type and the investor type.

When distributed in Germany, the classification of each Fund pursuant to the GITA is set out in the relevant annexes below for each Fund.

Tax Risk

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

For German tax purposes funds are classified either as equity, mixed or other funds based upon the investment strategy of the Fund and the categorisation of the investments as defined in the GITA.

Changes in the investment strategy of a Fund are not anticipated. However, such a change, as the result of a change in investment strategy, fund merger, or audit, could cause a breach of the equity thresholds as defined in the GITA which will impact the historic and future taxation of the Shareholder. A change in the fund status will also lead to fictitious sale of the shares and fictitious acquisition of the shares. However, the capital gain of the fictitious sale will only be taxed when the Shareholder actually sells / or redeems the units. The rules of the fictitious sale upon change of the fund status for German tax purposes allows for an allocation of the valid partial tax exemption rate for the respective holding period.

Italian Taxation

Income taxes

Income from non-Italian SICAVs, other than real estate funds, established in an EU/EEA country and managed by an AIFM subject to supervision under Directive 2011/61/EU, such as the Company, is subject to a different taxation depending on the categorisation of the shareholders. In particular, there are three relevant categories of shareholders:

- A) **Non-Business Investors:** Private investors and non-commercial entities (including foundations) holding the Fund Shares not in connection with a business activity.
- B) **Business Investors:** Individuals holding the Shares in connection with a business activity and corporate investors.
- C) **Exempt Institutional Investors:** Italian UCITS funds and AIFs, Real Estate funds and pension funds.

Shareholders: Non-Business Investors

The investment in the Shares may generate a taxable income in connection with the following events:

- a) Distributions: the taxable income is the amount of the distribution, up to the amount that is not characterized by the AIFM as capital repayment.
- b) Redemption of the Shares or liquidation of the Fund: the taxable income is determined as the the positive difference between the redemption value of the Shares and their average weighted subscription/purchase price.
- c) Sale of the Shares: the taxable income is the positive difference between the sale price of the Shares and their average weighted subscription/ purchase price.
- d) Transfer of the Shares to a different shareholder by inheritance, gift or any other event different from sale: the taxable income is the positive difference between the value of the Shares as at the date of the transfer and their average weighted subscription/ purchase price.
- e) Switch between sub-funds: the taxable income is the positive difference between the value of the Shares of the switched fund as at the date of the switch and their average weighted subscription/ purchase price.

The taxable income is subject to a final withholding tax (WHT) of 26% that is applied by the Italian paying agent appointed with the placing of the Shares or, in case of disposal of the Shares, by the financial intermediary in charge with the trading. In the absence of a paying agent, the WHT is applied by any Italian financial intermediary collecting the income on behalf of the shareholder. If no financial intermediary intervenes in the collection of the income, the shareholder must include the income in its own tax return and apply the 26% taxation.

If a non-Italian SICAV derives (directly or indirectly through the investment in other investment funds) income from the investment in certain eligible government bonds and equivalent securities, the portion of the income that is deemed to derive from such bonds is subject to the 26% WHT only

on 48.08% of the relevant amount. This results in a reduced source WHT rate of 12.50%. The Company uses reasonable efforts to provide the calculation of the percentage of eligible assets held for the purposes of the reduction in the rate of WHT.

Any negative difference arising from the redemption, disposal, transfer by gift/inheritance, or switch of the Shares or liquidation of the fund by reference to the average weighted subscription/purchase price of the Shares can be used to offset capital gains on other financial assets or carried forward for 4 years.

Shareholder: Business Investors

The same taxable events and rules for the determination of the taxable income described in relation to Non-Business Investors also apply to individuals holding the Shares in connection with a business activity and to corporate shareholders.

The taxable income arising from the Company must be included by these shareholders in the respective business taxable income subject to the statutory tax rates (up to 43% for individuals, 24% to 27.5% for corporate investors).

In the event that the paying agent appointed for placement of the Shares or any other Italian financial intermediary collecting the income from the fund applies the 26% WHT on the income from the Company, this WHT is levied as an advance payment on account of the final liability, i.e., the shareholder can deduct the WHT suffered at source from its overall income tax due on business income.

An exemption from the WHT is provided for insurance companies holding the Shares to back the actuarial reserves of a life insurance business.

Losses realized from the disposal or redemption of the Shares or liquidation of the Fund are included in the investor's taxable income and deducted accordingly.

Moreover, corporate investors must include in their business taxable income any gain/loss resulting from the year-end valuation of the Shares in compliance with the applicable accounting principles.

Shareholder: Exempt Institutional Investors

Any income from the investment in Shares is totally exempt from taxation in Italy at the level of Italian UCITS, AIF and Real Estate funds.

For Italian pension funds, income and losses arising from the investment in the Shares are exempt from the 26% WHT but must be included in the pension fund's yearly taxable base subject to a 20% taxation.

Inheritance and gift taxes

Shares in the Company are subject to the Italian Inheritance and Gift tax. However, an exemption from the Inheritance tax is provided if the Company invests in Government bonds issued by Italy or other EU/EEA countries or certain Supranational Entities.

In such a case an exemption from Inheritance tax applies in relation to the portion of the overall market value of the Shares corresponding to the aforesaid bonds as at the date of the death of the Shareholder. The Company uses reasonable efforts to provide the calculation of the percentage of eligible assets held for the purposes of the Inheritance tax exemption. The exemption does not apply to Gift tax.

Wealth tax

If the Shares are held under the custody, administration or management of an Italian financial intermediary, this intermediary has to apply the Italian tax (“Imposta di bollo”) on the value of the Shares as resulting from the periodical statements issued to the Shareholder or, in the absence of periodical statements, as at the end of the year. The tax is levied at the annual rate of 0.2%, capped at EUR 14,000 for investors other than individuals.

An exemption is provided for several categories of investors (e.g., banks, financial companies, insurance companies, investment and pension funds, investment fund managers).

If the Shares are held outside Italy and are not under the administration or management of an Italian financial intermediary, they are subject to the Italian wealth tax on foreign financial investments (“IVAFE”). This tax applies only to individuals and non-commercial entities, at the annual rate of 0.2%, capped at EUR 14,000 for non-commercial entities, on the value of the shares as of 31 December of each year (or at the end of the holding period if earlier).

The Shareholder has responsibility to levy the tax and report it in its tax return and should consult its tax advisor for further information.

Swiss Taxation

The following information gives a general overview of the principles of Swiss taxation on income derived from investment funds for investors subject to unlimited tax liability in Switzerland.

If a fund reports its Swiss taxable income and NAV to the Swiss Federal Tax Authority’s (“SFTA”) taxable values list (“**Kursliste**”, see below), it is these values that are determinant for Swiss tax purposes for a Swiss resident individual. If a fund does not report these amounts, the competent Cantonal tax authority may dispute the investor’s calculations or assess a deemed distribution determined at their discretion.

Swiss Income and Wealth Tax Considerations

Individual investors holding Shares as private assets

Swiss resident private investors who are not taxed on a lump-sum basis are liable to income tax on their worldwide income, including net investment income.

The general tax rules for such investors who hold Shares in investment funds for private investment purposes (e.g., private assets) and not qualifying as professional securities dealers (“gewerbsmässige Wertschriftenhändler”), and who are subject to unlimited Swiss tax liability, are described as follows.

In general, Swiss funds are taxed on a transparent basis (i.e., each investor is liable to tax on their proportionate share of the underlying income). Non-Swiss funds are generally also taxed on the same basis. The rules are different for distributing and accumulating funds, as determined by Swiss tax principles.

Taxation of distributing Shareclasses

Net investment income (including carry forward) distributed by an investment fund is considered as taxable income at the federal and cantonal/communal level (all Cantons). In case a fund exceptionally retains a small proportion (less than 30%) of the net investment income the retained income will be carried forward. In case the fund retains more than 30% of the net investment income determined according to the rules set out in the circular letter 25 of the Swiss Federal Tax Authority, it will lose its qualification as distributing fund and, as a consequence, distributed as well as retained net investment income may be taxable. Capital gains generated by the fund are tax exempt for the investors if the capital gains are distributed separately or split out separately as part of the fund’s Swiss Tax Reporting (further details in the following sections).

The market value of the investment in the fund, at the end of each fiscal year of the Shareholder, is subject to cantonal and communal tax on wealth.

Liquidation: Swiss private investors will be subject to taxation for their share of the liquidation proceeds received from the fund less the following items: (i) share in the capital of the fund and (ii) capital gains realised by the fund.

Taxation of accumulating Shareclasses

Accumulated income resulting from net investment income of the respective Share Classes is considered as taxable income with respect to direct federal tax and cantonal/communal taxes. Thus, retained net investment income of an ‘accumulation fund’ is taxable income for investors although it will not be distributed. Capital gains generated by the fund are tax exempt for investors.

The market value of the investment in the fund, at the end of each fiscal year of the Shareholder, is subject to cantonal and communal tax on wealth.

Liquidation: Swiss private investors will be subject to taxation for their share of the liquidation proceeds received from the fund less the following items: (i) share in the capital of the fund, (ii) capital gains realised by the fund and (iii) accumulated income that has already been subject to the Swiss income tax.

Sale and redemption of Shares

Capital gains on the sale of Shares held for private investment purposes are in principle not subject to direct federal tax and cantonal/communal taxes. Should the investment activities of a private investor be qualified as having a professional or commercial purpose (“gewerbsmässiger Wertschriftenhändler”), any capital gains and losses realised by the fund will be considered as part of ordinary taxable income.

Redemption of the Shares held for private investment purposes, is also not subject to direct federal tax or cantonal/communal income taxes.

Corporate investors and private investors holding Shares as business assets

Swiss resident corporate investors and individuals holding their Shares as business assets are liable to income taxes on all profits derived from the fund, including all distributions paid by the fund, either income or capital gain and all gains derived from the sale or redemption of the Shares of the fund according to their individual tax regime (direct federal tax, cantonal and communal taxes, church taxes to the extent applicable). Such investors would have to include their income and capital gains in their financial statements, taking into account Swiss accounting principles. The financial statements are the basis for the tax assessments of Swiss corporate investors.

Certain Swiss resident corporate investors such as charities and pension funds, are in general tax exempt with respect to direct federal and cantonal/communal tax.

Swiss Securities Transfer Tax

The issue of Shares in the fund is subject to 0.15% Swiss Securities Transfer Tax, calculated on the consideration for the Shares of the fund issued, provided a Swiss securities dealer according to Swiss stamp duty law is involved in an issuance as an intermediary. A Swiss securities dealer acting as an intermediary is liable to levy Swiss Securities Transfer Tax on every counterparty (without regard to the counterparty’s country of residence) that is neither a registered Swiss securities dealer nor an exempt party. The full rate of the Securities Transfer Tax is 0.30%, but this is reduced to 0.15% if one of the counterparties is an exempt party and eliminated entirely if both counterparties are exempt. Since the fund as the issuer of the Shares is an exempt counterparty, a Swiss securities dealer would levy Securities Transfer Tax at 0.15% unless the investor can show that it is also exempt. Where applicable the cost of the Securities Transfer Tax, 0.15% of the invested capital, is borne by the investor.

In the event of any subsequent purchase, sale, or transfer of Shares in the fund through a Swiss securities dealer, in general, a Security Transfer Tax of 0.30% will be levied (e.g., the full rate) in so far as neither the buyer or the seller is a registered Swiss securities dealer nor an exempt party.

Redemption of Shares in the fund is not subject to any Securities Transfer Tax as long as the Shares are cancelled. This also holds true if units of one Share Class are exchanged against units of other Share Classes. The redemption of one Share Class is treated as a liquidation of the fund shares whereas the subscription of the units of the other Share Classes is treated as an issuance of new shares, which triggers Security Transfer Tax.

Withholding Tax on fund distributions

A fund established outside of Switzerland should not be subject to Swiss withholding taxes provided that the units are not issued jointly with a Swiss party.

Swiss Fund Tax Reporting

For Swiss tax purposes, the amount of income and capital gains distributed and/or retained by the fund in each year, as well as the NAV of the fund for Swiss tax purposes, can be reported to the SFTA annually. Whilst Swiss-resident funds and non-Swiss funds marketed to Swiss retail investors are required to do such reporting, foreign funds that are not marketed to Swiss retail clients often choose to do so in order to ensure that their Swiss resident investors can benefit from the tax-free distribution of capital gains.

The SFTA publishes this information on the taxable values list ("**Kursliste**"), which amount is generally determinative for Federal, Cantonal and Communal income tax and Cantonal and Communal wealth tax purposes. The Company uses reasonable efforts to publish the taxable values annually on the Kursliste. Swiss resident private investors should therefore verify their taxable amounts against this list before submitting their tax return.

United States Taxation

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

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

Taxation of the Company

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, the Company expects to be treated as an association taxable as a corporation. The remainder of this discussion assumes that the Company will be so treated.

There are specific exemptions from US federal income tax for non-US persons (including entities and individuals) who restrict their activities in the US to trading in stocks, securities and commodities (including currencies) for their own account. These exemptions may apply regardless of whether the non-US person or their employees conduct such trading through a broker, commission agent, custodian or other agent in the US. These particular exemptions do not apply to a non-US person that is engaged in business activities in the US, other than trading in stocks, securities and commodities (including currencies) for its own account, or if the person is considered a dealer in stocks or securities.

The Company intends to conduct its affairs so that it will not be deemed to be engaged in a trade or business in the US and, therefore, none of its income (other than certain income from investments in US real property interests, if any) should be treated as “effectively connected” with a US trade or business carried on by the Company. However, in the event that the Company is deemed to be deriving income which is effectively connected with a US trade or business carried on by the Company, such income could be subject to US federal income tax at the graduated rates applicable to US persons, and the Company could also be subject to a branch profits tax on amounts deemed repatriated from the US based on a statutorily calculated dividend equivalent amount.

Certain categories of income (including dividend income and certain types of interest income) that are not effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business but that are derived from U.S. sources will be subject to U.S. withholding taxes. It is anticipated that under current United States tax law rules, substantially all of the United States source interest income to be earned by the Company will be exempt from United States withholding tax. Provided certain documentation requirements are satisfied, the Company will not be subject to any U.S. withholding tax on capital gains or proceeds arising from the sale or exchange of the Company’s securities, commodities or other assets that are not effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business of the Company (other than withholding on certain income and/or gains from investments in United States real property interest, if any).

Taxation of Non-U.S. Shareholders

The rules described in this section apply to any Shareholder of the Company who is a non-resident alien individual, a foreign corporation, a foreign partnership, or a foreign estate or trust (hereafter a “non-U.S. Shareholder”).

United States federal tax rules provide a specific exemption from US federal income tax to a non-US person (including entities and individuals) which restricts its activities in the US to trading in stocks and, securities for its own account, whether such trading is by the non-US person or its employees, or through a broker, commission agent, custodian or other agent in the US.

Non-U.S. Shareholders who are not engaged in a trade or business within the United States and, if individuals, do not have a “tax home” in the United States, generally will not be subject to any United States federal income, withholding, capital gains, estate or inheritance taxes with respect to the Shares owned by them or any dividends received by them on such Shares.

The above mentioned exemption does not apply to a non-US person that is engaged in business activities in the US, other than trading in stocks and for its own account, or if the person is considered a dealer in stocks or securities. The Company intends to conduct its affairs so that it will not be deemed to be engaged in a trade or business in the United States and, therefore, none of its income should be treated as “effectively connected” with a US trade or business carried on by the Company. However, in the event that the Company is deemed to be deriving income which is effectively connected with a US trade or business carried on by the Company, such income could be subject to US federal income tax at the graduated rates applicable to US persons, and the Company could also be subject to a branch profits tax on amounts deemed repatriated from the US based on a statutorily calculated dividend equivalent amount.

Taxation of U.S. Shareholders

Please note that the Company currently does not anticipate offering Shares either directly or indirectly to U.S. Shareholders, unless otherwise permitted by the Board of Directors in its sole discretion.

Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act Provisions (“FATCA”)

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

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

The Company may find itself subject to an Intergovernmental Agreement (“IGA”) that was entered into between the jurisdiction in which the Company is located and the US Internal Revenue Service,

that supersedes certain provisions under FATCA. If the Company is subject to an IGA, the Company will apply the appropriate documentation requirements under the terms of the IGA and will make reasonable efforts to assure that the Company complies with the terms of the applicable IGA.

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

Common Reporting Standard (CRS)

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development has developed a new global standard for the automatic exchange of financial information between tax authorities (the “CRS”). Luxembourg is a signatory jurisdiction to the CRS and intends to conduct its first exchange of information with tax authorities of other signatory jurisdictions in September 2017. Legislation to implement the CRS in Luxembourg was introduced in December 2015 (as part of the implementation of the Council Directive 2014/107/EU amending the Council Directive 2011/16/EU as regards mandatory automatic exchange of information in the field of taxation and approval of the multilateral competent authority agreement on automatic exchange of financial account information, signed on 29 October 2014). The requirements will impose obligations on the Company and Shareholders, as the Company will be required to conduct due diligence and obtain (among other things) confirmation of the tax residency, tax identification number and CRS classification of Shareholders in order to fulfil its own legal obligations from 1 January 2016. Further, the Shareholders will be required to permit the Issuer to share such information with the relevant taxing authority. A Shareholder that fails to comply with such documentation requests may be charged with any fines and penalties imposed on the AIFM attributable to such investor’s noncompliance under the CRS. The Fund may, in its sole discretion, redeem such Shareholder’s shares. While the Fund will make reasonable efforts to seek documentation from Shareholders to comply with these rules and to allocate any fines and penalties, it is possible that complying Shareholders in the Fund may be affected by the presence of such non-complying Shareholders. The Company will fully comply with CRS regulations.

Income Equalisation

The Company may determine on behalf of the Funds to use an accounting technique known as income equalisation to prevent distortion of current Shareholders’ earnings. This is accomplished by applying a portion of the proceeds from Shares issued and redeemed, equivalent on a per Share basis to the amount of undistributed net investment income on the date of the transaction. Apportioned amounts are credited or charged to undistributed income. As a result, distributions

of the Share Class will be protected from the potential distortions caused by issues or redemptions of Shares. Special rules may apply when a fund operates income equalisation and Shareholders should seek their own professional advice as to the tax consequences of investing in Shares of the Company.

Taxation of Investments Generally

The Company invests on exchanges, and in securities issued by entities which are virtually all domiciled in countries other than Luxembourg. Many of these foreign countries have laws that tax non-resident investors, such as the Company, on income arising from that country. While many of these countries have withholding or other mechanisms that clarify the application and payment of tax, in certain countries there can be uncertainty about how tax law is applied to income earned by the Company and as a result, uncertainty as to the amount, if any, that will ultimately be payable by the Company. While the Company monitors the tax posture from its investment activities, there remains a risk that any one, or several, foreign tax authorities will attempt to collect taxes on investment income earned by the Company, or under financial accounting standards, the Company may be required to accrue for such uncertain taxes. This could happen without any prior warning, possibly on a retrospective basis, and could result in a material loss to the Company's NAV per Share. The Wellington Multi-Sector Credit Fund and Wellington Responsible Values Multi-Sector Credit Fund will invest in bank loans. These give rise to complex tax issues in certain jurisdictions, including the U.S., where in certain circumstances these Funds may be treated as engaged in a U.S. trade or business and taxed accordingly on earnings/gains from U.S. bank loans.

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

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

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

The above statements are only intended as a general summary of the current position under current tax law and practice of Shareholders who are the absolute beneficial owners of Shares

who hold such shares as an investment and their applicability will depend upon the particular circumstances of each Shareholder. In particular, these statements may not apply to certain Classes of Shareholders (such as financial institutions). The summary is not exhaustive and does not generally consider tax relief or exemptions.

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

LIQUIDATION AND MERGER

1. Liquidation of the Company

The Company is incorporated for an unlimited period and liquidation shall normally be decided upon by an extraordinary general meeting of Shareholders. This meeting will be convened in compliance with Luxembourg law:

- If the net assets of the Company fall below two-thirds of the minimum capital as required by law (€1,250,000), the decision will be taken by a simple majority of the Shares represented at the meeting; and
- If the net assets of the Company fall below one-fourth of the minimum capital as required by law, the decision will be taken by the shareholders holding one-quarter of the Shares present at the meeting.

Should the Company be liquidated, such liquidation shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Law of 2007 which specifies the steps to be taken to enable Shareholders to participate in the liquidation distributions and in this connection provides for deposit in escrow at the *Caisse de Consignation* in Luxembourg of any such amounts which it has not been possible to distribute to the Shareholders at the close of liquidation. Amounts not claimed within the prescribed period are liable to be forfeited in accordance with the provisions of Luxembourg law. The net liquidation proceeds of the Fund shall be distributed to the Shareholders of each Class of the Fund in proportion to their respective holdings of such Class.

2. Termination and liquidation of Funds or Classes of Shares

2.1 In the event that, for any reason, the Board of Directors determines that (i) the NAV of any Fund or Class of Shares has decreased to, or has not reached, the minimum level for that Fund or Class of Shares to be managed and/or administered in an efficient manner, or (ii) changes in the legal, economic or political environment would justify such termination, or (iii) a product rationalisation or any other reason would justify such termination, the Board of Directors may decide to redeem all Shares of the relevant Fund or Class of Shares at the NAV per share (taking into account actual realisation prices of investments, realisation expenses and liquidation costs) for the Valuation Day in respect of which such decision shall be effective, and to terminate and liquidate such Fund or Class of Shares.

2.2 The Shareholders will be informed of the decision of the Board of Directors to terminate a Fund or Class of Shares by way of a notice and/or in any other way as required or permitted by applicable laws and regulations. The notice will indicate the reasons for and the process of the termination and liquidation.

2.3 Notwithstanding the powers conferred on the Board of Directors by the preceding paragraphs, the general meeting of shareholders of a Fund or Class of Shares may also decide on such

termination and liquidation and have the Company compulsorily redeem all Shares of the relevant Fund or Class of Shares at the NAV per share for the Valuation Day in respect of which such decision shall be effective. Such general meeting will decide by resolution taken with no quorum requirement and adopted by a simple majority of the votes validly cast.

2.4 Actual realisation prices of investments, realisation expenses and liquidation costs will be taken into account in calculating the NAV applicable to the compulsory redemption. Following the decision to liquidate a Fund, the Board of Directors will determine whether dealing in Shares may continue up to the date of liquidation and will inform Shareholders in the notice of liquidation. Shareholders in the Fund or Class of Shares concerned will be authorised to continue requesting the redemption or conversion of their Shares prior to the effective date of the compulsory redemption where the Board of Directors is satisfied that this will not jeopardise the fair treatment of the Shareholders.

2.5 Redemption proceeds which have not been claimed by the Shareholders upon the compulsory redemption will be deposited, in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, in escrow at the *Caisse de Consignation* on behalf of the persons entitled thereto. Proceeds not claimed within the statutory period will be forfeited in accordance with laws and regulations.

2.6 All redeemed Shares may be cancelled.

3. Merger, absorption and reorganisation

3.1 Under the same circumstances as provided for by Paragraph 2.1 above, the Board of Directors may decide to merge, in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, the Company or any Fund or Class of Shares of the Company (the "Merging Entity") with (i) another Fund or Class of Shares of the Company, or (ii) another Luxembourg specialised investment fund organised under the 2007 Law or fund or class of shares thereof, or (iii) another Luxembourg undertaking for collective investment organised under the law of 17 December 2010 concerning undertakings for collective investment, as amended, or fund or class of shares thereof, or (iv) another foreign undertaking for collective investment or fund or class of shares thereof (the "Receiving Entity"), by transferring the assets and liabilities from the Merging Entity to the Receiving Entity, or by allocating the assets of the Merging Entity to the assets of the Receiving Entity, or by any other method of merger, amalgamation or reorganisation, as may be applicable, and, following a split or consolidation, if necessary, and the payment to Shareholders of the amount corresponding to any fractional entitlement, by re-designating the Shares of the Merging Entity as shares of the Receiving Entity, or by any other method of reorganisation or exchange of shares, as may be applicable.

3.2 Such decision will be published to Shareholders of the Merging Entity in the same manner as described in Paragraph 2.2 above one month before it becomes effective (and, in addition, the publication will contain information in relation to the Receiving Entity), in order to enable Shareholders of the Merging Entity to request redemption of their Shares, free of charge, during such period. Exceptions may apply if the Receiving Entity is a Class of a Fund of the Company. Subject to applicable laws and regulations, Shareholders of the Merging Entity who have not requested redemption will be transferred to the Receiving Entity.

3.3 Such a merger does not require the prior consent of the Shareholders except where the Company is the Merging Entity entity which, thus, ceases to exist as a result of the merger; in such case, the general meeting of shareholders of the Company must decide on the merger and its effective date. Such general meeting will decide by resolution taken with no quorum requirement and adopted by a simple majority of the votes validly cast.

3.4 The Board of Directors may decide to proceed, in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, with the absorption by the Company or one or several Funds or Classes of Shares of (i) another Luxembourg specialised investment fund organised under the 2007 Law or fund or class of shares thereof, or (ii) another Luxembourg undertaking for collective investment organised under the law of 17 December 2010 concerning undertakings for collective investment, as amended, or fund or class of shares thereof, or (iii) another foreign undertaking for collective investment or fund or class of shares thereof (the "Absorbed Entity"). The exchange ratio between the relevant Shares of the Company and the shares or units of the Absorbed Entity will be calculated on the basis of the relevant NAV per share or unit as of the effective date of the absorption.

3.5 Notwithstanding the powers conferred on the Board of Directors by the preceding paragraphs, the general meeting of shareholders, as the case may be, of the Company, a Fund or Class of shares, may also decide on such merger or absorption and have the Company perform the necessary transfers, allocations, merger, amalgamation, absorption, re-designations and/or exchanges or other methods of reorganisation or exchange. There shall be no quorum requirements for such general meeting of shareholders which shall decide by resolution adopted by a simple majority of the votes validly cast.

3.6 Special approval and/or majority requirements may apply in compliance with applicable laws and regulations where the Merging Entity shall be merged into a foreign Receiving Entity, or into a Receiving Entity which is not of the corporate type (*fonds commun de placement* or foreign equivalent).

3.7 Under the same conditions and procedure as for a merger, the Board of Directors may decide to reorganise a Fund or Class of Shares by means of a division into two or more Funds or Classes of Shares.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The core service providers of the Company, including but not limited to the AIFM, the Investment Manager and their respective individual employees, are or may be involved in other investment and professional activities. These activities may include management of other funds and accounts, purchases and sales of securities, investment and management counselling, and brokerage services, and can from time to time include serving as directors, officers, advisers, or agents of other funds or other companies, including companies in which the Funds may invest. These activities may on occasion cause conflicts of interest with the management of the Fund, and each of the core service providers are to ensure that the performance of their respective duties will not be impaired by any such involvement. Further, the AIFM and/or the Investment Manager, and each of the core service providers take reasonable steps to identify, prevent, manage and monitor conflicts of interest and seek to prevent them from adversely impacting the Funds.

The AIFM, the Investment Manager and their affiliates and their respective individual employees may be involved in advising other investment funds and accounts that have similar or overlapping investment objectives to those of the Funds. The AIFM, the Investment Manager and their affiliates and their respective individual employees may cause these funds and accounts to invest in similar or the same securities as the Fund, but the AIFM or the Investment Manager may from time to time take actions with respect to investments that differ from those taken by the Funds with respect to the same securities due to cash flows, variability in subscriptions and redemptions, or for other reasons. Further, various personnel of the AIFM or the Investment Manager and its affiliates may have differing views on any given investment. As such, regardless of the similarities in strategy employed by the AIFM or the Investment Manager for two different clients, the AIFM or the Investment Manager may take opposite positions with respect to an investment for different accounts (e.g. buy securities on behalf of one account while taking a short position on behalf of another (in each case consistent with the investment objectives of the client, and the investment viewpoints of the relevant portfolio manager or managers)).

It is not always possible or consistent with the various investment objectives of the various accounts managed by the AIFM or the Investment Manager for the same investment positions to be taken or liquidated at the same time or at the same price. The AIFM or the Investment Manager may, however, aggregate orders when purchasing or selling the same securities for the Fund and other accounts advised by the AIFM or the Investment Manager or their affiliates. In any event, pursuant to the AIFM or the Investment Manager's respective allocation policies and procedures, allocations of purchases and sales will, to the extent possible, generally be made on a pro rata or an otherwise fair and equitable basis among all accounts managed by the AIFM, the Investment Manager and their affiliates. That said, it is not expected that the performance of the Funds will necessarily be identical or even substantially similar to the performance of any similarly managed account.

In selecting brokers or dealers for specific transactions, the AIFM or the Investment Manager use their best judgement to choose the broker or dealer most capable of providing the brokerage and execution services necessary to obtain best available price and most favourable execution. The AIFM or the Investment Manager will consider the full range of brokerage services applicable to a

particular transaction when making this judgement. When the AIFM or the Investment Manager determine that more than one broker or dealer can offer the brokerage and execution services needed to obtain best available price and most favourable execution, consideration may be given to selecting those brokers or dealers which also supply research services of assistance to the AIFM or the Investment Manager in fulfilling its investment management responsibilities to the Fund and to the AIFM or the Investment Manager's other clients.

The Investment Manager may assist the AIFM in the valuation of Company assets from time to time. There is a possible conflict of interest because the Investment Manager receives a fee which increases as the value of the Fund increases. The AIFM has established a valuation function and as part of its functions, it monitors such conflicts and their management.

Prospective investors and Shareholders should be aware that the AIFM, the Investment Managers and their affiliates may manage multiple accounts for clients that are also invested in Funds. These accounts often encompass a variety of different investment objectives and strategies. Entities within Wellington Management Group and personnel of the Investment Managers and their affiliates may also invest their own assets in or provide seed capital to the Funds. In relation to those investments, certain terms of investing in the Funds (e.g., the Minimum Initial Subscription) may be waived for the AIFM, the Investment Manager, their affiliates, their personnel and other Shareholders with investment management or other relationships with the AIFM or the Investment Manager and such investments may have different fee arrangements whereby fees are waived, reduced or otherwise not charged including where, for example, the client's account is charged fees outside the relevant Fund based on the aggregate assets and/or performance of that account, including its investment in the Funds. In addition, Wellington Management, the AIFM, the Investment Manager, their affiliates or their personnel may have access to information about the Funds that is not available to other Shareholders in the Funds, or may have access to information on a more timely basis than other Shareholders. In relation to Wellington Management's seed capital investment in a Fund, Wellington Management may utilise a variety of techniques to hedge investment risks, including strategies designed to hedge Wellington Management's exposure to a specific issuer, instrument or asset held in a Fund. As a result, a Fund's exposure to a specific issuer, instrument or asset may be greater than Wellington Management's exposure. The activity related to hedging seed capital investment risk is performed by a different team to the investment management team managing the Fund's portfolio. When providing seed capital to any of the Funds, either subscribing for such Shares where there are net redemptions or redeeming such Shares where there are net subscriptions in a Fund, Wellington Management may benefit to the extent the net subscriptions or redemptions for Shares in the Fund on that Dealing Day trigger a swing pricing adjustment as further described in this Offering Memorandum.

Further redemptions from the Funds at the initiative of the Investment Manager, the AIFM, their affiliates or their personnel may have an adverse impact on the Funds. The AIFM or the Investment Manager takes reasonable steps to seek to prevent uneven access to portfolio-related information from adversely impacting the portfolios of its clients (including the Funds).

The Funds may be subject to restrictions or limitations in its trading or investment under the Investment Manager's policies and procedures designed to comply with applicable law and its

obligations to its clients. The Investment Manager may seek to hedge or otherwise offset the market risk that arises from its investment in a Fund. The Investment Managers may also, in the course of their business, have potential conflicts of interest with the Funds in circumstances other than those referred to above.

The Investment Managers will, however, have regard in such events to their obligations under the Investment Management Agreements and, in particular, to their obligations to act in the best interests of the Fund and the Shareholders so far as practicable, having regard to their obligations to other clients when undertaking any investments where conflicts of interest may arise. In the event that a conflict of interest does arise the Board of Directors will endeavour to ensure that such conflicts are resolved fairly, investment opportunities are allocated fairly and any material information relating to a Fund is disclosed in a fair and equitable manner to all investors.

The Investment Manager has issued a document titled “Our Business and Practices”, which outlines significant policies and practices of the Investment Manager. This document also identifies additional potential conflicts of interest that are associated with the Investment Manager’s and its affiliates’ business, and explains the various approaches the Investment Manager and its affiliates respectively take to managing those conflicts.

The AIFM has developed appropriate policies and procedures in order to mitigate conflicts of interest while ensuring fair treatment between Shareholders and ensuring that the Company is treated in an equitable manner which are available upon request.

Shareholders should be aware that management of conflicts of interest can lead to a loss of investment opportunity or to the AIFM having to act differently than the way it would have acted in the absence of the conflicts of interest. This may have a negative impact on the performance of the Company.

FAIR AND EQUITABLE TREATMENT OF SHAREHOLDERS

The AIFM shall ensure that its decision-making procedures and its own organisational structure ensure the fair treatment of Shareholders. In addition, the AIFM shall ensure on an on-going basis that all Shareholders shall be treated fairly and equitably, and no right shall be granted to any Shareholder that is inconsistent with this principle. Shareholders may, however, be treated differently in areas where this does not conflict with the above principle (e.g. with respect to requests for customised reporting and fee arrangements); please also refer to the section “Charges and Expenses” in this respect. Any preferential treatment accorded by the Board of Directors, or the AIFM with respect to the Company, to a Shareholder will not result in an overall material disadvantage to other Shareholders.

INFORMATION TO SHAREHOLDERS

The annual audited report prepared in accordance with the AIFMD and Lux GAAP will be published and will be sent to Shareholders and made available to Shareholders at the registered office of the Company and Registrar and Transfer Agent within six months of the close of the financial year. The annual report shall include reports on the Company in general and on the Fund.

The annual report will contain:

1. audited financial statements of the Company as well as individual information on each Fund. The audited financial statements include a balance sheet, profit and loss account and the auditor's report;
2. a detailed report of the Company's activity and the management of its assets;
3. any material changes to the information required to be disclosed under the AIFM Law during the accounting year to which the annual report refers; and
4. information regarding the remuneration paid by the AIFM to its employees.

The following information will be disclosed to Shareholders periodically by a separate mailing or in the annual report:

1. the percentage of the Funds' assets that are subject to special arrangements arising from their illiquid nature;
2. any new arrangements for managing the liquidity of the Funds;
3. the current risk profile of the Funds and the risk management systems employed by the AIFM to manage those risks; and
 - a. any changes to the maximum level of leverage that the AIFM may employ on behalf of the Company;
 - b. any changes to any right of reuse of collateral or any guarantee granted under the leveraging arrangement; or
 - c. the total amount of leverage employed by the Funds.

The Company's fiscal year starts on 1 October and ends on the last day of September each year.

Separate accounts are drawn up for each Fund if the Company offers multiple Funds. Following conversion into the Company's base currency, the total of the Funds represents the Company's assets.

Other information on the Company as well as on the NAV, and the issue, conversion and redemption prices of the Company's Shares, may be obtained on any Luxembourg bank working day at the registered office of the Company and of the Registrar and Transfer Agent. Further, information on the latest price of Shares can be found at the website set forth in the Fact Sheets, and historical performance of the Fund will be made available in the Fact Sheets. Notwithstanding the foregoing, for the Wellington Global Multi-Asset Target Return Fund and Wellington Global Multi-Asset Target II Fund, further information on the latest month end price of Shares and

historical performance of the Fund will be made available in the Fact Sheets. The Fact Sheets will be made available to all Shareholders before they invest in the Fund, and from time to time after an investment is made, through Client Portal and/or by email.

Any information relating to a suspension of the calculation of the NAV as well as of the issue, conversion and redemption of Shares shall be sent to Shareholders via email. Any other notice or document shall be sent to Shareholders via email, or by means of publication on www.wellingtonfunds.com, to the extent permitted by applicable law. In addition, the Board of Directors may decide to inform Shareholders by any other means.

Information about the Company and its Funds is provided to Shareholders listed on the Company's register. Those who have a beneficial ownership in Shares but who are not listed on the Share register (e.g. those investors purchasing Shares through a nominee) may not receive all information disseminated to registered Shareholders.

The information required to be disclosed to Shareholders pursuant to article 21 of the AIFM Law is included in this Offering Memorandum.

The annual general meeting of Shareholders will be held within six (6) months of the end of each financial year in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg or, if any such day is not a Business Day, the annual general meeting will be held on the next following Business Day at the registered office of the Company or at such other place in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg as may be specified in the convening notice of such meeting. Notices of all general meetings may be made through announcements filed with the Luxembourg Trade and Companies' Register and published at least fifteen (15) days before the meeting on the *Recueil électronique des sociétés et associations* and in a Luxembourg newspaper and sent to the holders of registered Shares by post at least eight (8) days before the meeting at their addresses shown on the register of Shareholders. Alternatively, the convening notice may be exclusively made by registered mail or, if the addressees have individually accepted to receive the convening notices by: (i) email, to an email address supplied by the Shareholder to the Company, or (ii) another means of communication ensuring access to information, by such means of communication. Such notices will include the agenda and will specify the time and place of the meeting and the conditions of admission. They also will refer to the rules of quorum and majorities required by Luxembourg law and laid down in Articles 450-1 and 450-3 of the Luxembourg law of 10 August 1915 on commercial companies (as amended) and in the Articles of Incorporation of the Company.

Each whole Share confers the right to one vote. The Board of Directors may suspend the voting rights of any Shareholder in breach of his obligations as described in this Offering Memorandum, the Account Opening Agreement or the Articles of Incorporation. The vote on the payment of a dividend (if any) on any Class requires a separate majority vote from the meeting of shareholders of the Fund or the Class concerned. Any change in the Articles of Incorporation effecting the rights of a Class must be approved by a resolution of both the general meeting of the Company and the Shareholders of the Class concerned.

Shareholders holding together at least ten percent (10%) of the share capital or the voting rights may submit questions in writing to the Board of Directors relating to transactions in connection with the management of the Company.

Information regarding the percentage of the Fund's assets subject to special arrangements arising from their illiquid nature and the leverage employed by the Fund will be disclosed periodically to Shareholders in the Fact Sheets (which are distributed to investors from time to time as set forth herein).

Information regarding any material changes to liquidity management systems and procedures, the activation of any liquidity management mechanisms, changes to the maximum level of leverage which may be employed by the Fund, rights granted to reuse collateral, and guarantees granted under leveraging arrangements will be disclosed without undue delay to Shareholders via Client Portal, and/or by email to Shareholders at the email address inscribed in the register of Shareholders.

Information regarding the risk profile of the Fund, the Company's risk management systems, the measures used to assess the Fund's sensitivity to relevant risks, risk limits exceeded and/or likely to be exceeded and measures taken to remedy such situations will be disclosed periodically (e.g. at the same time as the annual audited report).

APPLICABLE LAW AND JURISDICTION; GOVERNING LANGUAGE

The Articles of Incorporation are governed by the laws of the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg. Any dispute arising between the Shareholders, the AIFM and the Depositary will be submitted to the jurisdiction of the Tribunal d'Arrondissement. English shall be the governing language of this Offering Memorandum and of the Articles of Incorporation.

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE FOR INSPECTION

The following documents are available for inspection at the registered office of the Company and the Registrar and Transfer Agent:

1. the Articles of Incorporation;
2. the following agreements:
 - the Alternative Investment Fund Management Agreement between the Company and the AIFM;
 - the Investment Management Agreement between the AIFM and the Investment Manager;
 - the Distribution Agreement between the AIFM and Wellington Global Administrator, Ltd as Distributor;
 - the Depositary Agreement between the Company, the AIFM and State Street Bank International GmbH, Luxembourg Branch, as Depositary;
 - the Administration Agency and Paying Agency Agreement between the Company, the AIFM and State Street Bank International GmbH, Luxembourg Branch, as Administration Agent and Paying Agent; and
 - the Registrar and Transfer Agency Agreement between the Company, the AIFM and State Street Bank International GmbH, Luxembourg Branch, as Registrar and Transfer Agent.

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

PART B: SPECIFIC COMPANY INFORMATION

ANNEX 1: WELLINGTON GLOBAL TOTAL RETURN FUND (FEEDER)

The Fund is subject to the disclosure requirements of Article 8 of the SFDR

1. Summary of Offering

The following is a summary of the more detailed information contained elsewhere in this Offering Memorandum and is qualified in its entirety by reference to such information.

The Company	Wellington Management Funds (Luxembourg) II SICAV (the " <i>Company</i> ") is an open-ended investment fund organised under the Luxembourg law of 13 February 2007 on specialised investment funds, as amended from time to time (the " <i>2007 Law</i> ") and qualifies as an alternative investment fund (the " <i>AIF</i> ") pursuant to the law of 12 July 2013 on alternative investment fund managers (the " <i>AIFM Law</i> ") and the Directive (2011/61/EU) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2011 on Alternative Investment Fund Managers and amending Directives 2003/41/EC and 2009/65/EC and Regulations (EC) No 1060/2009 and (EU) No 1905/2010 (the " <i>AIFMD</i> "). The Company is an investment company with variable capital (<i>société d'investissement à capital variable</i>) of the umbrella type and was incorporated in Luxembourg on 23 March 2007 for an unlimited period. The Wellington Global Total Return Fund (Feeder) (the " <i>Fund</i> ") will invest substantially all its assets through a "master-feeder" structure in the Wellington Global Total Return Fund of Wellington Management Funds (Luxembourg) II (the " <i>Master Fund</i> "), an open-ended unincorporated mutual fund organised in Luxembourg under the 2007 Law.
Investment Objective	The investment objective of the Fund is to seek returns above a cash benchmark over the medium to long term.
Alternative Investment Fund Manager or AIFM	Wellington Luxembourg S.à r.l., a <i>société à responsabilité limitée</i> organised in 1991 under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, serves as alternative investment fund manager to the Fund.
Investment Manager	Wellington Management Company LLP, a limited liability partnership organised in 2014 under the laws of the State of Delaware, U.S.A., serves as investment manager to the Fund. The same arrangement applies to the Master Fund.

The Offering	<p>The Company offers Class S Shares, Class D Shares, Class N Shares and Class T Shares of the Fund (each a “<i>Class</i>” and together the “<i>Classes</i>”). The Company offers Shares of the Fund in the following denomination currencies: US Dollar (USD), Great Britain Pound (GBP), and Canadian Dollar (CAD), Swiss Franc (CHF), Euro (EUR), Norwegian Kronor (NOK), Japanese Yen (JPY), Singapore Dollar (SGD), Swedish Kronor (SEK), New Zealand Dollar (NZD), Australian Dollar (AUD) and Hong Kong Dollar (HKD) (each a “<i>Dealing Currency</i>” and together the “<i>Dealing Currencies</i>”). Share Classes may be offered as hedged (the “<i>Hedged Share Class</i>”) or unhedged. In addition, the Fund offers certain Share Classes that are eligible for distributions as determined by the Board of Directors (the “<i>Distributing Share Classes</i>”); all other Share Classes accumulate income and make no current distributions (the “<i>Accumulating Share Classes</i>”).</p>
Base Currency	US Dollar.
Business Day	<p>The Fund will operate on any day that US Federal banks and the New York Stock Exchange are open for business except for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Easter Monday b) 1st May c) the weekday prior to and following Christmas Day as observed by the New York Stock Exchange d) such other days as the AIFM may from time to time determine.
Valuation Day	The Fund will be valued as of the close of business on the relevant Business Day.
Dealing / Non-Dealing Day	<p>Dealing Day means a Business Day, when the Fund will publish a valuation and Shares will normally be issued or redeemed by the Fund.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, the AIFM may decide that some Business Days will be Non-Dealing Days for the Fund as a result of prevailing market conditions or other relevant factors applicable to a portion of the Fund’s assets, including public holidays, market/stock exchange closures or trading restrictions.</p> <p>A list of the Non-Dealing Days (the “Holiday Calendar”) is set out in the Investor Notices and Policies section at www.wellington.com. Please note that the Holiday Calendar will be kept up to date and may change from time to time..</p>

In the event that an unexpected Non-Dealing Day is called for the Fund in the circumstances described above (including any period immediately preceding or following any such event, as necessary from an operational perspective), the Holiday Calendar will be updated as soon as reasonably practicable on an ad-hoc basis and specific communications will be made in advance, where possible, to affected Shareholders via email.

Dealing Deadlines	Subscription, redemption or conversion orders must be received by 3.00 p.m. Luxembourg time on the relevant Dealing Day (the “ <i>Dealing Deadline</i> ”). All transaction requests will be executed at the NAV (subject to adjustments discussed below) of the relevant Share Class calculated on the Dealing Day, provided that the transaction request is received in good order.
Payment Deadlines	Payment is due no later than the second Business Day (T+2) following the Dealing Day on which the Shares were purchased or such other time as will be established by the Board of Directors from time to time (the “ <i>Payment Deadline</i> ”). For payment of redemption proceeds it means a date usually within two Business Days (T+2) of the processing of the redemption request.
EU Taxonomy	means Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (Taxonomy) on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment.
PAI	means the Principal Adverse Impacts listed in Annex I Table I of the Level II SFDR Regulatory Technical Standards
NAV	means in respect of the assets of a Fund or Share Class, the amount determined in accordance with the provisions set out in the section entitled the NAV.
Sustainability Factors	means environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti - corruption and anti - bribery matters.
Risk Factors	Investment in the Fund involves a certain degree of risk. See the Risk Factors section of this Offering Memorandum and the attached Master Fund Offering Memorandum for a summary of certain risks that should be evaluated before making an investment in the Fund.
Investment Management Fee	Class S, Class D and Class N Shares are subject to an annual Investment Management Fee equal to 0.30% of the Fund’s net assets.

Performance Fee	Class S, Class D and Class N Shares are subject to a Performance Fee equal to 20% of the Fund's annual performance in excess of the ICE Bank of America 3-Month T-Bill Index.
Distribution Fee	Class D Shares are subject to a Distribution Fee at an annual rate of 0.50% of Class D net assets.
Information to Shareholders	The annual audited report will be available to Shareholders at the registered office of the Company and of the Registrar and Transfer Agent within six months of the close of the financial year. Other information on the Company as well as on the NAV, and the issue, conversion and redemption prices of the Company's Shares, may be obtained on any Luxembourg bank working day at the registered office of the Company, the AIFM and of the Registrar and Transfer Agent. Further, information on the latest price of Shares can be found at the website set forth in the Fund-specific informational documents which are regularly updated (the " <i>Fact Sheets</i> "), and historical performance of the Fund will also be made available in these Fact Sheets. The Fact Sheets will be made available to all Shareholders before they invest in the Fund, and from time to time after an investment is made, through the Investment Manager's reporting website Client Portal (the " <i>Client Portal</i> ") and/or by email. Please also refer to the section "Information to Shareholders" of this Offering Memorandum.

Information about the Company and its Funds is provided to Shareholders listed on the Company's register.

2. Investment Objective and Policies

The Fund will invest substantially all its assets through a "master-feeder" fund structure in the Wellington Global Total Return Fund of Wellington Management Funds (Luxembourg) II (*Master Fund*), an open-ended unincorporated mutual fund organised in Luxembourg under the 2007 Law. The offering memorandum relating to the Master Fund (*Master Fund Offering Memorandum*) is attached hereto as Appendix A and should be reviewed carefully along with this Offering Memorandum.

The investment objective of the Fund is to seek absolute returns above a cash benchmark over the medium to long term. The Fund will seek to achieve the objective through direct investments of up to 100% of its assets in the Master Fund. The Master Fund will be managed in compliance with the principle of risk diversification. The investment objectives and policies of the Master Fund and the Master Fund's approach to i) Sustainability Risks, ii) integration of ESG characteristics, iii) consideration of the PAI listed in Annex I table I of the Level II SFDR Regulatory Technical Standards and iv) Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (Taxonomy) on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment are described in detail in the Master Fund Offering Memorandum attached to this Offering Memorandum as Appendix A.

The ICE Bank of America 3-Month T-Bill Index will serve as the cash benchmark. The Index consists of short-term U.S. Government securities with a remaining term to final maturity of less than three months.

The Fund must comply with rules and restrictions applicable to Luxembourg specialised investment funds including Circular CSSF 07/309 on risk-spreading in the context of specialised investment funds. As such, the Fund may not in principle invest more than 30% of its assets or of its commitments to subscribe in securities of the same kind issued by the same issuer (this restriction does not apply to (i) investments in securities issued or guaranteed by a member state of the OECD, or by its local authorities or by supranational institutions and bodies of a European, regional or worldwide nature, (ii) investments in target funds which are subject to risk diversification requirements at least similar to those provided for in relation to the Fund). For the application of this restriction, each sub-fund of a target fund with an umbrella structure is to be considered as a separate issuer, provided that sub-fund commitments to third parties are segregated. Further, short sales may not in principle have as a result that the Fund holds a short position in securities of the same kind issued by the same issuer which represent more than 30% of its assets. Finally, when using derivative instruments, the Fund must ensure risk diversification comparable to the above by means of an appropriate diversification of the underlying assets. For this purpose, the counterparty risk in relation to OTC derivatives must be limited according to the quality and the qualification of the counterparty.

Pre-contractual disclosure information relating to the environmental, social and governance ("ESG") characteristics, or objectives of the Fund is provided at the end of this Annex 1 in accordance with the SFDR.

Changes to Investment Objectives and Investment policies

The Investment Objective and Investment Policy of the Fund are determined by the Board of Directors, in consultation with the AIFM and/or the Investment Manager, and are disclosed in this Offering Memorandum. The Board of Directors must approve any changes to this Offering Memorandum, including any changes to the Investment Objective, Investment Policy and Investment Restrictions as set out in this Offering Memorandum. Furthermore, any changes to this Offering Memorandum require CSSF approval and the CSSF may direct that at least a one month notice period be given to all Shareholders in order to allow Shareholders to redeem from the Fund or, whenever possible, to convert their Shares in Shares of the same or another Class in a different Fund, without penalty prior to a proposed change taking effect, if it considers the change to have a potentially material impact on Shareholders. The Offering Memorandum will be updated to reflect the modifications decided by the Board of Directors.

Use of Leverage

Within the meaning of the AIFMD, "*leverage*" is any method by which the AIFM (or the Investment Manager on its behalf) increases the exposure of the Fund through borrowing of cash or transferable securities, or leverage embedded in derivative positions or by any other means.

The Fund may employ leverage in circumstances where the Investment Manager deems it appropriate to do so in order to implement the investment approach and to achieve the investment objective.

The Fund will only borrow cash from the Depository from time to time on a temporary basis, such as to satisfy securities settlement or Shareholder redemption requests. The Fund is not permitted to borrow for investment purposes. The Fund is not permitted to engage in short sales of individual securities, for the avoidance of doubt; this restriction does not apply to derivatives.

The Fund may incur leverage by borrowing as described above, and/or through the use of derivatives in Hedge Share Classes only. In each case, leverage may be obtained on an unsecured or secured, or an uncollateralised or collateralised, basis. Leverage obtained through borrowing is obtained from the relevant lender (and may be limited if the relevant lender is unwilling or unable to lend). Leverage obtained through the use of derivatives and other non-fully funded instruments is obtained from the relevant counterparty (and may be limited if a counterparty is unwilling to accept the terms of a proposed investment).

The leverage of the Fund is managed and monitored by the AIFM on a frequent basis. It is expected that the Fund's leverage will not exceed 410% of the NAV of the Fund, calculated using the gross method. The gross leverage figure is calculated as the sum of the absolute value of all positions of the Fund in accordance with the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 231/2013 of 19 December 2012 supplementing the AIFMD with regard to exemptions, general operating conditions, depositaries, leverage, transparency and supervision (the "*AIFMR*"). This calculation includes the underlying investments of the Fund which make up to 100% of total net assets and the notional exposure associated with derivatives. In particular, the above figure also includes Share Class related hedging, which is comprised of 100% for the hedging itself and 200% to allow for derivative roll overs involving positions being closed out against equal and opposite trades.

Where derivatives are used for hedging or netting purposes or are themselves hedged against equal and opposite trades, the sum of the absolute value of all positions may not reflect the true economic risk of the Fund. If the expected level of leverage were calculated on this basis (e.g. the commitment method) in accordance with AIFMR, the level of leverage would be expected to be lower and generally around 110% of the NAV of the Fund.

Securities Financing Transactions

At this time, the Fund is not expected to use techniques which are subject to the provisions of the European Regulation on Reporting and Transparency of Securities Financing Transactions (Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on transparency of securities financing transactions and reuse and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012, the "*SFTR*"). This Offering Memorandum shall be updated should there be any change in this respect.

Benchmark Regulation

The Benchmark Regulation¹ entered into force in June 2016 and became fully applicable in the EU since 1 January 2018 (save that certain provisions, including those related to 'critical benchmarks', took effect as at 30 June 2016), subject to certain transitional provisions. The Benchmark Regulation applies to 'contributors' to, 'administrators' of, and 'users' of benchmarks in the EU. It, among other things, (a) requires EU benchmark administrators to be authorised or registered and to comply with requirements relating to the administration of benchmarks, (b) prohibits the use in the EU of benchmarks provided by EU administrators which are not authorised or registered in accordance with the Benchmark Regulation, and (c) prohibits the use in the EU of benchmarks provided by non-EU administrators which are not (i) authorised or registered and subject to supervision in a jurisdiction in respect of which an 'equivalence' decision has been adopted in accordance with the Benchmark Regulation, or (ii) where such equivalence decision is pending, 'recognised' by the competent authorities of the applicable EU Member State(s). An exception to this is that a benchmark provided by a non-EU administrator can itself be endorsed for use in the EU by an EU authorised or registered administrator or an EU-based supervised entity, following authorisation of the endorsement by the relevant competent authority.

As required by the Benchmark Regulation the AIFM maintains a contingency plan setting out the actions that it would take in the event that a benchmark (as defined by the Benchmark Regulation) materially changes or ceases to be provided. A copy of the benchmark contingency policy is available free of charge from the AIFM at its registered address.

The benchmarks listed in the table below are being provided by the entity specified next to the name of the relevant benchmark in their capacity as administrators (as defined in the Benchmark Regulation) of the relevant benchmark (each a "**Benchmark Administrator**"). The status of each Benchmark Administrator as of the date of this visa-stamped Offering Memorandum is set out next to the name of the relevant Benchmark Administrator in the table below.

Benchmark	Benchmark Administrator	Status of the Benchmark Administrator	Use of the Benchmark
ICE Bank of America 3-Month T-Bill Index	ICE Data Indices, LLC	Not yet listed on the ESMA register referred to in article 36 of the Benchmark Regulation, as it is an entity located in a country outside of the EU and does neither comply with the conditions laid down in article 30(1) of the Benchmark Regulation nor has it required	Performance fee calculation

¹ 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 and amending Directives 2008/48/EC and 2014/17/EU and Regulation (EU) No 596/2014.

		recognition in accordance with article 32 of the Benchmark Regulation.	
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3. Issue of Shares

The Board of Directors is entitled to issue in multiple Classes of Shares.

The Fund may issue Share Classes denominated in the Base Currency, or denominated in another Dealing Currency. Share Classes may be offered as hedged or unhedged. In addition, the Fund offers certain Share Classes that are eligible for distributions of net investment income as determined by the Board of Directors; all other Share Classes accumulate income and make no current distributions. Classes of Shares are available in a continuous offering at NAV. The following table provides details on the minimum initial subscription, minimum holding and minimum subsequent subscription for the Fund's Share Classes:

Share Class	Terms	USD or the equivalent amount in any other currency
Class S/T	Minimum Initial Subscription / Minimum Holding	5 mil
	Minimum Subsequent Subscription	1,000
Class D/N	Minimum Initial Subscription / Minimum Holding	250,000
	Minimum Subsequent Subscription	1,000

In each case, the minimum amounts may be waived by the Board of Directors.

All Classes of Shares are reserved for Well-Informed Investors and qualify for the lower *taxe d'abonnement* rate of 0.01%, which is assessed at the Master Fund.

Class S Shares are reserved for Institutional Investors (as defined below) only.

Class D Shares are offered to eligible financial intermediaries acting on behalf of underlying beneficial holders who are Well-Informed Investors.

Class N Shares are offered to eligible financial intermediaries acting on behalf of underlying beneficial holders who are Well-Informed Investors. Class N Shares are reserved for eligible financial intermediaries who, either, according to applicable regulatory requirements, are not allowed to accept and retain a distribution fee or who have separate fee arrangements with their clients that preclude them from accepting and retaining a distribution fee, and for Institutional Investors investing on their own account, who do not meet the criteria for Class S Shares. No distribution fee is paid in respect of the Class N Shares.

In addition to the base Investment Management Fee, all Class S, Class D and Class N Shareholders are also assessed a Performance Fee equal to 20% of the Fund’s annual performance in excess of the Performance Benchmark (as described below).

Class T Shares are reserved for Institutional Investors that have an existing investment management or other relationship with the Investment Manager or one of its affiliates, and are not assessed an Investment Management Fee or a Distribution Fee.

Institutional Investor means any institution investing for its own account or for its own beneficial interest (excluding any financial intermediaries subscribing on behalf of or for the beneficial interest of their underlying clients).

The Distribution Fee shall be paid to financial intermediaries whose clients own those Shares, to compensate such intermediaries for liaison services provided to holders of those Shares.

4. Distribution Policy

The Fund offers Distributing Share Classes as set out in the table below.

Distribution Type	Distribution Frequency
1 – Net Distribution	M – Monthly Q - Quarterly

Shareholders of Accumulating Share Classes who wish to receive the earnings of the Fund must request a redemption of Shares, in accordance with the terms governing redemptions.

The Board of Directors may decide to declare and pay distributions with a frequency and timing other than as described above, including offering additional frequency Distribution Share Classes.

For further information please consult the **Distribution Policy**.

5. Charges and Expenses

Administrative Fee

The AIFM shall be paid an administrative fee out of the assets of the Master Fund which are attributable to the relevant class of Master Fund units held by the Fund. Such administrative fee is therefore borne by the Fund indirectly through its investment in the Master Fund. An additional administrative fee will also be paid to the AIFM by the Class D and Class N Shares directly out of the assets of the Fund.

This administrative fee is calculated as a percentage of the daily net assets of the relevant class, accrued daily in the NAV of that class and paid quarterly in arrears. The administrative fee rate will vary across Classes reflecting the differing expenses of Classes but the maximum

administrative fee that is paid (cumulatively, whether assessed and paid at the level of the Master Fund or the Fund) shall not exceed 0.25% per annum for the Class S and T Shares and 0.40% per annum for the Class D and N Shares.

The purpose of the administrative fee is to provide a fixed rate of fees covering the expenses of the Fund which expenses might otherwise be subject to fluctuation over time. The administrative fee ensures that the Fund is protected from these fluctuations, which would not be the case if the Fund had chosen to pay such charges directly. Any increase in the maximum rate of the administrative fee shown above will only be implemented upon giving not less than 1 months' notice to affected Shareholders.

The administrative fees are fixed which means that the AIFM, or other Wellington Management affiliate elected by the AIFM will bear any costs and expenses incurred by the relevant Class in any period in excess of the administrative fee charged to the Class, but conversely will be entitled to retain any amount of the administrative fee paid to it which exceeds the actual operating expenses incurred by the relevant Class during any period. The AIFM in its discretion may choose to waive a portion of the administrative fee at any time where the AIFM considers it appropriate to do so taking into account the level of assets in the Fund.

Further the AIFM may instruct the Company to pay a portion of the administrative fee directly out of the assets of the Fund or the Master Fund to any third party service providers. In such case the administrative fee due to the AIFM will be reduced by the same amount.

The administrative fee covers the following expenses, if applicable to the relevant Class and the class of Master Fund units in which that Class invests:

- Depository fees and reasonable out of pocket expenses;
- Administration Agent fees and reasonable out of pocket expenses;
- Transfer Agent fees and reasonable out of pocket expenses;
- AIFM fees relating to the provision, procuring, overseeing and/or monitoring of various services to the Company, the Fund and the Master Fund by the AIFM and its affiliates, including, but not limited to, administrative, domiciliary, corporate, company secretarial, risk management, regulatory compliance and reporting services and fees incurred by affiliates of the AIFM and payable to third parties providing infrastructure and other support services;
- Fees in consideration of the services provided by the Distributor (and its affiliates) in establishing, servicing on an ongoing basis and administering relationships with financial intermediaries and distributors and the cost incurred, including the costs of performing diligence on financial intermediaries/distributors, the additional oversight of third parties service providers, and the provision of additional marketing support. For the avoidance of doubt, these fees do not include the distribution fee payable to financial intermediaries and/or other distributors described under the 'Distribution Fee' section of this annex;
- Reasonable out of pocket expenses of the Board of Directors;
- Fees of Managers of the AIFM who are not employed by affiliates of the AIFM as well as reasonable out of pocket expenses incurred in discharging their AIFM duties;

- Auditor’s fees and reasonable out of pocket expenses;
- Professional costs (including, without limitation, the fees and disbursements of counsel, consultants, tax and other advisers or third party support services) that may be incurred by the AIFM, the Depositary, the correspondents or the Administration Agent while acting in the interest of the Shareholders;
- The cost of taking out and maintaining any insurance policy in relation to the Company, its directors, the Master Fund, the AIFM and/or the Managers of the AIFM;
- The Luxembourg *taxe d’abonnement* being 0.01% per annum for all Classes of Shares;
- Any start-up costs associated with the creation of the Fund or Master Fund or class and the offer of its Shares or units;
- The costs associated with preparing and/or filing, translating, distributing, or maintaining any materials or documents of the Company or Master Fund, including, without limitation, the offering memorandum (as well as any amendments or supplements), KIDs, Fact sheets, websites, annual reports or other documents as may be required under its Articles or under the applicable laws or regulations as well as registration or private placement costs incurred for purposes of distributing Shares of the Company or Master Fund (including any paying agents’, lawyers’, auditors’ and other experts’ fee in connection with the foregoing, as well as any administrative charges or taxes incurred) and the costs associated with ratings and/or ranking of the Fund or Master Fund;
- Fees payable to third parties for unit class currency management services in relation to the execution of currency hedging transactions for Hedged Share Classes.

The Investment Management Fee, Performance Fee and Distribution Fee (as described in the ‘Distribution Fee’ section below), are not covered by the administrative fee and will be paid by the Company out of the assets of the Fund. Further details on these are set out in the relevant sections below.

The following expenses are not covered by the administrative fee and will be paid by the Company out of the assets of the Fund. These expenses may also be incurred directly by the Master Fund, in which case the Fund will bear its proportionate share of such costs indirectly through its investment in the Master Fund.

- All taxes (including, without limitation, all income and franchise taxes but excluding the Luxembourg *taxe d’abonnement*), levies, duties or similar charge which may be due on or with respect to the assets and the income of the Company and the Master Fund;
- All costs (including brokerage fees) of purchasing or selling assets of the Company and the Master Fund including but not limited to brokerage charges, subscription and redemption charges, anti-dilution levies, implicit transactions costs, costs associated with execution/trading or settlement platforms, costs associated with derivative use and any losses incurred in connection therewith are for the account of the Fund and the Master Fund;
- The costs of borrowing including interest expenses;
- Any extraordinary expenses, such as litigation (for instance, fees connected with the filing of class action lawsuits), exceptional measures, particularly, legal, business or tax expert

appraisals or legal proceedings undertaken to protect shareholders' interests and all similar charges and expenses.

Such fees, duties and charges will be charged to the Class or class of Master Fund units in respect of which they were incurred or, where an expense is not considered by the Board of Directors (or, in the case of the Master Fund, the Managers of the AIFM) to be attributable to any one class, the expense will be allocated by the Board of Directors (or, in the case of the Master Fund, the Managers of the AIFM) with the approval of the Depositary, in such manner and on such basis as the Board of Directors (or, in the case of the Master Fund, the Managers of the AIFM) in their discretion deem fair and equitable.

In relation to the functions performed for the Fund, the AIFM is only authorised to give or receive a remuneration, commission or non-monetary benefit in accordance with the provisions of the AIFMD. Where, and to the extent permitted by the AIFMD, the AIFM gives or receives a remuneration, commission or non-monetary benefit from a third party or a person acting on behalf of a third party, the AIFM hereby undertakes to disclose the details at the request of any Shareholder. The AIFM is further allowed to pay or receive proper fees necessary for the provision of services such as, without limitation, settlement and exchange fees, legal fees, taxes etc. which by their nature are not incompatible with the AIFM's obligation to act honestly, fairly and in the best interests of the Fund or the Shareholders.

In addition to the foregoing, a Shareholder may be impacted by swing pricing mechanisms, as described above.

Investment Management Fee

The Investment Manager shall be paid an Investment Management Fee by the AIFM, out of the assets of the Class S, Class D and Class N Shares. The Investment Management Fee is calculated as a percentage of the daily net assets attributable to the relevant Class, accrued daily in the NAV of the Class and paid monthly in arrears at an annual rate of 0.30%. No Investment Management Fee shall be payable with respect to the class of Master Fund units held by the Fund.

The Investment Management Fee in respect of the Class T Shares is agreed and paid separately by the Shareholders in that Class.

In addition to the Investment Management Fee, a Performance Fee is also payable in respect of the different Classes as detailed in the Performance Fee section below.

The Investment Manager may in its own discretion, rebate out of its own assets all or a portion of its fees to financial intermediaries who purchase or solicit sales of Shares for their underlying clients in accordance with and to the extent permitted by applicable laws. Investors should ask their financial intermediaries about any such payments they may receive, and any associated conflicts of interest they may have in recommending a Fund. Financial intermediaries may impose additional costs and fees in connection with their own programs or services. In addition, and to the extent permitted by all applicable laws, the Investment Manager and the AIFM may negotiate alternative fee arrangements, including rebates on investment management and performance fees,

or modify existing fee arrangements for any single Shareholder or financial intermediary. This may include variations in certain aspects of any performance fee, provided that the objective of such arrangements is to improve the quality of the services provided to the Fund and that it does not prevent the Investment Manager or the AIFM from acting in the best interests of the Fund or the Shareholders. For example certain investors (such as personnel of the AIFM or of the Wellington Management group or any other investor of the Fund from time to time as agreed with the Investment Manager or AIFM) may be offered a loss carry forward or different performance measurement periods. Ultimately, this may result in some investors paying lower investment management or performance fees than other investors; in all cases the alternative fee arrangements will be effected via a fee rebate letter from the Investment Manager. Information on the essential terms of such arrangements may be obtained upon request to the Investment Manager or the AIFM.

Performance Fee

In addition to the base Investment Management Fee, the Investment Manager may also be paid a Performance Fee in respect of the Class S, Class D and Class N Shares. The Performance Fee will be an amount equal to 20% of the Fund's annual performance in excess of the ICE Bank of America 3-Month T-Bill Index (*Performance Benchmark*) expressed in the denomination of the currency of the relevant Share Class, or with respect to any hedged Shares only, hedged to the denomination currency of the relevant Share Class. No Performance Fee shall be payable with respect to the class of Master Fund units held by the Fund.

The performance fee will be based on the unswung Share Class' net return or NAV per Share but inclusive of any performance fee previously accrued in respect of such Performance Period.

The performance fee is accrued daily in the NAV of each relevant Class and is calculated as described below in respect of the relevant performance fee mechanism.

The period at the end of which the accrued performance fee is crystallised and paid (the "*Performance Period*") is generally the Company's fiscal year (1 October – 30 September), but may also a) begin mid-year in certain circumstances from the launch of a Fund or Share Class and; b) end mid-year from the previous Performance Period's end to the closure of a Fund or Share Class. In cases of a launch of a Fund or a Share Class in the ongoing Performance Period the performance fee will crystallise at the end of the current Performance Period. When this occurs, the Performance Period may be less than one calendar year.

Subject to the exceptions above, the performance fee is crystallised at the end of each Performance Period and is paid annually in arrears as soon as practicable after the end of the relevant Performance Period. The end of the Performance Period is generally the Fund's fiscal year end, except where a Fund or Share Class closes mid-year as described above. As well as crystallising at the end of each Performance Period, performance fees are crystallized on any Dealing Day (other than the last Business Day of the Performance Period) in which there is a net reduction in the number of Shares in a Share Class. Any accrued performance fee with respect to such net redemption of Shares will crystallise on that Dealing Day and will be paid as soon as is practicable to the Investment Manager.

The performance fee will be accrued on the basis of a Share Class' net return per Share in excess of the Performance Benchmark and the NAV in excess of the HWM, over a Performance Period, multiplied by the average number of Shares in issue for the fiscal year calculated on each Business Day. The average number of Shares used for the performance fee calculation is calculated on each Business Day and adjusted on any Dealing Day in which there is a net reduction of Shares in a Share Class. The Performance Benchmark is expressed in the denomination currency of the relevant Share Class, or for Hedged Share Classes, hedged to the denomination currency of the relevant Class. At the launch of a Share Class, the HWM means the Initial Issue Price and is taken as the starting point for the performance fee calculation. If (i) the net return per Share on the last valuation day of a Performance Period is higher than the Performance Benchmark over the same period and (ii) the NAV per Share is higher than the previous HWM, then the performance fee will crystallise. If the NAV per Share on the last Business Day of a Performance Period is higher than the previous HWM, the HWM is set to the unswung NAV calculated at the end of the Performance Period. To the extent that a Share Class' net return per Share did not exceed its Performance Benchmark and the NAV per Share did not exceed the HWM at the end of a Performance Period, no performance fee will accrue until the Share Class' cumulative net return exceeds the cumulative Performance Benchmark return and the NAV per Share exceeds the HWM over the same period. When this occurs, the Performance Period will extend beyond one year and continue until the next Performance Period when a performance fee does crystallise. The HWM and Performance Benchmark will be adjusted for any distributions in the case of a Distributing Share Class. For Shares existing prior to the introduction of the High Water Mark, the initial High Water Mark will be the NAV per Share as at the last valuation day of the Fund's fiscal year end 2016.

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

The Share Class' net return on which the performance fee is based, includes net unrealised gains and losses as at the end of each calculation period and as a result, a performance fee may be paid on unrealised gains which may subsequently never be realised. The performance fee is calculated prior to any dilution adjustments and the methodology is verified by the Depositary on a periodic basis.

Performance Fees are payable even where the relevant High Water Mark is surpassed, which may be achieved due to market movements.

Worked Examples of Performance Fee Calculations

The following table detail examples of the performance fee experience in Share Classes that levy a

performance fee, with calculation scenarios provided for the Performance Benchmark with a High Water Mark performance fee type. The table details examples of performance fee outcomes that can arise when there is a positive or negative Share Class performance.

Table: Performance Benchmark with a High Water Mark

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
NAV per Share at the Beginning of the Fiscal Year	100	107	105	110	118
NAV per Share at the End of The Fiscal Year	107	105	110	118	116
Fund Performance	7%	-2%	5%	7%	-2%
High Water Mark	100 ^[1]	107 ^[2]	107	107	118
Benchmark Performance	3%	-3%	9%	2%	4%
Benchmark Performance Adjusted High Water Mark	103	104 ^[3]	113	116	123
Maximum of the High Water Mark and the Benchmark Adjusted High Water Mark	103	107	113	116	123
Relative Performance per Share^[4]	4 x	-2 x	-3 x	2 x	-7 x
Average Number of Shares in Issue^[5]	1,000 x	1,000 x	800 x	800 x	1,000 x
Performance Fee Rate	20% =	20% =	20% =	20% =	20% =
Performance Fee Due	800	None	None	320	None
Appreciation in value / payment of performance fees	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO

[1] During the first performance period, the applicable High Water Mark is the subscription price at the time of issue of that Share Class.

[2] After the 1st performance period the applicable High Water Mark is the highest NAV recorded at the time the performance fee was last crystallized.

[3] If the Fund was in performance in the prior year the applicable Benchmark Performance High Water Mark is the High Water Mark plus the current year Benchmark Performance; otherwise, it is the prior year Benchmark Performance Adjusted High Water Mark plus the current year Benchmark Performance.

[4] Relative Performance is the difference between the NAV per Share at the End of the Fiscal Year and the Max of the High Water Mark and the Benchmark Performance Adjusted High Water Mark.

[5] The average number of shares in issue is reset annually.

Distribution Fee

Shareholders in the Class D Shares will be paid a Distribution Fee at an annual rate of 0.50% out of Class D net assets. No Distribution Fee shall be payable with respect to the class of Master Fund

units held by the Fund.

The Distribution Fee is calculated as a percentage of the daily net assets attributable to the Class D Shares held by the relevant Shareholder, accrued daily in the NAV of the Class D Shares and paid quarterly in arrears.

The Distribution Fee is paid to intermediaries holding the Class D Shares to compensate them for distribution and Shareholder services provided to underlying beneficial owners of the Shares. Investors considering investing via an intermediary should be aware of these fees and the potential for conflicts of interest that they create where, for example, an intermediary might be incentivised to recommend a particular Fund, or Class within a Fund, that has a higher distribution fee.

Third Party Fees

Shareholders should note that although there is no transaction fee charged by the Company, the AIFM or its affiliates, Shareholders may be charged a transaction fee by their financial adviser or the intermediary through which they hold Shares. Where investors are subscribing in Class D Shares through a financial intermediary, a preliminary charge of up to 5% of the amount of the investment in the Fund may be payable to the intermediary. Shareholders should consult their financial adviser or the intermediary about any such fees.

6. German Taxation

Under the German Investment Tax Act, the Fund is classified as a 'debt' fund.

Note: This classification is based on the rules defined in Sec. 2(6) and Sec. 2(7) of the German Investment Tax Act as of the date of this annex. Please refer to WM Datenservice for the current physical equity participation rate of the Fund, which is updated daily.

Further information on German Taxation can be found in the Offering Memorandum in the section entitled **German Taxation**.

Appendix A – Wellington Management Funds (Luxembourg) II – Wellington Global Total Return Fund Offering Memorandum

ANNEX 2: WELLINGTON COMMODITIES FUND (GBP HEDGED FEEDER)

1. Summary of Offering

The following is a summary of the more detailed information contained elsewhere in this Offering Memorandum and is qualified in its entirety by reference to such information.

The Company	Wellington Management Funds (Luxembourg) II SICAV (the " <i>Company</i> ") is an open-ended investment fund organised under the Luxembourg law of 13 February 2007 on specialised investment funds, as amended from time to time (<i>2007 Law</i>) and qualifies as an alternative investment fund (the " <i>AIF</i> ") pursuant to the law of 12 July 2013 on alternative investment fund managers (the " <i>AIFM Law</i> ") and the Directive (2011/61/EU) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2011 on Alternative Investment Fund Managers and amending Directives 2003/41/EC and 2009/65/EC and Regulations (EC) No 1060/2009 and (EU) No 1905/2010 (the " <i>AIFMD</i> "). The Company is an investment company with variable capital (<i>société d'investissement à capital variable</i>) of the umbrella type and was incorporated in Luxembourg on 23 March 2007 for an unlimited period. The Wellington Commodities Fund (GBP Hedged Feeder) (" <i>Fund</i> ") will invest substantially all its assets through a "master-feeder" structure in the Wellington Commodities Fund of Wellington Management Funds (Luxembourg) II (<i>Master Fund</i>), an open-ended unincorporated mutual fund organised in Luxembourg under the 2007 Law.
Investment Objective	The investment objective of the Fund is to seek long term total returns.
Alternative Investment Fund Manager or AIFM	Wellington Luxembourg S.à r.l., a <i>société à responsabilité limitée</i> organised in 1991 under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, serves as alternative investment fund manager to the Fund.
Investment Manager	Wellington Management Company LLP, a limited liability partnership organised in 2014 under the laws of the State of Delaware, U.S.A., serves as investment manager to the Fund. The same arrangement applies to the Master Fund.
The Offering	The Company offers Class S Shares, Class D Shares and Class N GBP Hedged Shares of the Fund (each a " <i>Class</i> " and together the " <i>Classes</i> "). All fees are assessed at the Master Fund.
Base Currency	Great Britain Pound (<i>GBP</i>).

Business Day	<p>The Fund will operate on any day that US Federal banks and the New York Stock Exchange are open for business except for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Easter Monday b) 1st May c) the weekday prior to and following Christmas Day as observed by the New York Stock Exchange d) such other days as the AIFM may from time to time determine.
Valuation Day	<p>The Fund will be valued as of the close of business on the relevant Business Day.</p>
Dealing / Non-Dealing Day	<p>Dealing Day means a Business Day, which shall be each Thursday (or, if Thursday is not a Business Day, then the next Business Day immediately after the Thursday) when the Fund will publish a valuation and Shares will normally be issued or redeemed by the Fund.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, the AIFM may decide that some Business Days will be Non-Dealing Days for the Fund as a result of prevailing market conditions or other relevant factors applicable to a portion of the Fund's assets, including public holidays, market/stock exchange closures or trading restrictions.</p> <p>A list of the Non-Dealing Days (the "Holiday Calendar") is set out in the Investor Notices and Policies section at www.wellington.com. Please note that the Holiday Calendar will be kept up to date and may change from time to time.</p> <p>In the event that an unexpected Non-Dealing Day is called for the Fund in the circumstances described above (including any period immediately preceding or following any such event, as necessary from an operational perspective), the Holiday Calendar will be updated as soon as reasonably practicable on an ad-hoc basis and specific communications will be made in advance, where possible, to affected Shareholders via email.</p>
Dealing Deadlines	<p>Subscription, redemption or conversion orders must be received by 3:00 p.m. Luxembourg time two business days prior to the Dealing Day (the "Dealing Deadline"). If such a day is not a Business Day, then subscription requests must be received by the prior Business Day. All transactions will be executed at the NAV (subject to adjustments discussed below) of the relevant Share Class calculated on the Dealing Day, provided that the transaction request is received in good order.</p>

Payment Deadlines	Payment is due no later than the second Business Day (T+2) following the relevant Dealing Day or such other time as will be established by the Board of Directors from time to time (the " <i>Payment Deadline</i> "). For payment of redemption proceeds it means a date usually within two business days (T+2) of the processing of the redemption request.
NAV	means in respect of the assets of a Fund or Share Class, the amount determined in accordance with the provisions set out in the section entitled the NAV.
Sustainability Factors	means environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti - corruption and anti - bribery matters.
Risk Factors	Investment in the Fund involves a certain degree of risk. See the Risk Factors section of this Offering Memorandum and the attached Master Fund Offering Memorandum for a summary of certain risks that should be evaluated before making an investment in the Fund.
Investment Management Fee	Shares of the Fund are subject to an Investment Management Fee assessed at the Master Fund at an annual rate of 0.75% of the Fund's net assets.
Distribution Fee	Class D Shares of the Fund are subject to a Distribution Fee assessed at the Master Fund at an annual rate of 0.75% of Class D net assets.
Information to Shareholders	<p>The annual audited report will be available to Shareholders at the registered office of the Company and of the Registrar and Transfer Agent within six months of the close of the financial year. Other information on the Company as well as on the NAV, and the issue, conversion and redemption prices of the Company's Shares, may be obtained on any Luxembourg bank working day at the registered office of the Company, the AIFM and of the Registrar and Transfer Agent. Further, information on the latest price of Shares can be found at the website set forth in the Fund-specific informational documents which are regularly updated (the "<i>Fact Sheets</i>"), and historical performance of the Fund will also be made available in these Fact Sheets. The Fact Sheets will be made available to all Shareholders before they invest in the Fund, and from time to time after an investment is made, through the Investment Manager's reporting website Client Portal (the "<i>Client Portal</i>") and/or by email. Please also refer to the section "Information to Shareholders" of this Offering Memorandum.</p> <p>Information about the Company and its Funds is provided to Shareholders listed on the Company's register.</p>

2. Investment Objective and Policies

The Fund will invest substantially all its assets through a “master-feeder” fund structure in the Wellington Commodities Fund of Wellington Management Funds (Luxembourg) II (*Master Fund*), an open-ended unincorporated mutual fund organised in Luxembourg under the 2007 Law. The offering memorandum relating to the Master Fund (*Master Fund Offering Memorandum*) is attached hereto as Appendix B and should be reviewed carefully along with this Offering Memorandum.

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

The Fund will seek to achieve the objective through direct investments of up to 100% of its assets in the Master Fund GBP-Hedged Share Class. The Master Fund will be managed in compliance with the principle of risk diversification. The investment objectives and policies of the Master Fund and the Master Fund’s approach to Sustainability Risks and Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (Taxonomy) on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment are described in detail in the Master Fund Offering Memorandum attached to this Offering Memorandum as Appendix B.

The Fund must comply with rules and restrictions applicable to Luxembourg specialised investment funds including Circular CSSF 07/309 on risk-spreading in the context of specialised investment funds. As such, the Fund may not in principle invest more than 30% of its assets or of its commitments to subscribe in securities of the same kind issued by the same issuer (this restriction does not apply to (i) investments in securities issued or guaranteed by a member state of the OECD, or by its local authorities or by supranational institutions and bodies of a European, regional or worldwide nature, (ii) investments in target funds which are subject to risk diversification requirements at least similar to those provided for in relation to the Fund). For the application of this restriction, each sub-fund of a target fund with an umbrella structure is to be considered as a separate issuer, provided that sub-fund commitments to third parties are segregated. Further, short sales may not in principle have as a result that the Fund holds a short position in securities of the same kind issued by the same issuer which represent more than 30% of its assets. Finally, when using derivative instruments, the Fund must ensure risk diversification comparable to the above by means of an appropriate diversification of the underlying assets. For this purpose, the counterparty risk in relation to OTC derivatives must be limited according to the quality and the qualification of the counterparty.

The Fund does not consider the adverse impacts of its investment decisions on Sustainability Factors.

Changes to Investment Objectives and Investment Policies

The Investment Objective and Investment Policy of the Fund are determined by the Board of Directors, in consultation with the AIFM and/or the Investment Manager, and are disclosed in this Offering Memorandum. The Board of Directors must approve any changes to this Offering Memorandum, including any changes to the Investment Objective, Investment Policy and Investment Restrictions as set out in this Offering Memorandum. Furthermore, any changes to this

Offering Memorandum require CSSF approval and the CSSF may direct that at least a one month notice period be given to all Shareholders in order to allow Shareholders to redeem from the Fund or, whenever possible, to convert their Shares in Shares of the same or another Class in a different Fund, without penalty prior to a proposed change taking effect, if it considers the change to have a potentially material impact on Shareholders. The Offering Memorandum will be updated to reflect the modifications decided by the Board of Directors.

Use of Leverage

Within the meaning of the AIFMD, "*leverage*" is any method by which the AIFM (or the Investment Manager on its behalf) increases the exposure of the Fund through borrowing of cash or transferable securities, or leverage embedded in derivative positions or by any other means. The Fund may employ leverage in circumstances where the Investment Manager deems it appropriate to do so in order to implement the investment approach and to achieve the investment objective.

The Fund will only borrow cash from the Depository from time to time on a temporary basis, such as to satisfy securities settlement or Shareholder redemption requests. The Fund is not permitted to borrow for investment purposes. The Fund is not permitted to engage in short sales of individual securities.

The Fund may incur leverage by borrowing as described above, and leverage obtained through borrowing is obtained from the relevant lender (and may be limited if the relevant lender is unwilling or unable to lend).

The leverage of the Fund is managed and monitored by the AIFM on a frequent basis. It is expected that the Fund's leverage will not exceed 110% of the NAV of the Fund, calculated using the gross method. The gross leverage figure is calculated as the sum of the absolute value of all positions of the Fund in accordance with the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 231/2013 of 19 December 2012 supplementing the AIFMD with regard to exemptions, general operating conditions, depositaries, leverage, transparency and supervision (the "*AIFMR*"). This calculation includes the underlying investments of the Fund which make up to 100% of total net assets and the notional exposure associated with derivatives.

If the expected level of leverage were calculated on this basis (e.g. the commitment method) in accordance with AIFMR, the level of leverage would be expected to be lower and generally around 110% of the NAV of the Fund.

Securities Financing Transactions

At this time, the Fund is not expected to use techniques which are subject to the provisions of the European Regulation on Reporting and Transparency of Securities Financing Transactions (Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on transparency of securities financing transactions and reuse and amending Regulation (EU) No

648/2012, the “*SFTR*”). This Offering Memorandum shall be updated should there be any change in this respect.

3. Issue of Shares

The Board of Directors is entitled to issue in multiple Classes of Shares.

The Fund may issue Share Classes denominated in the Base Currency, or denominated in another Dealing Currency. Share Classes may be offered as hedged or unhedged. In addition, the Fund offers certain Share Classes that are eligible for distributions of net investment income as determined by the Board of Directors; all other Share Classes accumulate income and make no current distributions. Classes of Shares are available in a continuous offering at NAV. The following table provides details on the minimum initial subscription, minimum holding and minimum subsequent subscription for the Fund’s Share Classes:

Share Class	Terms	USD or the equivalent amount in any other currency
Class S	Minimum Initial Subscription/Minimum Holding	5 mil
	Minimum Subsequent Subscription	1,000
Class D/N	Minimum Initial Subscription/Minimum Holding	250,000
	Minimum Subsequent Subscription	1,000

In each case, the minimum amounts may be waived by the Board of Directors.

All Classes of Shares are reserved for Well-Informed Investors and qualify for the lower *taxe d’abonnement* rate of 0.01%, which is assessed at the Master Fund.

Class S Shares are reserved for Institutional Investors (as defined below) only.

Class D Shares are offered to eligible financial intermediaries acting on behalf of underlying beneficial holders who are Well-Informed Investors.

Class N Shares are offered to eligible financial intermediaries acting on behalf of underlying beneficial holders who are Well-Informed Investors. Class N Shares are reserved for eligible financial intermediaries who, either, according to applicable regulatory requirements, are not allowed to accept and retain a distribution fee or who have separate fee arrangements with their clients that preclude them from accepting and retaining a distribution fee, and for Institutional

Investors investing on their own account, who do not meet the criteria for Class S Shares. No distribution fee is paid in respect of the Class N Shares.

All fees are assessed at the Master Fund.

Institutional Investor means any institution investing for its own account or for its own beneficial interest (excluding any financial intermediaries subscribing on behalf of or for the beneficial interest of their underlying clients).

4. Distribution Policy

Distributions are at present not planned by the Board of Directors for this Fund.

Therefore, currently Shareholders who wish to receive the earnings of the Fund must request a redemption of Shares, in accordance with the terms governing redemptions.

In accordance with the Articles of Incorporation, the Board of Directors may decide after closing of the annual accounts whether and to what extent investment income and realised capital gains will be distributed with respect to the Fund.

5. Charges and Expenses

Administrative Fee

The AIFM shall be paid an administrative fee out of the assets of the Master Fund which are attributable to the relevant class of Master Fund units held by the Fund. Such administrative fee is therefore borne by the Fund indirectly through its investment in the Master Fund. An additional administrative fee will also be paid to the AIFM by the Class D and Class N Shares directly out of the assets of the Fund.

This administrative fee is calculated as a percentage of the daily net assets of the relevant class, accrued daily in the NAV of that class and paid quarterly in arrears. The administrative fee rate will vary across Classes reflecting the differing expenses of Classes but the maximum administrative fee that is paid (cumulatively, whether assessed and paid at the level of the Master Fund or the Fund) shall not exceed 0.25% per annum for the Class S Shares and 0.40% per annum for the Class D and N Shares.

The purpose of the administrative fee is to provide a fixed rate of fees covering the expenses of the Fund and the Master Fund which might otherwise be subject to fluctuation over time. The administrative fee ensures that the Fund and the Master Fund are protected from these fluctuations, which would not be the case if the Master Fund had chosen to pay such charges directly. Any increase in the maximum rate of the administrative fee shown above will only be implemented upon giving not less than 1 months' notice to affected Shareholders.

The administrative fees are fixed which means that the AIFM, or other Wellington Management affiliate elected by the AIFM will bear any costs and expenses incurred by the relevant Class in any period in excess of the administrative fee charged to the Class, but conversely will be entitled to retain any amount of the administrative fee paid to it which exceeds the actual operating expenses incurred by the relevant Class during any period. The AIFM in its discretion may choose to waive a portion of the administrative fee at any time where the AIFM considers it appropriate to do so taking into account the level of assets in the Master Fund.

Further the AIFM may instruct the Company or the AIFM, as applicable to pay a portion of the administrative fee directly out of the assets of the Company or the Master Fund to any third party service providers. In such case the administrative fee due to the AIFM will be reduced by the same amount.

The administrative fee covers the following expenses, if applicable to the relevant Class and the class of Master Fund units in which that Class invests:

- Depository fees and reasonable out of pocket expenses;
- Administration Agent fees and reasonable out of pocket expenses;
- Transfer Agent fees and reasonable out of pocket expenses;
- AIFM fees relating to the provision, procuring, overseeing and/or monitoring of various services to the Company, the Fund and the Master Fund by the AIFM and its affiliates, including, but not limited to, administrative, domiciliary, corporate, company secretarial, risk management, regulatory compliance and reporting services and fees incurred by affiliates of the AIFM and payable to third parties providing infrastructure and other support services;
- Fees in consideration of the services provided by the Distributor (and its affiliates) in establishing, servicing on an ongoing basis and administering relationships with financial intermediaries and distributors and the cost incurred, including the costs of performing diligence on financial intermediaries/distributors, the additional oversight of third parties service providers, and the provision of additional marketing support. For the avoidance of doubt, these fees do not include the Distribution Fee payable to financial intermediaries and/or other distributors described under the 'Distribution Fee' section of this annex;
- Reasonable out of pocket expenses of the Board of Directors;
- Fees of Managers of the AIFM who are not employed by affiliates of the AIFM as well as reasonable out of pocket expenses incurred in discharging their AIFM duties;
- Auditor's fees and reasonable out of pocket expenses;
- Professional costs (including, without limitation, the fees and disbursements of counsel, consultants, tax and other advisers or third party support services) that may be incurred by the AIFM, the Depository, the correspondents or the Administration Agent while acting in the interest of the Shareholders;
- The cost of taking out and maintaining any insurance policy in relation to the Company, its directors, the Master Fund, the AIFM and/or the Managers of the AIFM;
- The Luxembourg *taxe d'abonnement* being 0.01% per annum for all Classes of Shares;
- Any start-up costs associated with the creation of the Fund or Master Fund or class and the offer of its Shares or units;

- The costs associated with preparing and/or filing, translating, distributing, or maintaining any materials or documents of the Company or Master Fund, including, without limitation, the offering memorandum (as well as any amendments or supplements), KIDs, Fact sheets, websites, annual reports or other documents as may be required under its Articles or under the applicable laws or regulations as well as registration or private placement costs incurred for purposes of distributing Shares of the Company or Master Fund (including any paying agents', lawyers', auditors' and other experts' fee in connection with the foregoing, as well as any administrative charges or taxes incurred) and the costs associated with ratings and/or ranking of the Fund or Master Fund;
- Fees payable to third parties for unit class currency management services in relation to the execution of currency hedging transactions for Hedged Share Classes.

The Investment Management Fees and Distribution Fees (as described in the 'Distribution Fee' section below) are not covered by the administrative fee and will be paid out of the assets of either the Fund or the Master Fund, as applicable, as set out in further detail in the relevant section below.

The following expenses are not covered by the administrative fee and will be paid by the Company out of the assets of the Fund. These expenses may also be incurred directly by the Master Fund, in which case the Fund will bear its proportionate share of such costs indirectly through its investment in the Master Fund. All taxes (including, without limitation, all income and franchise taxes but excluding the Luxembourg *taxe d'abonnement*), levies, duties or similar charge which may be due on or with respect to the assets and the income of the Company and the Master Fund;

- All costs (including brokerage fees) of purchasing or selling assets of the Company and the Master Fund including but not limited to brokerage charges, subscription and redemption charges, anti-dilution levies, implicit transactions costs, costs associated with execution/trading or settlement platforms, costs associated with derivative use and any losses incurred in connection therewith are for the account of the Fund and the Master Fund;
- The costs of borrowing including interest expenses;
- Any extraordinary expenses, such as litigation (for instance, fees connected with the filing of class action lawsuits), exceptional measures, particularly, legal, business or tax expert appraisals or legal proceedings undertaken to protect shareholders' interests and all similar charges and expenses.

Such fees, duties and charges will be charged to the Class or class of Master Fund units in respect of which they were incurred or, where an expense is not considered by the Board of Directors (or, in the case of the Master Fund, the Managers of the AIFM) to be attributable to any one Class, the expense will be allocated by the Board of Directors (or, in the case of the Master Fund, the Managers of the AIFM) with the approval of the Depositary, in such manner and on such basis as the Board of Directors in their discretion deem fair and equitable.

In relation to the functions performed for the Fund, the AIFM is only authorised to give or receive a remuneration, commission or non-monetary benefit in accordance with the provisions of the AIFMD. Where, and to the extent permitted by the AIFMD, the AIFM gives or receives a

remuneration, commission or non-monetary benefit from a third party or a person acting on behalf of a third party, the AIFM hereby undertakes to disclose the details at the request of any Shareholder. The AIFM is further allowed to pay or receive proper fees necessary for the provision of services such as, without limitation, settlement and exchange fees, legal fees, taxes etc. which by their nature are not incompatible with the AIFM's obligation to act honestly, fairly and in the best interests of the Fund or the Shareholders.

In addition to the foregoing, a Shareholder may be impacted by swing pricing mechanisms, as described above.

Investment Management Fee

The Investment Manager shall be paid an Investment Management Fee by the AIFM, out of the assets of the Master Fund. The Investment Management Fee is calculated as a percentage of the daily net assets attributable to the relevant Class, accrued daily in the NAV of the Class and paid monthly in arrears at an annual rate of 0.75%.

The Investment Manager may in its own discretion, rebate out of its own assets all or a portion of its fees to financial intermediaries who purchase or solicit sales of Shares for their underlying clients in accordance with and to the extent permitted by applicable laws. Investors should ask their financial intermediaries about any such payments they may receive, and any associated conflicts of interest they may have in recommending a Fund. Financial intermediaries may impose additional costs and fees in connection with their own programs or services. In addition, and to the extent permitted by all applicable laws, the Investment Manager and the AIFM may negotiate alternative fee arrangements, including rebates on investment management fees, or modify existing fee arrangements for any single Shareholder or financial intermediary, provided that the objective of such arrangements is to improve the quality of the services provided to the Fund and that it does not prevent the Investment Manager or the AIFM from acting in the best interests of the Fund or the Shareholders. For example certain investors (such as personnel of the AIFM or of the Wellington Management group or any other investor of the Fund from time to time as agreed with the Investment Manager or AIFM) may be offered a loss carry forward. Ultimately, this may result in some investors paying lower investment management fees than other investors; in all cases the alternative fee arrangements will be effected via a fee rebate letter from the Investment Manager. Information on the essential terms of such arrangements may be obtained upon request to the Investment Manager or the AIFM.

Distribution Fee

Shareholders in the Class D Shares will be paid a Distribution Fee at an annual rate of 0.75% out of Class D net assets. No Distribution Fee shall be payable with respect to the class of Master Fund units held by the Fund.

The Distribution Fee is calculated as a percentage of the daily net assets attributable to the Class D Shares held by the relevant Shareholder, accrued daily in the NAV of the Class D Shares and paid quarterly in arrears.

The Distribution Fee is paid to intermediaries holding the Class D Shares to compensate them for distribution and Shareholder services provided to underlying beneficial owners of the Shares. Investors considering investing via an intermediary should be aware of these fees and the potential for conflicts of interest that they create where, for example, an intermediary might be incentivised to recommend a particular Fund, or Class within a Fund, that has a higher distribution fee.

Third Party Fees

Shareholders should note that although there is no transaction fee charged by the Company, the AIFM or its affiliates, Shareholders may be charged a transaction fee by their financial adviser or the intermediary through which they hold Shares. Where investors are subscribing in Class D Shares through a financial intermediary, a preliminary charge of up to 5% of the amount of the investment in the Fund may be payable to the intermediary.

Appendix B – Wellington Management Funds (Luxembourg) II – Wellington Commodities Fund Offering Memorandum

ANNEX 3: WELLINGTON MULTI-SECTOR CREDIT FUND

1. Summary of Offering

The following is a summary of the more detailed information contained elsewhere in this Offering Memorandum and is qualified in its entirety by reference to such information.

The Company	Wellington Management Funds (Luxembourg) II SICAV (the “ <i>Company</i> ”) is an open-ended investment fund organised under the Luxembourg law of 13 February 2007 on specialised investment funds, as amended from time to time and qualifies as an alternative investment fund (the “ <i>AIF</i> ”) pursuant to the law of 12 July 2013 on alternative investment fund managers (the “ <i>AIFM Law</i> ”) and the Directive (2011/61/EU) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2011 on Alternative Investment Fund Managers and amending Directives 2003/41/EC and 2009/65/EC and Regulations (EC) No 1060/2009 and (EU) No 1905/2010 (the “ <i>AIFMD</i> ”). The Company is an investment company with variable capital (<i>société d’investissement à capital variable</i>) of the umbrella type and was incorporated in Luxembourg on 23 March 2007 for an unlimited period.
Investment Objective	The investment objective of the Wellington Multi-Sector Credit Fund (the “ <i>Fund</i> ”) is to seek long term-total returns.
Alternative Investment Fund Manager or AIFM	Wellington Luxembourg S.à r.l., a <i>société à responsabilité limitée</i> organised in 1991 under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, serves as alternative investment fund manager to the Fund.
Investment Manager	Wellington Management Company LLP, a limited liability partnership organised in 2014 under the laws of the State of Delaware, U.S.A., serves as investment manager to the Fund.
The Offering	The Company offers Class S Shares, Class D Shares, Class N Shares, Class UN, Class UD and Class T Shares of the Fund (each a “ <i>Class</i> ” and together the “ <i>Classes</i> ”). The Company offers Shares of the Fund in the following denomination currencies: US Dollar (USD), Great Britain Pound (GBP), Canadian Dollar (CAD), Swiss Franc (CHF), Euro (EUR), Norwegian Kronor (NOK), Japanese Yen (JPY), Singapore Dollar (SGD), Swedish Kronor (SEK), New Zealand Dollar (NZD), Australian Dollar (AUD) and Hong Kong Dollar (HKD) (each a “ <i>Dealing Currency</i> ” and together the “ <i>Dealing Currencies</i> ”). Share Classes may be offered as hedged (the “ <i>Hedged Share Class</i> ”) or unhedged. In addition, the Fund offers certain Share Classes that are eligible for distributions as determined by the Board of Directors (the “ <i>Distributing Share</i> ”).

Classes"); all other Share Classes accumulate income and make no current distributions (the *"Accumulating Share Classes"*).

Base Currency

US Dollar.

Business Day

The Fund will operate on any day that US Federal banks and the New York Stock Exchange are open for business except for:

- a) Easter Monday
- b) 1st May
- c) the weekday prior to and following Christmas Day as observed by the New York Stock Exchange
- d) such other days as the AIFM may from time to time determine.

Valuation Day

The Fund will be valued as of the close of business on the relevant Business Day.

Dealing / Non-Dealing Day

Dealing Day means a Business Day, when the Fund will publish a valuation and Shares will normally be issued or redeemed by the Fund.

Notwithstanding this, the AIFM may decide that some Business Days will be Non-Dealing Days for the Fund as a result of prevailing market conditions or other relevant factors applicable to a portion of the Fund's assets, including public holidays, market/stock exchange closures or trading restrictions.

A list of the Non-Dealing Days (the **"Holiday Calendar"**) is set out in the Investor Notices and Policies section at www.wellington.com. Please note that the Holiday Calendar will be kept up to date and may change from time to time.

In the event that an unexpected Non-Dealing Day is called for the Fund in the circumstances described above (including any period immediately preceding or following any such event, as necessary from an operational perspective), the Holiday Calendar will be updated as soon as reasonably practicable on an ad-hoc basis and specific communications will be made in advance, where possible, to affected Shareholders via email.

Dealing Deadlines

Subscription, redemption or conversion orders must be received by 3:00 p.m. Luxembourg time one Business Day before the relevant Dealing Day (the *"Dealing Deadline"*). If such a day is not a Business Day, then subscription requests must be received by the prior Business Day. All transactions will be executed at the NAV (subject to adjustments discussed below) of the relevant Share Class calculated on the Dealing Day, provided that the transaction request is received in good order.

Payment Deadlines	Payment is due no later than the second Business Day (T+2) following the Dealing Day on which the Shares were purchased or such other time as will be established by the Board of Directors from time to time (the " <i>Payment Deadline</i> "). For payment of redemption proceeds it means a date usually within seven Business Days (T+7) of the processing of the redemption request subject to the availability of proceeds of securities sold by the Fund to meet the redemption request. The Fund invests in securities, such as bank loans, that depending on the market environment can have a longer settlement cycle than seven Business Days. Therefore, there may be occasions when payment of some or all of the redemption proceeds may take longer than seven Business Days.
NAV	means in respect of the assets of a Fund or Share Class, the amount determined in accordance with the provisions set out in the section entitled the NAV.
Sustainability Factors	means environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti - corruption and anti - bribery matters.
Risk Factors	Investment in the Fund involves a certain degree of risk. See the Risk Factors section of this Offering Memorandum.
Investment Management Fee	Class S, Class D and Class N Shares are subject to an annual Investment Management Fee of 0.45% of the Fund's net assets. Class UD and Class UN Shares are subject to an annual Investment Management Fee up to 0.45% of the Fund's net assets.
Distribution Fee	Class D and Class UD Shares are subject to a Distribution Fee at an annual rate of 0.45% of Class D and Class UD net assets.
Information to Shareholders	The annual audited report will be available to Shareholders at the registered office of the Company and of the Registrar and Transfer Agent within six months of the close of the financial year. Other information on the Company as well as on the NAV, and the issue, conversion and redemption prices of the Company's Shares, may be obtained on any Luxembourg bank working day at the registered office of the Company, the AIFM and of the Registrar and Transfer Agent. Further, information on the latest price of Shares can be found at the website set forth in the Fund-specific informational documents which are regularly updated (the " <i>Fact Sheets</i> "), and historical performance of the Fund will also be made available in these Fact Sheets. The Fact Sheets will be made available to all Shareholders before they invest in the Fund, and from time to time after an investment is made, through the Investment Manager's reporting website Client Portal (the " <i>Client</i>

Portal”) and/or by email. Please also refer to the section “Information to Shareholders” of this Offering Memorandum.

Information about the Company and its Funds is provided to Shareholders listed on the Company’s register.

CIBM	Means the China Interbank Bond Market which is an OTC fixed income market established in the PRC in 1997. On the CIBM, institutional investors (including domestic and overseas institutional investors) trade sovereign, government and corporate bonds.
Bond Connect	Means the mutual bond market access program between Hong Kong and PRC, established by China Foreign Exchange Trade System (CFETS) & National Interbank Funding Centre, China Central Depository & Clearing Co., Ltd, Shanghai Clearing House (together, the “Mainland Financial Infrastructure Institutions”), and Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited and Central Moneymarkets Unit (CMU) (together, the “Hong Kong Financial Infrastructure Institutions”), through which overseas institutional investors can invest in fixed income securities traded on the China Interbank Bond Market.

2. Investment Objective and Policies

Investment Objective

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

Investment Policies

The Investment Manager will actively manage the Fund, seeking to achieve the objective by allocating its assets across a broadly diversified portfolio of credit instruments.

The Fund will invest primarily in high-yielding sectors of the credit market including emerging market debt, high yield debt, and bank loans (sometimes referred to as senior floating rate loans or leveraged loans, but referred to herein as “bank loans”), but may also invest in any debt obligation approved by the Investment Manager’s credit research process and deemed to be consistent with the investment objectives of the Fund. The Fund’s exposure to bank loans will generally be through assignment of credit agreements or (to a lesser extent) through loan participations.

The securities the Fund may invest in include, but are not limited to, securities issued by corporate, governmental (including municipal and agency) and supranational entities located around the world; bank loans; mortgage securities (including CMOs, whole loans, and CMBS); agency mortgage-backed securities; asset-backed securities; inflation-linked bonds; credit-linked notes

and structured notes; repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements; preferred securities; loan participation notes (the “*LPNs*”); real estate investment trust (the “*REIT*”) debt; convertible bonds; fixed income exchange traded funds (the “*ETFs*”); and short term instruments including cash and cash equivalents. Further, the Fund may invest in non-US Dollar denominated debt, unsecured debt, and subordinated debt (including capital and contingent capital securities). Aside from as set forth herein, equities and warrants will not be purchased directly and the Fund will only hold these securities if received as part of a restructuring or as the result of a conversion of a hybrid security.

The Fund may hold private placements, including those issued pursuant to Rule 144A and/or Regulation S, bank loans, trade finance loans, and other restricted securities, the liquidity of which the Investment Manager deems consistent with the Fund’s investment objective.

The Fund may invest up to 10% of net assets in securities traded in China via Bond Connect (see also “Risks linked with dealing in securities in China via Bond Connect”).

The Fund may invest in commingled pool vehicles offered by Wellington Management and its affiliates, as deemed by the Fund manager to be consistent with the investment objective. Such investments may accrue operating expenses internal to their NAVs, and such accruals are separate from and in addition to the operating expenses the Fund.

To the extent the Fund invests in ETFs or other commingled vehicles managed by a third party, the Fund will bear the management fees, performance fees (if any) and operating expenses charged by the commingled vehicle(s).

The Fund may not invest more than 5% of its net assets in non-listed and non-traded collective investment schemes.

The Fund may buy and sell exchange-traded and over-the-counter derivative instruments, including bond futures; currency, interest rate, total rate of return, and credit default swaps; currency, bond, and swap options; deliverable and non-deliverable currency forward contracts; and other derivative instruments to enhance Fund management efficiency, and may hold short positions in these instruments for hedging purposes and otherwise in pursuit of the Fund’s investment objective. The Fund will not engage in short sales of individual securities. For the avoidance of doubt, this restriction does not apply to derivatives or to certain transactions structured by the Investment Manager to provide a similar exposure to that obtained through derivatives (for example, combining a sell transaction with a reverse repurchase (buy-sell back) transaction to simulate a forward contract on a debt security).

The Fund has defined procedures to ensure the transparency of valuation, specifically in the event that the Fund invests in securities which do not have readily available market quotations.

The average duration of the Fund will generally range between 2-6 years. The Fund invests in higher-yielding sectors of the credit market and has no limitations on the credit quality of individual securities. The average credit quality of the Fund should be considered an outcome of the investment process and will fluctuate over time but generally should be expected to be B- or

higher. In the event of split ratings on a security, the Investment Manager will use the highest rating of Moody's, Standard & Poor's or Fitch. If an issue is unrated, then an equivalent credit rating, as deemed by Wellington Management, may be used.

Active currency management will be permitted. The Fund will be denominated in the base currency, but currency exposure will be taken on an opportunistic basis. Currency exposure including cross-currency positions, which are not related to the Fund's bond and cash equivalent positions, may be assumed.

The Fund will not borrow, except where such borrowings are required only on a temporary or emergency basis such as a redemption or a merger.

The Fund will also apply the Company's Exclusion Policy, further details of which can be found in the section entitled **Exclusions**.

The Fund must comply with rules and restrictions applicable to Luxembourg specialised investment funds including Circular CSSF 07/309 on risk-spreading in the context of specialised investment funds. As such, the Fund may not in principle invest more than 30% of its assets or of its commitments to subscribe in securities of the same kind issued by the same issuer (this restriction does not apply to (i) investments in securities issued or guaranteed by a member state of the OECD, or by its local authorities or by supranational institutions and bodies of a European, regional or worldwide nature, (ii) investments in target funds which are subject to risk diversification requirements at least similar to those provided for in relation to the Fund). For the application of this restriction, each sub-fund of a target fund with an umbrella structure is to be considered as a separate issuer, provided that sub-fund commitments to third parties are segregated. Further, short sales may not in principle have as a result that the Fund holds a short position in securities of the same kind issued by the same issuer which represent more than 30% of its assets. Finally, when using derivative instruments, the Fund must ensure risk diversification comparable to the above by means of an appropriate diversification of the underlying assets. For this purpose, the counterparty risk in relation to OTC derivatives must be limited according to the quality and the qualification of the counterparty.

The NAV of the Fund may experience high volatility from time to time.

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

The Fund does not consider the adverse impacts of its investment decisions on Sustainability Factors.

Sustainability Risk consideration

Whilst the Fund does not promote any specific environmental, social and governance (ESG) characteristics or have a sustainable investment objective, the evaluation of Sustainability Risks through the analysis of ESG factors is part of the Fund's investment process. In the Investment

Manager's view, Sustainability Risks can materially affect a company's financial performance and competitiveness. However, Sustainability Risks are just some of a number of considerations in the overall research process so may not in isolation drive the selection or exclusion of an issuer or security from the investment universe.

The Investment Manager considers environmental, social and governance ("ESG") factors as part of its broader analysis of individual issuers (including with regards to Sustainability Risk assessment), using inputs from the Investment Manager's team of ESG analysts to help identify global best practices, prepare for company engagement and collaborate on new research inputs. The factors, and the extent to which they will be considered will vary depending on the security in question, but typically include ownership structure, board structure and membership, capital allocation track record, management incentives, labour relations history, and climate risks.

The Investment Manager believes that the Fund will be exposed to a broad range of Sustainability Risks. In assessing these risks, the Investment Manager draws upon a wide variety of internal (such as research by their team of global industry analysts) and external research (such as company meetings) to assess any potential impact on the value of the security over the time horizon of the Fund.

It is not anticipated that any single Sustainability Risk will materially drive a negative financial impact on the value of the Fund. Further details on Sustainability Risks and their potential impacts are included under **Sustainability Risks** within the section of the Offering Memorandum entitled **Risk Factors**.

Changes to Investment Objectives and Investment Policies

The Investment Objective and Investment Policy of the Fund are determined by the Board of Directors, in consultation with the AIFM and/or the Investment Manager, and are disclosed in this Offering Memorandum. The Board of Directors must approve any changes to this Offering Memorandum, including any changes to the Investment Objective, Investment Policy and Investment Restrictions as set out in this Offering Memorandum. Furthermore, any changes to this Offering Memorandum require CSSF approval and the CSSF may direct that at least a one month notice period be given to all Shareholders in order to allow Shareholders to redeem from the Fund or, whenever possible, to convert their Shares in Shares of the same or another Class in a different Fund, without penalty prior to a proposed change taking effect, if it considers the change to have a potentially material impact on Shareholders. The Offering Memorandum will be updated to reflect the modifications decided by the Board of Directors.

Use of leverage

Within the meaning of the AIFMD, "*leverage*" is any method by which the Board of Directors or the AIFM (or the Investment Manager on their behalf), as the case may be, increases the exposure of the Fund whether through borrowing of cash or transferable securities, or leverage embedded in derivative positions or by any other means.

The Fund may employ leverage in circumstances where the Investment Manager deems it appropriate to do so in order to implement the investment approach and to achieve the investment objective.

The Fund will only borrow cash from the Depository from time to time on a temporary basis, such as to satisfy securities settlement or Shareholder redemption requests. The Fund is not permitted to borrow for investment purposes. The Fund is not permitted to engage in short sales of individual securities, for the avoidance of doubt; this restriction does not apply to derivatives or to certain transactions structured by the Investment Manager to provide a similar exposure to that obtained through derivatives (for example, combining a sell transaction with a reverse repurchase (buy-sell back) transaction to simulate a forward contract on a debt security).

The Fund may incur leverage by borrowing as described above, and/or through the use of derivatives, repurchase transactions, and other non-fully funded instruments. In each case, leverage may be obtained on an unsecured or secured, or an uncollateralised or collateralised, basis. Leverage obtained through borrowing is obtained from the relevant lender (and may be limited if the relevant lender is unwilling or unable to lend). Leverage obtained through the use of derivatives and other non-fully funded instruments is obtained from the relevant counterparty (and may be limited if a counterparty is unwilling to accept the terms of a proposed investment).

The leverage of the Fund is managed and monitored by the AIFM on a frequent basis. It is expected that the Fund's leverage will not exceed 600% of the NAV of the Fund calculated using the gross method. The gross leverage figure is calculated as the sum of the absolute value of all positions of the Fund in accordance with the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 231/2013 of 19 December 2012 supplementing the AIFMD with regards to exemptions, general operating conditions, depositaries, leverage, transparency and supervision (the "AIFMR"). This calculation includes the underlying investments of the Fund which make up to 100% of total net assets and the notional exposure associated with derivatives.

In particular, the above figure also includes Share Class related hedging, which is comprised of 100% for the hedging itself and 200% to allow for derivative roll overs involving positions being closed out against equal and opposite trades.

Where derivatives are used for hedging or netting purposes or are themselves hedged against equal and opposite trades, the sum of the absolute value of all positions may not reflect the true economic risk of the Fund. If the expected level of leverage were calculated on this basis (e.g. the commitment method) in accordance with AIFMR, the level of leverage would be expected to be lower and generally around 350% of the NAV of the Fund.

Efficient Portfolio Management Techniques

The Company is subject to the provisions of the European Regulation on Reporting and Transparency of Securities Financing Transactions (Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on transparency of securities financing transactions and reuse and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012, the "SFTR"). The SFTR sets

out certain disclosure requirements regarding the use of securities financing transactions (the “SFTs”) and total return swaps, as set out below.

The types of SFTs the Fund may use consists of repurchase transactions. The Fund may use repurchase transactions and total return swaps for efficient portfolio management and/or investment purposes, in accordance with the Fund’s investment objective and policy.

Any assets of the Fund may be the subject of repurchase transactions and total return swaps. The maximum and expected proportion of Fund’s assets which may be subject to repurchase transactions and total return swaps, expressed as a percentage of the NAV, is set out in the table below:

Type of transaction	Expected	Maximum	On a temporary basis / continuous basis
Repurchase transactions	50%	125%	Continuous
Total return swaps	25%	40%	Temporary

The expected level of usage of repurchase transactions and total return swaps reflects anticipated use under normal circumstances. The Investment Manager will typically use (i) repurchase transactions, in combination with a buy or sell transaction, to simulate a forward contract on a debt security, and (ii) total return swaps where it considers such transactions to be the most efficient way to gain the required exposure at the time of investment. As such, there is no restriction on the frequency under which the Fund will enter into such transactions.

The proportions set out in the table above may be amended by the AIFM from time to time. In such case, this Offering Memorandum will be updated.

The AIFM will also ensure that the counterparty is a credit institution which either has its registered office in an EU Member State or is subject to prudential rules considered by the Luxembourg regulatory authority as equivalent to those laid down in EU law, or an investment firm, authorised in accordance with the MiFID II in an EEA Member State, or an entity subject to regulation as a Consolidated Supervised Entity (the “CSE”) by the US Securities and Exchange Commission.

The types of acceptable collateral received by the Fund in respect of SFTs, total return swaps and other derivatives are:

- (a) Liquid assets: includes cash, short term bank certificates and money market instruments. A letter of credit or a guarantee at first-demand given by a first class credit institution not affiliated to the counterparty, are considered as equivalent to liquid assets.
- (b) Bonds issued or guaranteed by a member state of the OECD or by their local public authorities or by supranational institutions and undertakings with European Union, regional or world-wide scope.

- (c) Shares or units issued by money market funds calculating a daily NAV and assigned a rating of AAA or its equivalent.
- (d) Shares or units issued by funds authorised under the UCITS Directive (Directive 2009/65/EC) investing mainly in bonds/shares mentioned in (e) and (f) below.
- (e) Bonds issued or guaranteed by first class issuers offering an adequate liquidity.
- (f) Shares admitted to or dealt in on a regulated market of an EU member state or on a stock exchange of a member state of the OECD, on the condition that these shares are included in a main index.

Collateral received should be valued on at least a daily basis. The Fund does not always require collateral of 100% of the exposure to the counterparty but instead will require collateral where the exposure to the counterparty has reached a minimum threshold level. That minimum threshold level will be determined by the Investment Manager on a counterparty by counterparty basis and will depend on many factors including applicable legal requirements and the credit quality of the counterparty.

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

The section of this Offering Memorandum entitled **Collateral Management and Reuse** sets out circumstances where the Fund can reuse collateral.

The section of this Offering Memorandum entitled **Risk Factors** provides a description of the risks associated with the use of SFTs and total return swaps and other derivatives.

Direct and indirect operational costs and fees incurred in the use of SFTs may be deducted from the revenue delivered to the Fund from the use of such techniques. These costs and fees shall be charged at normal commercial rates and shall not include hidden revenue. The Investment Manager does not receive reimbursements for costs or fees for techniques of this type. All of the revenues arising from total return swaps, net of direct and indirect financing costs, will be retained by the Fund.

With regards to total return swaps and repurchase transactions, 100% of the revenues (or losses) generated by their execution are allocated to the Fund. The Investment Manager does not charge any additional costs or fees or receive any additional revenues in connection with the execution of these transactions. Whilst additional costs may be inherent in certain of these transactions, these are imposed by the relevant counterparty based on market pricing, form part of the revenues or losses generated by the relevant transaction, and are allocated 100% to the Fund. Details on the net returns and costs of total return swaps and repurchase transactions as of the Company's fiscal year end are published in the Company's annual report. Any transaction costs for these investments imposed by the relevant counterparty are not separately identifiable and are included in the purchase and sales price.

3. Issue of Shares

The Board of Directors is entitled to issue multiple Classes of Shares. The Fund may issue Share Classes denominated in the Base Currency or denominated in another Dealing Currency. Share Classes may be offered as hedged or unhedged. In addition, the Fund offers certain Share Classes that are eligible for distributions of investment income as determined by the Board of Directors; all other Share Classes accumulate income and make no current distributions.

All Classes of Shares are available in a continuous offering at NAV. Class S, Class D, Class N, Class UD, Class UN and Class T Shares that (i) are eligible for distributions as determined by the Board of Directors, or (ii) accumulate income and make no current distributions, are also available in each denomination currency and are available hedged or unhedged.

The following table provides details on the minimum initial subscription and the minimum subsequent subscription for the Fund's Share Classes:

Share Class	Terms	USD or the equivalent amount in any other currency
Class S/T	Minimum Initial Subscription	5 mil
	Minimum Subsequent Subscription	1,000
Class D/N / UD/UN	Minimum Initial Subscription	250,000
	Minimum Subsequent Subscription	1,000

In each case, the minimum amounts may be waived by the Board of Directors.

All Classes of Shares are reserved for Well-Informed Investors and qualify for the lower *taxe d'abonnement* rate of 0.01%.

Class S Shares are reserved for Institutional Investors (as defined below) only.

Class D Shares are offered to eligible financial intermediaries acting on behalf of underlying beneficial holders who are Well-Informed Investors.

Class N Shares are offered to eligible financial intermediaries acting on behalf of underlying beneficial holders who are Well-Informed Investors. Class N Shares are reserved for eligible financial intermediaries who, either, according to applicable regulatory requirements, are not allowed to accept and retain a distribution fee or who have separate fee arrangements with their clients which preclude them from accepting and retaining a distribution fee, and for Institutional Investors investing on their own account, who do not meet the criteria for Class S Shares. No distribution fee is paid in respect of the Class N Shares.

Class UD Shares are reserved exclusively for a financial intermediary approved by the Company, whose underlying beneficial holders are Well-Informed Investors. Class UD Shares are subject to a distribution fee.

Class UN Shares are reserved exclusively for a financial intermediary approved by the Company, whose underlying beneficial holders are Well-Informed Investors and have separate fee arrangements with the financial intermediary. No distribution fee is paid in respect of UN Shares.

Class T Shares are reserved for Institutional Investors that have an existing investment management or other relationship with the Investment Manager or one of its affiliates and are not assessed an Investment Management Fee or a Distribution Fee.

Institutional Investor means any institution investing for its own account or for its own beneficial interest (excluding any financial intermediaries subscribing on behalf of or for the beneficial interest of their underlying clients).

The Distribution Fee shall be paid to financial intermediaries whose clients own those Shares, to compensate such intermediaries for liaison services provided to holders of those Shares.

4. Distribution Policy

The Fund offers Distributing Share Classes as set out in the table below.

Distribution Type	Distribution Frequency
1 – Net Distribution	M – Monthly Q – Quarterly
2 – Gross Distribution	M – Monthly

Shareholders of Accumulating Share Classes who wish to receive the earnings of the Fund must request a redemption of Shares, in accordance with the terms governing redemptions.

The Board of Directors may decide to declare and pay distributions with a frequency and timing other than as described above, including offering additional frequency Distribution Share Classes.

For further information please consult the **Distribution Policy**.

5. Charges and Expenses

Investment Management Fee

The Investment Manager shall be paid an Investment Management Fee by the AIFM, out of the assets of the Class S, Class D, Class N, Class UD and Class UN Shares. The Investment Management Fee is calculated as a percentage of the daily net assets attributable to the relevant Class, accrued

daily in the NAV of the Class and paid monthly in arrears at an annual rate of 0.45% for the Class S, Class D and Class N Shares and up to 0.45% for the Class UD and Class UN Shares.

The Investment Management Fee in respect of the Class T Shares is agreed and paid separately by the Shareholders in that Class.

The Investment Manager may in its own discretion rebate out of its own assets all or a portion of its fees to financial intermediaries who purchase or solicit sales of Shares for their underlying clients in accordance with and to the extent permitted by applicable laws. Investors should ask their financial intermediaries about any such payments they may receive, and any associated conflicts of interest they may have in recommending a Fund. Financial intermediaries may impose additional costs and fees in connection with their own programs or services. In addition, and to the extent permitted by all applicable laws, the Investment Manager and the AIFM may negotiate alternative fee arrangements, including rebates on investment management and performance fees, or modify existing fee arrangements for any single Shareholder or financial intermediary. This may include variations in certain aspects of any performance fee, provided that the objective of such arrangements is to improve the quality of the services provided to the Fund and that it does not prevent the Investment Manager or the AIFM from acting in the best interests of the Fund or the Shareholders. For example certain investors (such as personnel of the AIFM or of the Wellington Management group or any other investor of the Fund from time to time as agreed with the Investment Manager or AIFM) may be offered a loss carry forward or different performance measurement periods. Ultimately, this may result in some investors paying lower investment management or performance fees than other investors; in all cases the alternative fee arrangements will be effected via a fee rebate letter from the Investment Manager. Information on the essential terms of such arrangements may be obtained upon request to the Investment Manager or the AIFM.

Distribution Fee

Shareholders in the Class D and Class UD Shares will be paid a Distribution Fee at an annual rate of 0.45% out of Class D and Class UD net assets.

The Distribution Fee is calculated as a percentage of the daily net assets attributable to the Class D and Class UD Shares held by the relevant Shareholder, accrued daily in the NAV of the Class D and Class UD Shares and paid quarterly in arrears.

The Distribution Fee is paid to intermediaries holding the Class D and Class UD Shares to compensate them for distribution and Shareholder services provided to underlying beneficial owners of the Shares. Investors considering investing via an intermediary should be aware of these fees and the potential for conflicts of interest that they create where, for example, an intermediary might be incentivised to recommend a particular Fund, or Class within a Fund, that has a higher distribution fee.

Third Party Fees

Shareholders should note that although there is no transaction fee charged by the Company, the AIFM or its affiliates, Shareholders may be charged a transaction fee by their financial adviser or the intermediary through which they hold Shares. Where investors are subscribing in Class D or Class UD Shares through a financial intermediary, a preliminary charge of up to 5% of the amount of the investment in the Fund may be payable to the intermediary.

6. German Taxation

Under the German Investment Tax Act, the Fund is classified as a 'debt' fund.

Note: This classification is based on the rules defined in Sec. 2(6) and Sec. 2(7) of the German Investment Tax Act as of the date of this annex. Please refer to WM Datenservice for the current physical equity participation rate of the Fund, which is updated daily.

Further information on German Taxation can be found in the Offering Memorandum in the section entitled **German Taxation**.

ANNEX 4: WELLINGTON GLOBAL MULTI-ASSET TARGET RETURN FUND

1. Summary of Offering

The following is a summary of the more detailed information contained elsewhere in this Offering Memorandum and is qualified in its entirety by reference to such information.

The Company	Wellington Management Funds (Luxembourg) II SICAV (the “ <i>Company</i> ”) is an open-ended investment fund organised under the Luxembourg law of 13 February 2007 on specialised investment funds, as amended from time to time (the “ <i>2007 Law</i> ”) and qualifies as an alternative investment fund (the “ <i>AIF</i> ”) pursuant to the law of 12 July 2013 on alternative investment fund managers (the “ <i>AIFM Law</i> ”) and the Directive (2011/61/EU) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2011 on Alternative Investment Fund Managers and amending Directives 2003/41/EC and 2009/65/EC and Regulations (EC) No 1060/2009 and (EU) No 1905/2010 (the “ <i>AIFMD</i> ”). The Company is an investment company with variable capital (<i>société d’investissement à capital variable</i>) of the umbrella type and was incorporated in Luxembourg on 23 March 2007 for an unlimited period.
Investment Objective	The investment objective of the Fund is to seek total returns, targeting 3% (net of investment management fee) above the 3-month Singapore Overnight Rate Average (‘SORA’) over the medium to long term. There is no guarantee that the Fund will meet this objective.
Alternative Investment Fund Manager or AIFM	Wellington Luxembourg S.à r.l., a <i>société à responsabilité limitée</i> organised in 1991 under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, serves as alternative investment fund manager to the Fund.
Investment Manager	Wellington Management Company LLP, a limited liability partnership organised in 2014 under the laws of the State of Delaware, U.S.A., will serve as investment manager to the Fund.
The Offering	The Company offers Class S Shares and Class T Shares of the Fund (each a “ <i>Class</i> ” and together the “ <i>Classes</i> ”). The Company offers Shares of the Fund in the following denomination currencies: US Dollar (USD), Great Britain Pound (GBP), Canadian Dollar (CAD), Swiss Franc (CHF), Euro (EUR), Norwegian Kronor (NOK), Japanese Yen (JPY), Singapore Dollar (SGD), Swedish Kronor (SEK), New Zealand Dollar (NZD), Australian Dollar (AUD), and Hong Kong Dollar (HKD) (each a “ <i>Dealing Currency</i> ” and together the “ <i>Dealing Currencies</i> ”). Share Classes may be offered as hedged (the “ <i>Hedged Share Class</i> ”) or unhedged. In addition, the Fund offers certain Share Classes that are

	eligible for distributions as determined by the Board of Directors (the “ <i>Distributing Share Classes</i> ”); all other Share Classes accumulate income and make no current distributions (the “ <i>Accumulating Share Classes</i> ”).
Base Currency	US Dollar.
Business Day	The Fund will operate on any day that US Federal banks and the New York Stock Exchange are open for business except for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Easter Monday b) 1st May c) the weekday prior to and following Christmas Day as observed by the New York Stock Exchange d) such other days as the AIFM may from time to time determine.
Valuation Day	The Fund will be valued as of the close of business on the relevant Business Day.
Dealing / Non-Dealing Day	Dealing Day means a Business Day, when the Fund will publish a valuation and Shares will normally be issued or redeemed by the Fund. Notwithstanding this, the AIFM may decide that some Business Days will be Non-Dealing Days for the Fund as a result of prevailing market conditions or other relevant factors applicable to a portion of the Fund’s assets, including public holidays, market/stock exchange closures or trading restrictions. A list of the Non-Dealing Days (the “ Holiday Calendar ”) is set out in the Investor Notices and Policies section at www.wellington.com . Please note that the Holiday Calendar will be kept up to date and may change from time to time. In the event that an unexpected Non-Dealing Day is called for the Fund in the circumstances described above (including any period immediately preceding or following any such event, as necessary from an operational perspective), the Holiday Calendar will be updated as soon as reasonably practicable on an ad-hoc basis and specific communications will be made in advance, where possible, to affected Shareholders via email.
Dealing Deadlines	Subscription, redemption or conversion orders must be received by 3.00 p.m. Luxembourg time on the relevant Dealing Day (the “ <i>Dealing Deadline</i> ”). All transaction requests will be executed at the NAV (subject to adjustments discussed below) of the relevant Share Class

calculated on the Dealing Day, provided that the transaction request is received in good order.

Payment Deadlines	Payment is due no later than the second Business Day (T+2) following the Dealing Day on which the Shares were purchased or such other time as will be established by the Board of Directors from time to time (the " Payment Deadline "). For payment of redemption proceeds it means a date usually within five Business Days (T+5) of the Dealing Day of the redemption request, subject to receipt of the complete Account Opening Agreement and supporting documents.
NAV	means in respect of the assets of a Fund or Share Class, the amount determined in accordance with the provisions set out in the section entitled the NAV.
Sustainability Factors	means environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti - corruption and anti - bribery matters.
Risk Factors	Investment in the Fund involves a certain degree of risk. See the Risk Factors section of this Offering Memorandum for a summary of certain risks that should be evaluated before making an investment in the Fund.
Investment Management Fee	Class S Shares are subject to an annual Investment Management Fee equal to 0.25% of the Fund's net assets.
Information to Shareholders	<p>The annual audited report will be available to Shareholders at the registered office of the Company and of the Registrar and Transfer Agent within six months of the close of the financial year. Other information on the Company as well as on the NAV, and the issue, conversion and redemption prices of the Company's Shares, may be obtained on any Luxembourg bank working day at the registered office of the Company, the AIFM and of the Registrar and Transfer Agent. Further, information on the latest month end price of Shares and historical performance of the Fund will be made available in the Fund-specific informational documents which are regularly updated (the "Fact Sheets"). The Fact Sheets will be made available to all Shareholders before they invest in the Fund, and from time to time after an investment is made, through the Investment Manager's reporting website Client Portal (the "Client Portal") and/or by email. Please also refer to the section "Information to Shareholders" of this Offering Memorandum.</p> <p>Information about the Company and its Funds is provided to Shareholders listed on the Company's register.</p>

China A Shares	Means Renminbi denominated “A” shares in Mainland China based companies that trade on Chinese stock exchanges such as the Shanghai Stock Exchange and the Shenzhen Stock Exchange.
Stock Connect	Means (i) the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect, a mutual market access program through which foreign investors can deal in select China A Shares listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange (SSE) through the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong (SEHK) and (ii) the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect, a mutual market access program through which foreign investors can deal in select China A Shares listed on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange (SZSE) through the SEHK.

2. Investment Objective and Policies

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Fund is to seek total returns, targeting 3% (net of investment management fee) above the 3-month Singapore Overnight Rate Average (‘SORA’) over the medium to long term. There is no guarantee that the Fund will meet this objective.

Investment Policy

The Investment Manager will actively manage the Fund, seeking to achieve the objective by investing in a diverse range of global asset classes while employing a disciplined multi-layered risk management process.

As stated in the objective SORA will serve as the Fund’s cash benchmark. SORA is the average interest rate at which banks and financial institutions in Singapore borrow from each other overnight. A similar cash benchmark may be used for non-SGD currency Share Classes. For example, for USD Share Classes this would be the ICE Bank of America 3-month US Treasury Bill Index instead of SORA.

The Fund is focused on generating returns through the implementation of four key strategies:

- **Diversification:** Diversify allocations across asset classes and macro risk factors, while employing a disciplined risk allocation process to all positions. The Fund will seek to invest in a diverse set of market betas which target directional exposure to various asset classes according to their performance in various market environments. The Fund targets an appropriate balance across 4 distinct market environments, i.e. growth, low growth, inflation and stagflation, thereby reducing reliance on growth markets for achieving their return objectives;
- **Differentiated implementation:** The Fund will seek to enhance returns by using active management and pursuing more efficient market exposures than traditional market-capitalisation based indices. This process will occur by allocating capital based primarily

on each investment's contribution to risk ("CTR"), calculated using daily volatility and correlation metrics, and via regular portfolio rebalancing relative to CTR targets;

- Dynamic asset allocation: The Fund will be tilted toward the return opportunities the Investment Manager believes are the most attractive by using a dynamic asset allocation process. These allocations will be implemented using both quantitative and qualitative inputs utilising current views of market environment and return opportunities; and
- Disciplined risk management: A strong focus will be placed on downside risk mitigation, and the Fund will adopt a disciplined multi-layered approach to risk management, including volatility management, drawdown controls and opportunistic hedging.

The investment universe will be broad, encompassing traditional asset classes (such as equities and fixed income securities) as well as gold (indirectly, via ETFs or commodity funds). Investments will primarily be made through the purchase of listed securities. Derivative instruments may be used for the purposes of hedging existing positions, efficient portfolio management, optimising returns or a combination of such purposes.

In the event of extreme market conditions or severe market stress or disruptions, or if the Investment Manager identifies no suitable investment opportunities for the Fund, the Fund may invest up to 100% of its assets into cash and/or cash deposits, money market instruments and/or short-term debt securities. A portion of the Fund's assets may also be retained in liquid investments or cash for liquidity purposes.

Relative weights to sources of return will change over time, and will be influenced by each source's perceived relative attractiveness, as informed by characteristics such as diversification benefits, volatility, return potential and drawdown control.

The investment process is constructed and managed using a contribution to risk framework, meaning the Fund uses realised returns, correlations, and volatility to manage exposures. This process is primarily systematic, using a rules-based implementation, but also allows for discretion on the part of the Fund Manager, including the ability to create or modify allocations.

Management of risk is core to the Investment Manager's philosophy in respect of the Fund. The Investment Manager will monitor the risk on a daily basis using numerous analytical tools and is focused on understanding and managing how the various sources of return impact various risk metrics in pursuit of the Fund's risk-adjusted return objectives. In particular, a Value at Risk (VaR) approach is used as a measure of the risk of loss in the Fund and it should be expected that the Fund will typically seek an ex-ante and ex-post yearly VaR at a 95% confidence interval of below 5% under normal market conditions. The expected return of the Fund will be deducted from the ex-ante VaR and the realized return of the Fund will be deducted from the ex-post VaR when monitoring the above-mentioned 5% VaR limit. However, it should be noted that limitations in the VaR model mean market volatility can cause ex-ante VaR to increase without necessarily reflecting a change to the risk profile of the Fund. Therefore, the Fund may from time to time have an ex-ante VaR of above 5% if the Investment Manager believes that this is in the best interests of the Fund

and its ability to achieve the investment objective. The Fund also aims to limit drawdown to a maximum of 20% of its value although there is no guarantee that the Fund will meet this aim.

Sustainability Risk consideration

Whilst the Fund does not promote any specific environmental, social and governance (“ESG”) characteristics or have a sustainable investment objective, the evaluation of Sustainability Risks through the analysis of ESG factors is part of the Fund’s investment process. In the Investment Manager’s view, Sustainability Risks can materially affect a company’s financial performance and competitiveness. However, Sustainability Risks are just some of a number of considerations in the overall research process so may not in isolation drive the selection or exclusion of an issuer or security from the investment universe.

The Investment Manager considers ESG factors as part of its broader analysis of individual issuers (including with regards to Sustainability Risk assessment), using inputs from the Investment Manager’s team of ESG analysts to help identify global best practices, prepare for company engagement and collaborate on new research inputs. The factors, and the extent to which they will be considered will vary depending on the security in question, but typically include ownership structure, board structure and membership, capital allocation track record, management incentives, labour relations history, and climate risks.

The Investment Manager believes that the Fund will be exposed to a broad range of Sustainability Risks. In assessing these risks, the Investment Manager draws upon a wide variety of internal (such as research by their team of global industry analysts) and external research (such as company meetings) to assess any potential impact on the value of the security over the time horizon of the Fund.

It is not anticipated that any single Sustainability Risk will materially drive a negative financial impact on the value of the Fund. Further details on Sustainability Risks and their potential impacts are included under Sustainability Risks within the section of the Offering Memorandum entitled **Risk Factors**.

Guidelines

The Fund will only invest in the following asset classes: Equities, Fixed Income, Gold, Currency, and Derivatives.

Asset class

Unless otherwise noted, all Fund limitations and attributes are measured at the time of acquisition of each investment. If events outside of the Investment Manager’s reasonable control, including market movements, cash flows, corporate actions or benchmark changes, cause the Fund to be out of compliance with a limitation or attribute, the Investment Manager will not be deemed to have breached the guidelines.

Following are the Fund's permissible net exposure ranges:

	Net Exposures
Global Equities	0-30%
Global Fixed Income	0-100%
Gold	0-10%
Cash	0-100%

The combined gross exposures for Global Fixed Income and Cash will remain at 60% or higher.

Equity securities purchased by the Fund may include, but are not limited to, common stock, preferred stock, real estate securities (including REITs and other real estate structures), preferred stock (where a minimum credit rating of A- by S&P, A3 by Moody's or A- by Fitch exists), rights, warrants, ADRs and other depositary securities, exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), and similar equity equivalents. These equity securities may be denominated in US dollars or other currencies. Not more than 30% of the equity portion of the Fund shall be invested in a single country other than Singapore.

The Fund may invest in fixed income securities which may include, but are not limited to, government and agency, sovereign and supranational, corporate, inflation-linked bonds, credit-linked notes, structured notes, bank loans, trade finance loans, cash equivalents, and other fixed income securities. Fixed income instruments must have a minimum credit rating of A- by S&P, A3 by Moody's or A- by Fitch. In case of more than one rating, the lowest rating shall be decisive. The Fund may invest in fixed income instruments that are not rated externally, provided that such fixed income instruments have an equivalent rating of A-/A3/A- (S&P/Moody's/Fitch) or higher as rated by the Investment Manager.

With the exception of fixed income securities issued by governments that have credit rating of AAA or equivalent, not more than 5% of the Fund shall be invested in a single issuer.

The Fund is not permitted to invest in physical commodities, however it is permitted to invest in gold-backed commodity funds (including ETFs).

The Fund may also invest in collective investment trusts and commingled pool vehicles to invest in assets outlined above. Such exposure may be gained directly or indirectly through domestic and offshore funds, including funds managed by the Investment Manager or its affiliates, which have investment objectives consistent with the Fund's investment objective, provided that there is no duplication of investment management fees. Such investments may accrue operating expenses internal to the NAV of the pool vehicles, and such expense accruals are separate from and in addition to the operating expenses of the Fund. The assets invested in a commingled pool vehicle must adhere to the Guidelines stated in this document.

The Fund may invest up to 10% of NAV in China A Shares traded via Stock Connect (see also “Risks linked with dealing in securities in China via Stock Connect”).

Derivative instruments, such as futures, forwards, swaps, options, swaptions, and other derivative instruments, may be used in the Fund for the purposes of hedging existing positions, efficient portfolio management, optimising returns or a combination of such purposes. At no point will the net market exposure of the Fund exceed 100%, where net market exposure is defined as the sum of all market exposures associated with long positions minus the absolute value of the sum of all market exposures associated with short positions, excluding cash, cash equivalents and currency forwards.

The Fund will at times buy and sell derivative instruments that may include but are not limited to: over-the-counter and exchange-traded equity-index, interest rate, credit, and fixed income-index derivatives; currency futures, options, forward contracts; derivatives related to countries, sectors, industries, market indices, and other groups of securities or individual securities and market access products. The Fund may invest in over-the-counter (“OTC”) derivatives provided all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- a) the counterparty for the OTC derivative is rated at least A- by S&P, A3 by Moody’s or A- by Fitch, or the obligations of such counterparty are explicitly guaranteed by an entity that is rated at least A- by S&P, A3 by Moody’s or A- by Fitch;
- b) the counterparty for the OTC derivative has an International Swaps and Derivatives Association (“ISDA”) agreement with the Investment Manager; and
- c) the total exposure from OTC derivatives to a single counterparty shall not exceed 10% of the Fund’s market value.

Specific restrictions as relates to derivative instruments are as follows:

- Uncovered option strategies are prohibited;
- Currency derivatives may only be used to hedge the Fund’s non-base currency risk and the amount hedged in any one currency cannot exceed the amount invested in that currency, having regards however to market fluctuations and shareholder subscriptions and redemptions that could create temporary under-hedged or over-hedged positions. Please refer to the Risk Factors section of this document for additional disclosure related to currency hedging at the shareclass level;
- Interest rate derivatives may be used provided that (i) they are only used to hedge interest rate risk and (ii) the overall duration of the Fund is not negative having regards however to market fluctuations and shareholder subscriptions and redemptions that could create temporary negative duration exposure;
- Equity derivatives can be used for asset allocation changes within the permissible investment universe and for gaining market exposure; and

- Credit default swaps (CDS) are only allowed for credit risk management purposes. The aggregate gross notional values of CDS shall not exceed 10% of market value. Selling of protection via CDS is prohibited.

The Fund may not at any point invest in:

- Securities that are not publicly traded, with the exception of unlisted securities offered through an initial public offering which have been approved for listing within the next 6 months and approved OTC derivatives;
- physical real estate (but the Fund may invest in real estate investment trusts and publicly traded stocks in real estate companies);
- physical commodities such as gold and silver (but the Fund may invest in commodity funds and ETFs);
- hedge funds;
- equity-linked notes (“ELN”);
- convertible bonds;
- promissory notes; and
- asset-backed securities and mortgage-backed securities, or derivatives of these securities, including but not limited to collateralised debt obligations, collateralised loan obligations, debt underwritten by the Investment Manager or its subsidiaries, affiliates or related companies.

The Fund will also apply the Company’s Exclusion Policy, further details of which can be found in the section entitled **Exclusions**.

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

The Fund does not consider the adverse impacts of its investment decisions on Sustainability Factors.

The Fund must comply with rules and restrictions applicable to Luxembourg specialised investment funds including Circular CSSF 07/309 on risk-spreading in the context of specialised investment funds. As such, the Fund may not in principle invest more than 30% of its assets or of its commitments to subscribe in securities of the same kind issued by the same issuer (this restriction does not apply to (i) investments in securities issued or guaranteed by a member state of the OECD, or by its local authorities or by supranational institutions and bodies of a European,

regional or worldwide nature, (ii) investments in target funds which are subject to risk diversification requirements at least similar to those provided for in relation to the Fund). For the application of this restriction, each sub-fund of a target fund with an umbrella structure is to be considered as a separate issuer, provided that sub-fund commitments to third parties are segregated. Further, short sales may not in principle have as a result that the Fund holds a short position in securities of the same kind issued by the same issuer which represent more than 30% of its assets. Finally, when using derivative instruments, the Fund must ensure risk diversification comparable to the above by means of an appropriate diversification of the underlying assets. For this purpose, the counterparty risk in relation to OTC derivatives must be limited according to the quality and the qualification of the counterparty.

Changes to Investment Objectives and Investment Policies

The Investment Objective and Investment Policy of the Fund are determined by the Board of Directors, in consultation with the AIFM and/or the Investment Manager, and are disclosed in this Offering Memorandum. The Board of Directors must approve any changes to this Offering Memorandum, including any changes to the Investment Objective, Investment Policy and Investment Restrictions as set out in this Offering Memorandum. Furthermore, any changes to this Offering Memorandum require CSSF approval and the CSSF may direct that at least a one month notice period be given to all Shareholders in order to allow Shareholders to redeem from the Fund or, whenever possible, to convert their Shares in Shares of the same or another Class in a different Fund, without penalty prior to a proposed change taking effect, if it considers the change to have a potentially material impact on Shareholders. The Offering Memorandum will be updated to reflect the modifications decided by the Board of Directors.

Use of leverage

Within the meaning of the AIFMD, “*leverage*” is any method by which the Board of Directors or the AIFM (or the Investment Manager on their behalf), as the case may be, increases the exposure of the Fund whether through borrowing of cash or transferable securities, or leverage embedded in derivative positions or by any other means.

The Fund will only borrow cash from the Depositary from time to time on a temporary basis such as to satisfy securities settlement. The Fund is not permitted to borrow for investment purposes and as the Fund does not intend to borrow to satisfy redemption requests, this may result in Shareholders experiencing delays in receiving all or a portion of their proceeds. The Fund is not permitted to engage in short sales of individual securities, for the avoidance of doubt; this restriction does not apply to derivatives.

The Fund may incur leverage by borrowing as described above, and/or through the use of derivatives, repurchase transactions, and other non-fully funded instruments. In each case, leverage may be obtained on an unsecured or secured, or an uncollateralised or collateralised, basis. Leverage obtained through borrowing is obtained from the relevant lender (and may be limited if the relevant lender is unwilling or unable to lend). Leverage obtained through the use of derivatives and other non-fully funded instruments is obtained from the relevant counterparty

(and may be limited if a counterparty is unwilling to accept the terms of a proposed investment).

The leverage of the Fund is managed and monitored by the AIFM on a frequent basis. It is expected that the Fund's leverage will not exceed 500% of the NAV of the Fund calculated using the gross method. The gross leverage figure is calculated as the sum of the absolute value of all positions of the Fund in accordance with the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 231/2013 of 19 December 2012 supplementing the AIFMD with regards to exemptions, general operating conditions, depositaries, leverage, transparency and supervision (the "*AIFMR*"). This calculation includes the underlying investments of the Fund which make up to 100% of total net assets and the notional exposure associated with derivatives.

In particular, the above figure also includes Share Class related hedging, which is comprised of 100% for the hedging itself and 200% to allow for derivative roll overs involving positions being closed out against equal and opposite trades.

Where derivatives are used for hedging or netting purposes or are themselves hedged against equal and opposite trades, the sum of the absolute value of all positions may not reflect the true economic risk of the Fund. If the expected level of leverage were calculated on this basis (e.g. the commitment method) in accordance with AIFMR, the level of leverage would be expected to be lower and generally around 200% of the NAV of the Fund.

Efficient Portfolio Management Techniques

The Company is subject to the provisions of the European Regulation on Reporting and Transparency of Securities Financing Transactions (Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on transparency of securities financing transactions and reuse and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012, the "*SFTR*"). The SFTR sets out certain disclosure requirements regarding the use of securities financing transactions (the "*SFTs*") and total return swaps, as set out below.

At this time, the Fund is not expected to use any SFTs, this Offering Memorandum shall be updated should there be any change in this respect. The Fund may use total return swaps for efficient portfolio management purposes and/or investment purposes, in accordance with the Fund's investment objective and policy.

Any assets of the Fund may be the subject of total return swaps. The maximum and expected proportion of the Fund's assets which may be subject to total return swaps, expressed as a percentage of the NAV, is set out in the table below:

Type of transaction	Expected	Maximum	On a temporary basis / continuous basis
Total return swaps	0%	10%	Temporary/Continuous

The expected level of usage of total return swaps reflects anticipated use under normal circumstances. The Investment Manager will typically use total return swaps where it considers such transactions to be the most efficient way to gain the required exposure at the time of investment. As such, there is no restriction on the frequency under which the Fund will enter into such type of agreements.

The proportions set out in the table above may be amended by the AIFM from time to time. In such case, this Offering Memorandum will be updated.

The AIFM will also ensure that the counterparty is a credit institution which either has its registered office in an EU Member State or is subject to prudential rules considered by the Luxembourg regulatory authority as equivalent to those laid down in EU law, or an investment firm, authorised in accordance with MiFID II in an EEA Member State, or an entity subject to regulation as a Consolidated Supervised Entity (the “CSE”) by the US Securities and Exchange Commission.

The types of acceptable collateral received by the Fund in respect of SFTs, total return swaps and other derivatives are:

- (a) Liquid assets: includes cash, short term bank certificates and money market instruments. A letter of credit or a guarantee at first-demand given by a first class credit institution not affiliated to the counterparty, are considered as equivalent to liquid assets.
- (b) Bonds issued or guaranteed by a member state of the OECD or by their local public authorities or by supranational institutions and undertakings with European Union, regional or world-wide scope.
- (c) Shares or units issued by money market funds calculating a daily NAV and assigned a rating of AAA or its equivalent.
- (d) Shares or units issued by funds authorised under the UCITS Directive (Directive 2009/65/EC) investing mainly in bonds/shares mentioned in (e) and (f) below.
- (e) Bonds issued or guaranteed by first class issuers offering an adequate liquidity.
- (f) Shares admitted to or dealt in on a regulated market of an EU member state or on a stock exchange of a member state of the OECD, on the condition that these shares are included in a main index.

Collateral received should be valued on at least a daily basis. The Fund does not always require collateral of 100% of the exposure to the counterparty but instead will require collateral where the exposure to the counterparty has reached a minimum threshold level. That minimum threshold level will be determined by the Investment Manager on a counterparty by counterparty basis and will depend on many factors including applicable legal requirements and the credit quality of the counterparty.

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

The section of this Offering Memorandum entitled **Collateral Management and Reuse** sets out circumstances where the Fund can reuse collateral.

The section of this Offering Memorandum entitled **Risk Factors** provides a description of the risks associated with the use of SFTs and total return swaps and other derivatives.

Direct and indirect operational costs and fees incurred in the use of SFTs may be deducted from the revenue delivered to the Fund from the use of such techniques. These costs and fees shall be charged at normal commercial rates and shall not include hidden revenue. The Investment Manager does not receive reimbursements for costs or fees for techniques of this type. All of the revenues arising from total return swaps, net of direct and indirect financing costs, will be retained by the Fund.

With regards to total return swaps, 100% of the revenues (or losses) generated by their execution are allocated to the Fund. The Investment Manager does not charge any additional costs or fees or receive any additional revenues in connection with the execution of these transactions. Whilst additional costs may be inherent in certain of these transactions, these are imposed by the relevant counterparty based on market pricing, form part of the revenues or losses generated by the relevant transaction, and are allocated 100% to the Fund. Details on the net returns and costs of total return swaps as of the Company's fiscal year end are published in the Company's annual report. Any transaction costs for these investments imposed by the relevant counterparty are not separately identifiable and are included in the purchase and sales price.

Benchmark Regulation

The Benchmark Regulation⁵ entered into force in June 2016 and became fully applicable in the EU since 1 January 2018 (save that certain provisions, including those related to 'critical benchmarks', took effect as at 30 June 2016), subject to certain transitional provisions. The Benchmark Regulation applies to 'contributors' to, 'administrators' of, and 'users' of benchmarks in the EU. It, among other things, (a) requires EU benchmark administrators to be authorised or registered and to comply with requirements relating to the administration of benchmarks, (b) prohibits the use in the EU of benchmarks provided by EU administrators which are not authorised or registered in accordance with the Benchmark Regulation, and (c) prohibits the use in the EU of benchmarks provided by non-EU administrators which are not (i) authorised or registered and subject to supervision in a jurisdiction in respect of which an 'equivalence' decision has been adopted in accordance with the Benchmark Regulation, or (ii) where such equivalence decision is pending, 'recognised' by the competent authorities of the applicable EU Member State(s). An exception to this is that a benchmark provided by a non-EU administrator can itself be endorsed for use in the EU by an EU authorised or registered administrator or an EU-based supervised entity, following authorisation of the endorsement by the relevant competent authority.

⁵ 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 and amending Directives 2008/48/EC and 2014/17/EU and Regulation (EU) No 596/2014.

As required by the Benchmark Regulation the AIFM maintains a contingency plan setting out the actions that it would take in the event that a benchmark (as defined by the Benchmark Regulation) materially changes or ceases to be provided. A copy of the benchmark contingency policy is available free of charge from the AIFM at its registered address.

The benchmarks listed in the table below are being provided by the entity specified next to the name of the relevant benchmark in their capacity as administrators (as defined in the Benchmark Regulation) of the relevant benchmark (each a “**Benchmark Administrator**”). The status of each Benchmark Administrator as of the date of this visa-stamped Offering Memorandum is set out next to the name of the relevant Benchmark Administrator in the table below.

Benchmark	Benchmark Administrator	Status of the Benchmark Administrator	Use of the Benchmark
3-month Singapore Overnight Rate Average ('SORA') Or for non-SGD currency Share Classes:	Association of Banks in Singapore (ABS)	Not yet listed on the ESMA register referred to in article 36 of the Benchmark Regulation, as it is an entity located in a country outside of the EU and does neither comply with the conditions laid down in article 30(1) of the Benchmark Regulation nor has it required recognition in accordance with article 32 of the Benchmark Regulation.	N/A
ICE Bank of America 3-month US Treasury Bill Index	ICE Data Indices, LLC	Not yet listed on the ESMA register referred to in article 36 of the Benchmark Regulation, as it is an entity located in a country outside of the EU and does neither comply with the conditions laid down in article 30(1) of the Benchmark Regulation nor has it required recognition in accordance with article 32 of the Benchmark Regulation.	N/A

3. Issue of Shares

The Board of Directors is entitled to issue in multiple Classes of Shares.

The Fund may issue Share Classes denominated in the Base Currency, or denominated in another Dealing Currency. Share Classes may be offered as hedged or unhedged. In addition, the Fund

offers certain Share Classes that are eligible for distributions of investment income as determined by the Board of Directors; all other Share Classes accumulate income and make no current distributions. Classes of Shares are available in a continuous offering at NAV. The following table provides details on the minimum initial subscription and minimum subsequent subscription for the Fund's Share Classes:

Share Class	Terms	USD or the equivalent amount in any other currency
Class S/T	Minimum Initial Subscription / Minimum Holding	5 mil
	Minimum Subsequent Subscription	1,000

In each case, the minimum amounts may be waived by the Board of Directors.

All Classes of Shares are reserved for Well-Informed Investors and qualify for the lower *taxe d'abonnement* rate of 0.01%.

Class S Shares are reserved for Institutional Investors (as defined below) only.

Class T Shares are reserved for Institutional Investors that have an existing investment management or other relationship with the Investment Manager or one of its affiliates. Investment Management Fees are agreed separately.

Institutional Investor means any institution investing for its own account or for its own beneficial interest (excluding any financial intermediaries subscribing on behalf of or for the beneficial interest of their underlying clients).

4. Distribution Policy

In accordance with the Articles of Incorporation, the Board of Directors may decide whether and to what extent investment income and realised capital gains will be distributed with respect to the Fund.

The Fund offers Distributing Share Classes as set out in the table below.

Distribution Type	Distribution Frequency
1 – Net Distribution	H – Half Yearly

Shareholders of Accumulating Share Classes who wish to receive the earnings of the Fund must request a redemption of Shares, in accordance with the terms governing redemptions.

The Board of Directors may decide to declare and pay distributions with a frequency and timing other than as described above, including offering additional frequency Distribution Share Classes.

For further information please consult the **Distribution Policy** section.

5. Charges and Expenses

Investment Management Fee

The Investment Manager shall be paid an Investment Management Fee by the Company AIFM, out of the net assets of the Class S Shares. The, an Investment Management Fee is calculated as a percentage of the daily net assets attributable to the relevant Class, accrued daily in the NAV of the Class and paid monthly in arrears at an annual rate of 0.25% of net assets.

The Investment Management Fee payable in relation to investments in respect of the Class T Shares will be is agreed and paid separately by the Shareholders in that Class.

The Investment Manager may in its own discretion, rebate out of its own assets all or a portion of its fees to financial intermediaries who purchase or solicit sales of Shares for their underlying clients in accordance with and to the extent permitted by applicable laws. Investors should ask their financial intermediaries about any such payments they may receive, and any associated conflicts of interest they may have in recommending a Fund. Financial intermediaries may impose additional costs and fees in connection with their own programs or services. In addition, and to the extent permitted by all applicable laws, the Investment Manager and the AIFM may negotiate alternative fee arrangements, including rebates on investment management and performance fees, or modify existing fee arrangements for any single Shareholder or financial intermediary. This may include variations in certain aspects of any performance fee, provided that the objective of such arrangements is to improve the quality of the services provided to the Fund and that it does not prevent the Investment Manager or the AIFM from acting in the best interests of the Fund or the Shareholders. For example certain investors (such as personnel of the AIFM or of the Wellington Management group or any other investor of the Fund from time to time as agreed with the Investment Manager or AIFM) may be offered a loss carry forward or different performance measurement periods. Ultimately, this may result in some investors paying lower investment management or performance fees than other investors; in all cases the alternative fee arrangements will be effected via a fee rebate letter from the Investment Manager. Information on the essential terms of such arrangements may be obtained upon request to the Investment Manager or the AIFM.

Third Party Fees

Shareholders should note that although there is no subscription or redemption fee charged, Shareholders may separately be charged a transaction fee by their financial adviser or the intermediary through which they hold Shares and therefore Shareholders should consult their financial adviser or the intermediary about any such fees.

ANNEX 5: WELLINGTON RESPONSIBLE VALUES MULTI-SECTOR CREDIT FUND

The Fund is subject to the disclosure requirements of Article 8 of the SFDR

1. Summary of the Offering

The following is a summary of the more detailed information contained elsewhere in this Offering Memorandum and is qualified in its entirety by reference to such information.

The Company	Wellington Management Funds (Luxembourg) II SICAV (the “ <i>Company</i> ”) is an open-ended investment fund organised under the Luxembourg law of 13 February 2007 on specialised investment funds, as amended from time to time and qualifies as an alternative investment fund (the “ <i>AIF</i> ”) pursuant to the law of 12 July 2013 on alternative investment fund managers (the “ <i>AIFM Law</i> ”) and the Directive (2011/61/EU) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2011 on Alternative Investment Fund Managers and amending Directives 2003/41/EC and 2009/65/EC and Regulations (EC) No 1060/2009 and (EU) No 1905/2010 (the “ <i>AIFMD</i> ”). The Company is an investment company with variable capital (<i>société d’investissement à capital variable</i>) of the umbrella type and was incorporated in Luxembourg on 23 March 2007 for an unlimited period.
Investment Objective	The investment objective of the Wellington Responsible Values Multi-Sector Credit Fund (the “ <i>Fund</i> ”) is to seek long term total returns.
Alternative Investment Fund Manager or AIFM	Wellington Luxembourg S.à r.l., a <i>société à responsabilité limitée</i> organised in 1991 under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, serves as alternative investment fund manager to the Fund.
Investment Manager	Wellington Management Company LLP, a limited liability partnership organised in 2014 under the laws of the State of Delaware, U.S.A., serves as investment manager to the Fund.
The Offering	The Company offers Class S Shares, Class D Shares, Class N Shares and Class T Shares of the Fund (each a “ <i>Class</i> ” and together the “ <i>Classes</i> ”). The Company offers Shares of the Fund in the following denomination currencies: US Dollar (USD), Great Britain Pound (GBP), Canadian Dollar (CAD), Swiss Franc (CHF), Euro (EUR), Norwegian Kronor (NOK), Japanese Yen (JPY), Singapore Dollar (SGD), Swedish Kronor (SEK), New Zealand Dollar (NZD), Australian Dollar (AUD) and Hong Kong Dollar (HKD) (each a “ <i>Dealing Currency</i> ” and together the “ <i>Dealing Currencies</i> ”). Share Classes may be offered as hedged (the “ <i>Hedged Share Class</i> ”) or unhedged. In addition, the Fund offers certain

	Share Classes that are eligible for distributions as determined by the Board of Directors (the “ <i>Distributing Share Classes</i> ”); all other Share Classes accumulate income and make no current distributions (the “ <i>Accumulating Share Classes</i> ”).
Base Currency	US Dollar.
Business Day	The Fund will operate on any day that US Federal banks and the New York Stock Exchange are open for business except for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> e) Easter Monday f) 1st May g) the weekday prior to and following Christmas Day as observed by the New York Stock Exchange h) such other days as the AIFM may from time to time determine.
Valuation Day	The Fund will be valued as of the close of business on the relevant Business Day.
Dealing / Non Dealing Day	Dealing Day means a Business Day, when the Fund will publish a valuation and Shares will normally be issued or redeemed by the Fund. <p>Notwithstanding this, the AIFM may decide that some Business Days will be Non-Dealing Days for the Fund as a result of prevailing market conditions or other relevant factors applicable to a portion of the Fund’s assets, including public holidays, market/stock exchange closures or trading restrictions.</p> <p>A list of the Non-Dealing Days (the “Holiday Calendar”) is set out in the Investor Notices and Policies section at www.wellington.com. Please note that the Holiday Calendar will be kept up to date and may change from time to time.</p> <p>In the event that an unexpected Non-Dealing Day is called for the Fund in the circumstances described above (including any period immediately preceding or following any such event, as necessary from an operational perspective), the Holiday Calendar will be updated as soon as reasonably practicable on an ad-hoc basis and specific communications will be made in advance, where possible, to affected Shareholders on via email.</p>
Dealing Deadlines	Subscription, redemption or conversion orders must be received by 3:00 p.m. Luxembourg time one Business Day before the relevant Dealing Day (the “ <i>Dealing Deadline</i> ”). If such a day is not a Business Day, then subscription requests must be received by the prior Business Day. All transactions will be executed at the NAV (subject to adjustments

discussed below) of the relevant Share Class calculated on the Dealing Day, provided that the transaction request is received in good order.

Payment Deadlines	Payment is due no later than the second Business Day (T+2) following the Dealing Day on which the Shares were purchased or such other time as will be established by the Board of Directors from time to time (the " <i>Payment Deadline</i> "). For payment of redemption proceeds it means a date usually within seven Business Days (T+7) of the processing of the redemption request, subject to the availability of proceeds of securities sold by the Fund to meet the redemption request. The Fund invests in securities, such as bank loans, that depending on the market environment can have a longer settlement cycle than seven Business Days. Therefore, there may be occasions when payment of some or all of the redemption proceeds may take longer than seven Business Days.
EU Taxonomy	means the Principal Adverse Impacts listed in Annex I Table I of the Level II SFDR Regulatory Technical Standards
PAI	means the Principal Adverse Impacts listed in Annex I Table I of the Level II SFDR Regulatory Technical Standards
NAV	means in respect of the assets of a Fund or Share Class, the amount determined in accordance with the provisions set out in the section entitled the NAV.
Sustainability Factors	means environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti - corruption and anti - bribery matters.
Risk Factors	Investment in the Fund involves a certain degree of risk. See the Risk Factors section of this Offering Memorandum.
Investment Management Fee	Class S, Class D and Class N Shares are subject to an annual Investment Management Fee of 0.45% of the Fund's net assets.
Distribution Fee	Class D Shares are subject to a Distribution Fee at an annual rate of 0.45% of Class D net assets.
Information to Shareholders	The annual audited report will be available to Shareholders at the registered office of the Company and of the Registrar and Transfer Agent within six months of the close of the financial year. Other information on the Company as well as on the NAV, and the issue, conversion and redemption prices of the Company's Shares, may be obtained on any Luxembourg bank working day at the registered office of the Company, the AIFM and of the Registrar and Transfer Agent. Further, information on the latest price of Shares can be found at the

website set forth in the Fund-specific informational documents which are regularly updated (the “*Fact Sheets*”), and historical performance of the Fund will also be made available in these Fact Sheets. The Fact Sheets will be made available to all Shareholders before they invest in the Fund, and from time to time after an investment is made, through the Investment Manager’s reporting website Client Portal (the “*Client Portal*”) and/or by email. Please also refer below to the section “Information to Shareholders” of this Offering Memorandum.

Information about the Company and its funds is provided to Shareholders listed on the Company’s register.

CIBM	Means the China Interbank Bond Market which is an OTC fixed income market established in the PRC in 1997. On the CIBM, institutional investors (including domestic and overseas institutional investors) trade sovereign, government and corporate bonds.
Bond Connect	Means the mutual bond market access program between Hong Kong and PRC, established by China Foreign Exchange Trade System (CFETS) & National Interbank Funding Centre, China Central Depository & Clearing Co., Ltd, Shanghai Clearing House (together, the “Mainland Financial Infrastructure Institutions”), and Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited and Central Moneymarkets Unit (CMU) (together, the “Hong Kong Financial Infrastructure Institutions”), through which overseas institutional investors can invest in fixed income securities traded on the China Interbank Bond Market.

2. Investment Objectives and Policies

Investment Objective

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

Investment Policies

The Investment Manager will actively manage the Fund, seeking to achieve the objective by allocating its assets across a broadly diversified portfolio of credit instruments from a responsible investment universe which restricts investment in certain industries.

Sustainability Risk consideration

The evaluation of Sustainability Risks through the analysis of ESG factors is part of the Fund’s investment process as, in the Investment Manager’s view, Sustainability Risks can materially affect a company’s financial performance and competitiveness.

The Investment Manager considers ESG factors as part of its broader analysis of individual issuers (including with regards to Sustainability Risk assessment), using inputs from the Investment Manager's team of ESG analysts to help identify global best practices, prepare for company engagement and collaborate on new research inputs. The factors, and the extent to which they will be considered will vary depending on the security in question, but typically include ownership structure, board structure and membership, capital allocation track record, management incentives, labour relations history, and climate risks.

The Investment Manager believes that the Fund will be exposed to a broad range of Sustainability Risks. In assessing these risks, the Investment Manager draws upon a wide variety of internal (such as research by their team of global industry analysts) and external research (such as company meetings) to assess any potential impact on the value of the security over the time horizon of the Fund. While these risks vary from company to company, those that are particularly relevant include where changes in climate are posing an increasing risk to some issuers. Where data is available and considered to be material, climate change factors can be incorporated into the assessment of credit risk and security selection, using a framework which considers two key types of climate risk: physical risk and transition risk.

Through interactions with company management teams, the Investment Manager seeks a better understanding of any underlying Sustainability Risks, incorporating them into their assessments of a company's outlook, and looking to avoid investments in assets securities where the likelihood of a Sustainability Risk event is under-represented in the price of the security. The Investment Manager believes that active engagement with companies can support changes in corporate behaviour and actions that benefit the Fund and help mitigate Sustainability Risks.

It is not anticipated that any single Sustainability Risk will materially drive a negative financial impact on the value of the Fund. Further details on Sustainability Risks and their potential impacts are included under Sustainability Risks within the section of the Offering Memorandum entitled **Risk Factors**.

Pre-contractual disclosure information relating to the environmental, social and governance ("ESG") characteristics, or objectives, of the Fund is provided at the end of this Annex 5 in accordance with the SFDR.

The Fund will invest primarily in high-yielding sectors of the credit market, such as emerging market debt, high yield debt, and bank loans (sometimes referred to as senior floating rate loans or leveraged loans, but referred to herein as "bank loans"), but may also invest in any debt obligation approved by the Investment Manager's credit research process and deemed to be consistent with the investment objectives of the Fund. The Fund's exposure to bank loans will generally be through assignment of credit agreements or (to a lesser extent) through loan participations.

The securities the Fund may invest in include, but are not limited to, securities issued by corporate, governmental (including municipal and agency) and supranational entities located around the world; bank loans; mortgage securities (including CMOs, whole loans, and CMBS); agency mortgage-backed securities; asset-backed securities; inflation-linked bonds; credit-linked notes

and structured notes; repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements; preferred securities; loan participation notes (the “*LPNs*”); real estate investment trust (the “*REIT*”) debt; convertible bonds; fixed income exchange traded funds (the “*ETFs*”); and short term instruments including cash and cash equivalents. Further, the Fund may invest in non-US Dollar denominated debt, unsecured debt, and subordinated debt (including capital and contingent capital securities). Aside from as set forth herein, equities and warrants will not be purchased directly and the Fund will only hold these securities if received as part of a restructuring or as the result of a conversion of a hybrid security.

The Fund may hold private placements, including those issued pursuant to Rule 144A and/or Regulation S, bank loans, trade finance loans, and other restricted securities, the liquidity of which the Investment Manager deems consistent with the Fund’s investment objective.

The Fund may invest up to 10% of net assets in securities traded in China via Bond Connect (see also “Risks linked with dealing in securities in China via Bond Connect”).

The Fund may invest in commingled pool vehicles offered by Wellington Management and its affiliates, as deemed by the Fund manager to be consistent with the investment objective. Such investments may accrue operating expenses internal to their NAVs, and such accruals are separate from and in addition to the operating expenses the Fund.

To the extent the Fund invests in ETFs or other commingled vehicles managed by a third party, the Fund will bear the management fees, performance fees (if any) and operating expenses charged by the commingled vehicle(s).

The Fund may not invest more than 5% of its net assets in non-listed and non-traded collective investment schemes.

The Fund may buy and sell exchange-traded and over-the-counter derivative instruments, including bond futures; currency, interest rate, total rate of return, and credit default swaps; currency, bond, and swap options; deliverable and non-deliverable currency forward contracts; and other derivative instruments to enhance Fund management efficiency, and may hold short positions in these instruments for hedging purposes and otherwise in pursuit of the Fund’s investment objective. The Fund will not engage in short sales of individual securities. For the avoidance of doubt, this restriction does not apply to derivatives or to certain transactions structured by the Investment Manager to provide a similar exposure to that obtained through derivatives (for example, combining a sell transaction with a reverse repurchase (buy-sell back) transaction to simulate a forward contract on a debt security).

The Fund has defined procedures to ensure the transparency of valuation, specifically in the event that the Fund invests in securities which do not have readily available market quotations.

The average duration of the Fund will generally range between 2-6 years. The Fund invests in higher-yielding sectors of the credit market and has no limitations on the credit quality of individual securities. The average credit quality of the Fund should be considered an outcome of the investment process and will fluctuate over time but generally should be expected to be B- or

better. In the event of split ratings on a security, the Investment Manager will use the highest rating of Moody's, Standard & Poor's or Fitch. If a security is unrated, then an equivalent credit rating, as deemed by the Investment Manager, may be used.

Active currency management will be permitted. The Fund will be denominated in the base currency, but currency exposure will be taken on an opportunistic basis. Currency exposure including cross-currency positions, which are not related to the Fund's bond and cash equivalent positions, may be assumed.

The Fund will not borrow, except where such borrowings are required only on a temporary or emergency basis such as a redemption or a merger.

The Fund must comply with rules and restrictions applicable to Luxembourg specialised investment funds including Circular CSSF 07/309 on risk-spreading in the context of specialised investment funds. As such, the Fund may not in principle invest more than 30% of its assets or of its commitments to subscribe in securities of the same kind issued by the same issuer (this restriction does not apply to (i) investments in securities issued or guaranteed by a member state of the OECD, or by its local authorities or by supranational institutions and bodies of a European, regional or worldwide nature, (ii) investments in target funds which are subject to risk diversification requirements at least similar to those provided for in relation to the Fund). For the application of this restriction, each sub-fund of a target fund with an umbrella structure is to be considered as a separate issuer, provided that sub-fund commitments to third parties are segregated. Further, short sales may not in principle have as a result that the Fund holds a short position in securities of the same kind issued by the same issuer which represent more than 30% of its assets. Finally, when using derivative instruments, the Fund must ensure risk diversification comparable to the above by means of an appropriate diversification of the underlying assets. For this purpose, the counterparty risk in relation to OTC derivatives must be limited according to the quality and the qualification of the counterparty.

The NAV of the Fund may experience high volatility from time to time.

Changes to Investment Objectives and Investment Policies

The Investment Objective and Investment Policy of the Fund are determined by the Board of Directors, in consultation with the AIFM and/or the Investment Manager, and are disclosed in this Offering Memorandum. The Board of Directors must approve any changes to this Offering Memorandum, including any changes to the Investment Objective, Investment Policy and Investment Restrictions as set out in this Offering Memorandum. Furthermore, any changes to this Offering Memorandum require CSSF approval and the CSSF may direct that at least a one month notice period be given to all Shareholders in order to allow Shareholders to redeem from the Fund or, whenever possible, to convert their Shares in Shares of the same or another Class in a different Fund, without penalty prior to a proposed change taking effect, if it considers the change to have a potentially material impact on Shareholders. The Offering Memorandum will be updated to reflect the modifications decided by the Board of Directors.

Use of Leverage

Within the meaning of the AIFMD, "*leverage*" is any method by which the Board of Directors or the AIFM (or the Investment Manager on their behalf), as the case may be, increases the exposure of the Fund whether through borrowing of cash or transferable securities, or leverage embedded in derivative positions or by any other means.

The Fund may employ leverage in circumstances where the Investment Manager deems it appropriate to do so in order to implement the investment approach and to achieve the investment objective.

The Fund will only borrow cash from the Depository from time to time on a temporary basis, such as to satisfy securities settlement or Shareholder redemption requests. The Fund is not permitted to borrow for investment purposes. The Fund is not permitted to engage in short sales of individual securities, for the avoidance of doubt; this restriction does not apply to derivatives or to certain transactions structured by the Investment Manager to provide a similar exposure to that obtained through derivatives (for example, combining a sell transaction with a reverse repurchase (buy-sell back) transaction to simulate a forward contract on a debt security).

The Fund may incur leverage by borrowing as described above, and/or through the use of derivatives, repurchase transactions, and other non-fully funded instruments. In each case, leverage may be obtained on an unsecured or secured, or an uncollateralised or collateralised, basis. Leverage obtained through borrowing is obtained from the relevant lender (and may be limited if the relevant lender is unwilling or unable to lend). Leverage obtained through the use of derivatives and other non-fully funded instruments is obtained from the relevant counterparty (and may be limited if a counterparty is unwilling to accept the terms of a proposed investment).

The leverage of the Fund is managed and monitored by the AIFM on a frequent basis. It is expected that the Fund's leverage will not exceed 600% of the NAV of the Fund calculated using the gross method. The gross leverage figure is calculated as the sum of the absolute value of all positions of the Fund in accordance with the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 231/2013 of 19 December 2012 supplementing the AIFMD with regards to exemptions, general operating conditions, depositaries, leverage, transparency and supervision (the "*AIFMR*"). This calculation includes the underlying investments of the Fund which make up to 100% of total net assets and the notional exposure associated with derivatives.

In particular, the above figure also includes Share Class related hedging, which is comprised of 100% for the hedging itself and 200% to allow for derivative roll overs involving positions being closed out against equal and opposite trades.

Where derivatives are used for hedging or netting purposes or are themselves hedged against equal and opposite trades, the sum of the absolute value of all positions may not reflect the true economic risk of the Fund. If the expected level of leverage were calculated on this basis (e.g. the commitment method) in accordance with AIFMR, the level of leverage would be expected to be lower and generally around 350% of the NAV of the Fund.

Efficient Portfolio Management Techniques

The Company is subject to the provisions of the European Regulation on Reporting and Transparency of Securities Financing Transactions (Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on transparency of securities financing transactions and reuse and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012, the “*SFTR*”). The SFTR sets out certain disclosure requirements regarding the use of securities financing transactions (the “*SFTs*”) and total return swaps, as set out below.

The types of SFTs the Fund may use consists of repurchase transactions. The Fund may use repurchase transactions and total return swaps for efficient portfolio management purposes and/or investment purposes, in accordance with the Fund’s investment objective and policy.

Any assets of the Fund may be the subject of such repurchase transactions and total return swaps. The maximum and expected proportion of the Fund’s assets which may be subject to repurchase transactions and total return swaps, expressed as a percentage of the NAV, is set out in the table below:

Type of transaction	Expected	Maximum	On a temporary basis / continuous basis
Repurchase transactions	50%	125%	Continuous
Total return swaps	25%	40%	Temporary

The expected level of usage of repurchase transactions and total return swaps reflects anticipated use under normal circumstances. The Investment Manager will typically use (i) repurchase transactions, in combination with a buy or sell transaction, to simulate a forward contract on a debt security, and (ii) total return swaps where it considers such transactions to be the most efficient way to gain the required exposure at the time of investment. As such, there is no restriction on the frequency under which the Fund will enter into such transactions.

The proportions set out in the table above may be amended by the AIFM from time to time. In such case, this Offering Memorandum will be updated.

The AIFM will also ensure that the counterparty is a credit institution which either has its registered office in an EU Member State or is subject to prudential rules considered by the Luxembourg regulatory authority as equivalent to those laid down in EU law, or an investment firm, authorised in accordance with the MiFID II in an EEA Member State, or an entity subject to regulation as a Consolidated Supervised Entity (the “*CSE*”) by the US Securities and Exchange Commission.

The types of acceptable collateral received by the Fund in respect of SFTs, total return swaps and other derivatives are:

- (a) Liquid assets: includes cash, short term bank certificates and money market instruments. A letter of credit or a guarantee at first-demand given by a first class credit institution not affiliated to the counterparty, are considered as equivalent to liquid assets.
- (b) Bonds issued or guaranteed by a member state of the OECD or by their local public authorities or by supranational institutions and undertakings with European Union, regional or world-wide scope.
- (c) Shares or units issued by money market funds calculating a daily NAV and assigned a rating of AAA or its equivalent.
- (d) Shares or units issued by funds authorised under the UCITS Directive (Directive 2009/65/EC) investing mainly in bonds/shares mentioned in (e) and (f) below.
- (e) Bonds issued or guaranteed by first class issuers offering an adequate liquidity.
- (f) Shares admitted to or dealt in on a regulated market of an EU member state or on a stock exchange of a member state of the OECD, on the condition that these shares are included in a main index.

Collateral received should be valued on at least a daily basis using available market prices and taking into account appropriate haircuts for each asset class. The Fund does not always require collateral of 100% of the exposure to the counterparty but instead will require collateral where the exposure to the counterparty has reached a minimum threshold level. That minimum threshold level will be determined by the Investment Manager on a counterparty by counterparty basis and will depend on many factors including applicable legal requirements and the credit quality of the counterparty. Daily variation margins will be used if and to the extent required by regulation or otherwise agreed with the counterparty or broker.

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

The section of this Offering Memorandum entitled **Collateral Management and Reuse** sets out circumstances where the Fund can reuse collateral.

The section of this Offering Memorandum entitled **Risk Factors** provides a description of the risks associated with the use of SFTs and total return swaps and other derivatives.

Direct and indirect operational costs and fees incurred in the use of SFTs may be deducted from the revenue delivered to the Fund from the use of such techniques. These costs and fees shall be charged at normal commercial rates and shall not include hidden revenue. The Investment Manager does not receive reimbursements for costs or fees for techniques of this type. All of the revenues arising from total return swaps, net of direct and indirect financing costs, will be retained by the Fund.

With regards to total return swaps and repurchase transactions, 100% of the revenues (or losses) generated by their execution are allocated to the Fund. The Investment Manager does not charge

any additional costs or fees or receive any additional revenues in connection with the execution of these transactions. Whilst additional costs may be inherent in certain of these transactions, these are imposed by the relevant counterparty based on market pricing, form part of the revenues or losses generated by the relevant transaction, and are allocated 100% to the Fund. Details on the net returns and costs of total return swaps and repurchase transactions as of the Company’s fiscal year end are published in the Company’s annual report. Any transaction costs for these investments imposed by the relevant counterparty are not separately identifiable and are included in the purchase and sales price.

3. Issue of Shares

The Board of Directors is entitled to issue multiple Classes of Shares. The Fund may issue Share Classes denominated in the Base Currency or denominated in another Dealing Currency. Share Classes may be offered as hedged or unhedged. In addition, the Fund offers certain Share Classes that are eligible for distributions of investment income as determined by the Board of Directors; all other Share Classes accumulate income and make no current distributions.

Shares in any Class of the Fund are available for subscription at the initial offer price (the “**Initial Offer Price**”) set out below on the day of the launch of the Fund or around such date as may be decided by the Board of Directors (the “**Initial Offer**”).

After the Initial Offer, all Classes of Shares are available in a continuous offering at NAV. Class S, Class D, Class N and Class T Shares that (i) are eligible for distributions as determined by the Board of Directors, or (ii) accumulate income and make no current distributions, are also available in each denomination currency and are available hedged or unhedged.

The following table provides details on the minimum initial subscription and the minimum subsequent subscription for the Fund’s Share Classes:

Share Class	Terms	USD or the equivalent amount in any other currency
Class S/T	Minimum Initial Subscription	5 mil
	Minimum Subsequent Subscription	1,000
Class D/N	Minimum Initial Subscription	250,000
	Minimum Subsequent Subscription	1,000

In each case, the minimum amounts may be waived by the Board of Directors.

Initial Offer Price for each Share Class, at which price Share Classes are or were initially offered in a Fund, is 10 of the relevant Dealing Currency of that Share Class, save for NOK and SEK where

the Initial Offer Price is NOK100 and SEK100 respectively and JPY where the Initial Offer Price is JPY 10,000.

All Classes of Shares are reserved for Well-Informed Investors and qualify for the lower *taxe d'abonnement* rate of 0.01%.

Class S Shares are reserved for Institutional Investors (as defined below) only.

Class D Shares are offered to eligible financial intermediaries acting on behalf of underlying beneficial holders who are Well-Informed Investors.

Class N Shares are offered to eligible financial intermediaries acting on behalf of underlying beneficial holders who are Well-Informed Investors. Class N Shares are reserved for eligible financial intermediaries who, either, according to applicable regulatory requirements, are not allowed to accept and retain a distribution fee or who have separate fee arrangements with their clients which preclude them from accepting and retaining a distribution fee, and for Institutional Investors investing on their own account, who do not meet the criteria for Class S Shares. No distribution fee is paid in respect of the Class N Shares.

Class T Shares are reserved for Institutional Investors that have an existing investment management or other relationship with the Investment Manager or one of its affiliates and are not assessed an Investment Management Fee or a Distribution Fee.

Institutional Investor means any institution investing for its own account or for its own beneficial interest (excluding any financial intermediaries subscribing on behalf of or for the beneficial interest of their underlying clients).

The Distribution Fee shall be paid to financial intermediaries whose clients own those Shares, to compensate such intermediaries for liaison services provided to holders of those Shares.

4. Distribution Policy

In accordance with the Articles of Incorporation, the Board of Directors may decide whether and to what extent investment income and realised capital gains will be distributed with respect to the Fund.

The Fund offers Distributing Share Classes as set out in the table below.

Distribution Type	Distribution Frequency
1 – Net Distribution	M – Monthly Q- Quarterly
2 – Gross Distribution	M - Monthly

Shareholders of Accumulating Share Classes who wish to receive the earnings of the Fund must request a redemption of Shares, in accordance with the terms governing redemptions.

The Board of Directors may decide to declare and pay distributions with a frequency and timing other than as described above, including offering additional frequency Distribution Share Classes.

For further information please consult the **Distribution Policy** section.

5. Charges and Expenses

Investment Management Fee

The Investment Manager shall be paid an Investment Management Fee by the AIFM, out of the assets of the Class S and Class D. The Investment Management Fee is calculated as a percentage of the daily net assets attributable to the relevant Class, accrued daily in the NAV of the Class and paid monthly in arrears at an annual rate of 0.45% for the Class S, Class D and Class N Shares.

The Investment Management Fee in respect of the Class T Shares is agreed and paid separately by the Shareholders in that Class.

The Investment Manager may in its own discretion rebate out of its own assets all or a portion of its fees to financial intermediaries who purchase or solicit sales of Shares for their underlying clients in accordance with and to the extent permitted by applicable laws. Investors should ask their financial intermediaries about any such payments they may receive, and any associated conflicts of interest they may have in recommending a Fund. Financial intermediaries may impose additional costs and fees in connection with their own programs or services. In addition, and to the extent permitted by all applicable laws, the Investment Manager and the AIFM may negotiate alternative fee arrangements, including rebates on investment management and performance fees, or modify existing fee arrangements for any single Shareholder or financial intermediary. This may include variations in certain aspects of any performance fee, provided that the objective of such arrangements is to improve the quality of the services provided to the Fund and that it does not prevent the Investment Manager or the AIFM from acting in the best interests of the Fund or the Shareholders. For example certain investors (such as personnel of the AIFM or of the Wellington Management group or any other investor of the Fund from time to time as agreed with the Investment Manager or AIFM) may be offered a loss carry forward or different performance measurement periods. Ultimately, this may result in some investors paying lower investment management or performance fees than other investors; in all cases the alternative fee arrangements will be effected via a fee rebate letter from the Investment Manager. Information on the essential terms of such arrangements may be obtained upon request to the Investment Manager or the AIFM.

Distribution Fee

Shareholders in the Class D Shares will be paid a Distribution Fee at an annual rate of 0.45% out of Class D net assets.

The Distribution Fee is calculated as a percentage of the daily net assets attributable to the Class D Shares held by the relevant Shareholder, accrued daily in the NAV of the Class D Shares and paid quarterly in arrears.

The Distribution Fee is paid to intermediaries holding the Class D Shares to compensate them for distribution and Shareholder services provided to underlying beneficial owners of the Shares. Investors considering investing via an intermediary should be aware of these fees and the potential for conflicts of interest that they create where, for example, an intermediary might be incentivised to recommend a particular Fund, or Class within a Fund, that has a higher distribution fee.

Third Party Fees

Shareholders should note that although there is no transaction fee charged by the Company, the AIFM or its affiliates, Shareholders may be charged a transaction fee by their financial adviser or the intermediary through which they hold Shares. Where investors are subscribing in Class D Shares through a financial intermediary, a preliminary charge of up to 5% of the amount of the investment in the Fund may be payable to the intermediary. Shareholders should consult their financial adviser or the intermediary about any such fees.

6. German Taxation

Under the German Investment Tax Act, the Fund is classified as a 'debt' fund.

Note: This classification is based on the rules defined in Sec. 2(6) and Sec. 2(7) of the German Investment Tax Act as of the date of this annex. Please refer to WM Datenservice for the current physical equity participation rate of the Fund, which is updated daily.

Further information on German Taxation can be found in the Offering Memorandum in the section entitled **German Taxation**.

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

Product name:
Wellington Responsible Values Multi-Sector Credit Fund

Legal entity identifier:
5493008TJ1VW6NPWKR13

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with an environmental objective: __% <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with a social objective: __%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 5% of sustainable investments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> with a social objective <input type="checkbox"/> It promotes E/S characteristics, but will not make any sustainable investments

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

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



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

The Fund invests a portion of its assets in securities that meet one or more of the following environmental or social characteristics.

1. Issuers that are screened to enable the Fund to define a responsible investment universe by using standard industry classifications to exclude certain corporate and sovereign issuers significantly involved in the following industries: fossil fuels, controversial and conventional weapons; and tobacco and cannabis (in addition to the criteria set out in the Exclusion Policy).

2. Companies that are considered Sustainable Investments. The Fund will also maintain an allocation to Sustainable Investments, seeking investment in companies and organisations that the Investment Manager believes are addressing the world's social and environmental challenges in a differentiated way through their products, services and projects. Through the Fund's Sustainable Investments, the Investment Manager seeks to invest in the three following impact theme which improve access to, and quality of, basic life essentials, reduce inequality, and mitigate the effects of climate change.

- Life essentials addresses social objectives such as increasing access to affordable housing and improving access and outcomes related to health, Life essentials also addresses social and environmental objectives through increasing access to clean water and sanitation and health; and sustainable agriculture and nutrition;
- Human empowerment addresses social objectives such as bridging the digital divide and improving access to education and job training; expanding financial inclusion and increasing safety and security ;
- Environment addresses environmental objectives such as combating climate change through the development and promotion of alternative energy and resource efficiency, while also considering resource stewardship.

As described in the paragraph above, each of the themes includes either predominantly environmental or predominantly social objectives. However, each such objective may have both environmental and social

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

benefits.

In defining the opportunity set, the Investment Manager takes into account both quantitative and qualitative considerations to fulfil each of the three impact criteria:

- Material: Impact activity must be central to the investee company.
- Additionality: The Investment Manager evaluates each value proposition, the specific needs it addresses, competitor product and services, and the degree to which alternative solutions already exist.
- Measurable key performance indicators (KPIs): The impact case must be quantifiable. The Investment Manager uses company reports and proprietary models, to develop individualized KPIs to understand the nature of the impact generated by a portfolio company on an annual basis.

Sustainable Investments may contribute to either environmental or social objectives in line with the environmental and social themes above. Although the Investment Manager will maintain at least 5% in Sustainable Investments, the proportion of Sustainable Investments with environmental or social objectives may vary over time.

A reference benchmark has not been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Fund.

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

The number of corporate issuers held that produce, transports, or refines fossil fuels or that have ownership of fossil fuel reserves.

The number of corporate issuers held that generate >25% of their revenue from the sale of fossil fuels. As the Fund seeks to exclude such companies, this number is expected to be 0.

The number of sovereign issuers held where fossil fuels make up more than 50% of their exports. As the Fund seeks to exclude such companies, this number is expected to be 0.

The number of corporate issuers held that are involved in the manufacturing and sale of controversial munitions. As the Fund seeks to exclude such companies, this number is expected to be 0.

The number of corporate issuers held that generate >5% of their revenue from either the production of conventional weapons systems, components, and support systems and services; or the manufacture or retail of civilian firearms and ammunition. As the Fund seeks to exclude such companies, this number is expected to be 0.

The number of issuers held that produce either tobacco or cannabis products, or that generate >25% of their revenue from tobacco related business activities. As the Fund seeks to exclude such companies, this number is expected to be 0.

The percentage of the Fund's net assets with a minimum of 5%, in debt issued by companies and organisations that Investment Manager believes are addressing the world's social and environmental challenges in a differentiated way through their products, services and projects and which are categorized as Sustainable Investments under SFDR. The Fund will maintain at least 5% of the Fund's net assets in Sustainable Investments.

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

The Investment Manager will seek to understand the world's social and environmental challenges and to identify and invest in companies and organizations that it believes addresses these challenges in a differentiated way through their core products and services. Through the Fund's investments, the Investment Manager seeks to improve access to, and quality of, basic life essentials, reduce inequality, and mitigate the effects of climate change.

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

Sustainable Investments are assessed against each of the mandatory corporate and/or sovereign Principal Adverse Impacts, as appropriate for the asset type, and as listed in Annex I Table I of the Level II SFDR Regulatory Technical Standards ("PAIs").

PAIs are assessed quantitatively, according to third party data, or qualitatively by the Investment Manager's research analysts and investment teams using internal research and analysis regarding issuer activities.

Where PAI data is lacking or unavailable, and as applicable to the asset type, the Investment Manager will conduct further due diligence and qualitatively assess the issuer's activities, processes or policies related to climate, environmental, social and/or anti-bribery/anti-corruption matters to determine that the issuer is not doing significant harm.

PAI Criteria

Where the PAIs reflect a quantitative data point and such quantitative data is available, each Sustainable Investment is compared against quantitative thresholds set by the Investment Manager as applicable to the asset type. The thresholds may be determined by setting express conditions or fixed numerical thresholds for a given PAI. For example, companies which produce controversial weapons are excluded in accordance with the Exclusions Policy, while the greenhouse gas emissions PAI threshold is applied to issuers included within the Climate Action 100+ list as the largest corporate greenhouse gas emitters. The Climate Action 100+ list is comprised of corporate issuers representing approximately 80% of global corporate GHG emissions. Companies on the Climate Action 100+ list which have reported against TCFD standards and have stated interim and long-term decarbonization / net zero goals are not deemed to be doing significant harm.

Certain PAIs are evaluated relative to industry peers and the worst companies in those industries will set the standard for determining significant harm. Where the Investment Manager has determined that industry differentiation is less meaningful, thresholds will be set in the context of all issuers. As an example, the carbon footprint and greenhouse gas intensity of investee companies PAIs are evaluated relative to industry peers, and the threshold is reached where companies are determined to be among the highest within any of the MSCI-defined Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS) Level 3 industries with respect to greenhouse gas intensity or carbon footprint.

Where the Investment Manager has determined that differentiation is less meaningful or for PAIs which are more qualitative in nature (e.g. PAIs relating to the UNGC principles and the OECD Guidelines) significant harm is assessed by evaluating, among others, companies' activities, management policies and practices or unresolved controversies using third party data. For some indicators (e.g. board gender diversity and gender pay gap evaluation), the Investment Manager looks at third party data regarding, among others, discrimination and workforce diversity controversies along with evaluation of the presence of women in the decision-making bodies of the company.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

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

The Investment Manager uses PAI data in its investment research tools, portfolio management tools and trading compliance system. Issuers who fail to pass the Investment Manager’s criteria may not be held in portfolios and designated as Sustainable Investments. Assessment against the PAIs for the purpose of ensuring that Sustainable Investments do not significantly harm environmental or social objectives includes the following:

- Exclusions with respect to the production of controversial weapons, revenues associated with thermal coal extraction or power generation and revenues associated with the production and generation of oil sands are applied in accordance with the Exclusions Policy in order to avoid significant activities associated with controversial weapons and fossil fuels PAIs.
- The Investment Manager uses third party data to understand the negative impact an issuer may have on a given PAI and sets pre-defined thresholds within each PAI which are applied on a pre-trade basis as applicable for the asset class. Where third party data indicates that an issuer is potentially doing significant harm according to the PAI threshold, the Investment Manager conducts additional due diligence using a variety of internal research and external data to determine whether the data is accurate.
- Where third party data is unavailable regarding a specific PAI, the Investment Manager conducts additional due diligence using a variety of internal research and external data (including by looking at public disclosures or reporting or via outreach directly to the issuer itself) to assess that the issuer is not doing significant harm.
- Where third party data indicates that the thresholds set for one or more PAIs have been reached and such data is found to be correct, the Investment Manager may further evaluate and engage with the issuer to ensure the issuer is aware of the harm or identified controversy and is taking active steps to mitigate or remediate such harm including with respect to transitioning away from potentially harmful activities. Where PAI data may not be relevant to investments in specific issuer projects such as use-of-proceeds bonds, the Investment Manager may also further evaluate the specific nature of such projects or activities in order to confirm that such activities are not being carried out in a way that causes significant harm.
- Where an issuer is confirmed to have reached a relevant PAI threshold and is not engaging with the Investment Manager to address it, the Investment Manager will not invest in such an issuer or will seek to divest in the best interests of Fund investors.

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

Alignment with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights is tested as part of the Investment Manager’s process to identify Sustainable Investments. Assessment of management policies and practices are necessary to determine alignment. Misalignment with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises or the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights may be determined where the Investment Manager identifies UN Global Compact non-compliance, inadequate policies and/or unresolved controversies.

Issuers assessed to be in breach of the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises or the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, including the principles and rights set out in the eight fundamental conventions identified in the Declaration of the International Labour Organisation on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and the International Bill of human Right are not eligible to be classified as Sustainable Investments.

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

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

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



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

- Yes
 No

The Fund's Sustainable Investments are assessed against each of the mandatory corporate and/or sovereign PAIs to determine that the Sustainable Investments do not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable objective. In addition, by virtue of the Fund's existing investment guidelines, the Fund takes certain, but not all, of the PAIs into consideration either directly or indirectly on all or a portion of the Fund as follows:

1. The Fund does not invest in companies which produce controversial weapons in accordance with the Exclusion Policy - PAI: Exposure to controversial weapons.
2. The Fund does not invest in companies principally involved in the extraction of thermal coal, the production of thermal coal energy and the extraction of oil sands in accordance with the Exclusion Policy - PAIs: Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector; Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production.

While these restrictions consider certain of the PAIs, such consideration does not necessarily eliminate the Fund's exposure to such PAIs altogether. In addition, the extent to which these restrictions impact the investment process may be limited where such investments are outside of the scope of the investment objective of the Fund. The Fund further commits to report on these Principal Adverse Impacts periodically with such report to be included in the annual report of the Fund. For more information please see www.wellingtonfunds.com/sfdr.



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

The investment strategy used to attain the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund is described below.

The Fund will be actively managed, seeking to achieve the objective by allocating its assets across a broadly diversified portfolio of credit instruments from a responsible investment universe which restricts investment in the following industries: fossil fuels, controversial and conventional weapons; and tobacco and cannabis (in addition to the criteria set out in the Exclusion Policy).

The Fund will invest a minimum of 5% of the Fund's net assets in debt issued by companies and organisations that Investment Manager believes are addressing the world's social and environmental challenges in a differentiated way through their products, services and projects and which are categorised as Sustainable Investments under SFDR. In defining the opportunity set, the Investment Manager takes into account both quantitative and qualitative considerations to fulfil each of the three impact criteria:

- Material: Impact activity must be central to the investee company.
- Additionality: The Investment Manager evaluates each value proposition, the specific needs it addresses, competitor product and services, and the degree to which alternative solutions already exist.
- Measurable key performance indicators (KPIs): The impact case must be quantifiable. The Investment Manager uses company reports and proprietary models, to develop individualized KPIs to understand the nature of the impact generated by a portfolio company on an annual basis.

Subject to any stricter criteria at set out above, the Fund applies the Exclusion Policy which sets out issuers which are excluded where they have been identified using a combination of third party and/or internal analysis as having a predefined level of involvement in the following areas:

1. Production of controversial weapons, including cluster munitions, landmines, biological/ chemical weapons, depleted uranium weapons, blinding laser weapons, incendiary weapons, and/or non-detectable fragments;
2. Production of nuclear weapons;
3. Production, distribution, retail or supply of tobacco related products;
4. Thermal coal extraction or thermal coal-based power generation; and
5. Production and generation of oil sands (also known as tar sands).

Further details about how exclusions are researched and implemented by Wellington Management, including the full detail of the thresholds for involvement, may be found in the section of the Prospectus titled "Exclusions".

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

The Fund excludes investment in the following:

- corporate issuers that produce, transport, or refine fossil fuels or that have ownership of fossil fuel reserves. For the avoidance of doubt, the Fund may invest in corporate issuers whose operations or services indirectly support the production, transportation or refining of fossil fuels. The Fund also considers any revenue generated from fossil fuels and excludes the securities of any corporate issuers that generates >25% of their revenue from the sale of fossil fuels.
- sovereign issuers in those countries where fossil fuels make up more than 50% of their exports.
- investment in securities of any corporate issuers either involved in the manufacturing and sale of controversial munitions, or that generate >5% of their revenue from either the production of conventional weapons systems, components, and support systems and services; or the manufacture or retail of civilian firearms and ammunition.
- any issuer that produces either tobacco or cannabis products, or that generate >25% of their revenue from tobacco related business activities.

The Fund will invest a minimum of 5% of the Fund's net assets in debt issued by companies and organisations that Investment Manager believes are addressing the world's social and environmental challenges in a differentiated way through their products, services and projects and which are categorised as Sustainable Investments under SFDR.

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

Not applicable. The Fund does not currently commit to reduce the scope of investments by a minimum rate.

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

Good governance practices of investee companies are assessed by the Investment Manager with regards to a variety of factors including, where materially relevant, management structures and decision-making, accountability to shareholders, compensation structures, corporate culture, compliance with applicable law and the absence of negative events which are likely to have a material adverse impact on the financial returns of the company. In assessing good governance, the Investment Manager considers its proprietary G ratings where available in accordance with its Good Governance Assessment Policy. These ratings rely on a combination of internal and/or external data inputs.

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



What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

A minimum of 90% of the Fund's net assets will be aligned to the E/S characteristics of the Fund.

The Fund will also make Sustainable Investments with a minimum of 5% of the Fund's net assets, in debt issued by companies and organisations that the Investment Manager believes are addressing the world's social and environmental challenges in a differentiated way through their products, services and projects. Although the proportion of Sustainable Investments with environmental or social objectives may vary over time, the Investment Manager will maintain at least 1% in Sustainable Investments with an environmental objective and at least 1% in Sustainable Investments with a social objective.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

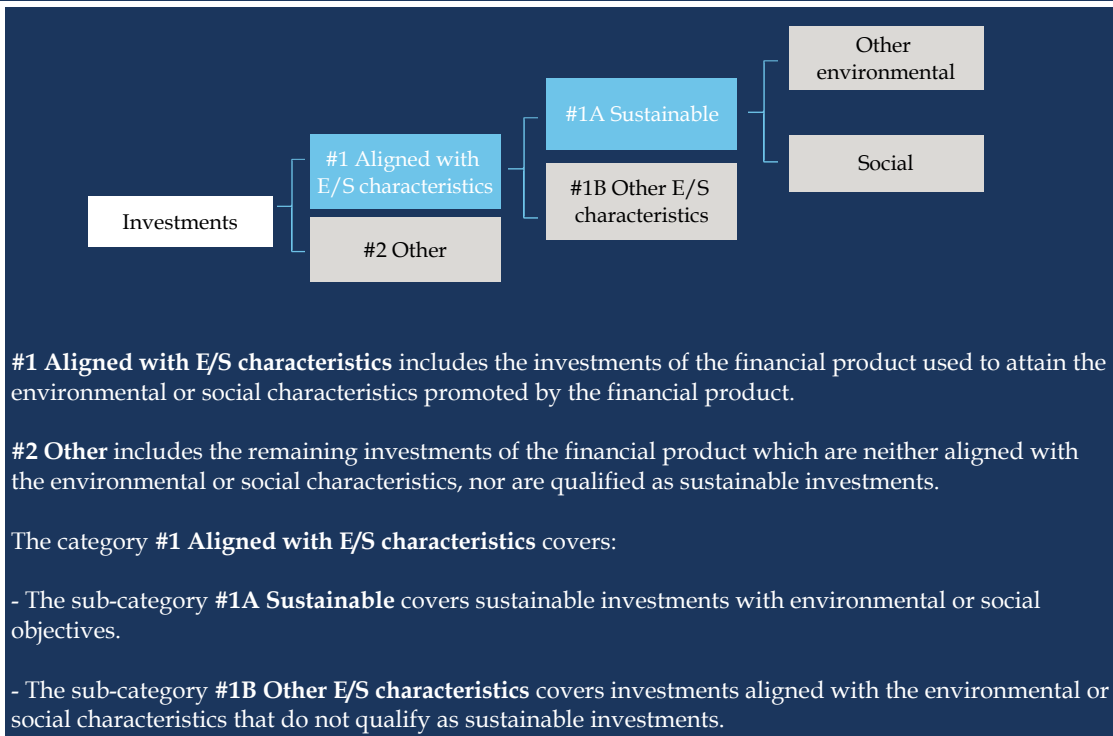
Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

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

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for fossil gas include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For nuclear energy, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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

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



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

Not applicable. Derivatives are not used by the Fund for the purpose of attaining the environmental and/ or social characteristics promoted by the Fund.



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

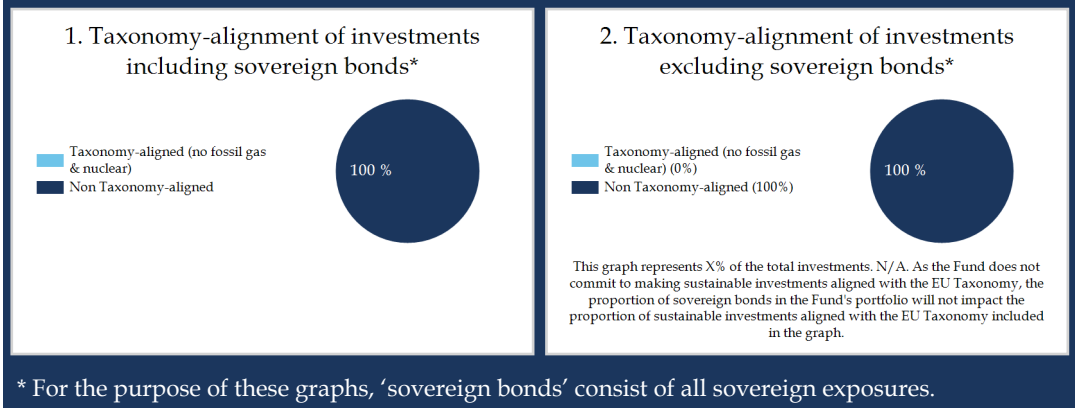
Although the Fund commits to invest in Sustainable Investments with an environmental objective within the meaning of the SFDR, the minimum share of EU Taxonomy-aligned investments is 0%.

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

- Yes
 - In fossil gas
 - In nuclear energy
- No

¹Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change (“climate change mitigation”) and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objectives - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

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



What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

Not applicable. Although the Fund commits to invest in Sustainable Investments within the meaning of the SFDR, the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities is 0%.

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

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

Although the Fund commits to make Sustainable Investments with an environmental objective within the meaning of the SFDR, the minimum share of such investments with an environmental objective not EU Taxonomy-aligned is 1%. These investments could be aligned with the EU Taxonomy but the Investment Manager is not currently in a position to specify the exact proportion of the Fund's underlying investments which take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. However, the position is kept under review as the underlying rules are finalized and the availability of reliable data increases over time.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Minimum 1% of the Fund's net assets are invested in socially sustainable investments.

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

The investments under '#2 Other' may include cash and cash equivalents for liquidity purposes, derivatives for EPM, hedging and/or investment purposes or investments in securities which may create exposure to multiple underlying issuers such as collective investment schemes or index positions. It may also include any securities where data to measure the environmental and/or social characteristics is not available, is not used to meet the environmental or social characteristics, or does not meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Fund. Except with regards to the Exclusions Policy, these do not have any minimum environmental or social safeguards. However, some minimum safeguards may still be considered to apply to the extent such holdings are aligned with one or more but not all of the Fund's environmental or social characteristics.



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

Not applicable. A reference benchmark has not been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund.

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

Not applicable.

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

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product specific information can be found on the website:

[https://docs.wellington.com/list/public/documents?query=TEMPLATE_TYP=SustainabilityRelatedDisclosure%26in\(fundId,F001234\)%26languageCd=EN&recentMatch=true&download=true](https://docs.wellington.com/list/public/documents?query=TEMPLATE_TYP=SustainabilityRelatedDisclosure%26in(fundId,F001234)%26languageCd=EN&recentMatch=true&download=true)

ANNEX 6: WELLINGTON GLOBAL MULTI-ASSET TARGET RETURN II FUND

1. Summary of the Offering

The following is a summary of the more detailed information contained elsewhere in this Offering Memorandum and is qualified in its entirety by reference to such information.

The Company	Wellington Management Funds (Luxembourg) II SICAV (the “ <i>Company</i> ”) is an open-ended investment fund organised under the Luxembourg law of 13 February 2007 on specialised investment funds, as amended from time to time and qualifies as an alternative investment fund (the “ <i>AIF</i> ”) pursuant to the law of 12 July 2013 on alternative investment fund managers (the “ <i>AIFM Law</i> ”) and the Directive (2011/61/EU) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2011 on Alternative Investment Fund Managers and amending Directives 2003/41/EC and 2009/65/EC and Regulations (EC) No 1060/2009 and (EU) No 1905/2010 (the “ <i>AIFMD</i> ”). The Company is an investment company with variable capital (<i>société d’investissement à capital variable</i>) of the umbrella type and was incorporated in Luxembourg on 23 March 2007 for an unlimited period.
Investment Objective	The investment objective of the Wellington Global Multi-Asset Target Return II Fund (the “ <i>Fund</i> ”) is to seek total returns above a cash benchmark over the medium to long term, investing in a diverse range of global asset classes while employing a disciplined multi-layered risk management process.
Alternative Investment Fund Manager or AIFM	Wellington Luxembourg S.à r.l., a <i>société à responsabilité limitée</i> organised in 1991 under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, serves as alternative investment fund manager to the Fund.
Investment Manager	Wellington Management Company LLP, a limited liability partnership organised in 2014 under the laws of the State of Delaware, U.S.A., serves as investment manager to the Fund.
The Offering	The Company offers Class S Shares, Class D Shares, Class N Shares and Class T Shares of the Fund (each a “ <i>Class</i> ” and together the “ <i>Classes</i> ”). The Company offers Shares of the Fund in the following denomination currencies: US Dollar (USD), Great Britain Pound (GBP), Canadian Dollar (CAD), Swiss Franc (CHF), Euro (EUR), Norwegian Kronor (NOK), Japanese Yen (JPY), Singapore Dollar (SGD), Swedish Kronor (SEK), New Zealand Dollar (NZD), Australian Dollar (AUD) and Hong Kong Dollar (HKD) (each a “ <i>Dealing Currency</i> ” and together the “ <i>Dealing Currencies</i> ”). Share Classes may be offered as hedged (the

“Hedged Share Class”) or unhedged. In addition, the Fund offers certain Share Classes that are eligible for distributions as determined by the Board of Directors (the *“Distributing Share Classes”*); all other Share Classes accumulate income and make no current distributions (the *“Accumulating Share Classes”*).

Base Currency	US Dollar.
Business Day	<p>The Fund will operate on any day that US Federal banks and the New York Stock Exchange are open for business except for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Easter Mondayb) 1st Mayc) the weekday prior to and following Christmas Day as observed by the New York Stock Exchanged) such other days as the AIFM may from time to time determine.
Valuation Day	The Fund will be valued as of the close of business on the relevant Business Day.
Dealing / Non-Dealing Day	<p>Dealing Day means a Business Day, when the Fund will publish a valuation and Shares will normally be issued or redeemed by the Fund.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, the AIFM may decide that some Business Days will be Non-Dealing Days for the Fund as a result of prevailing market conditions or other relevant factors applicable to a portion of the Fund’s assets, including public holidays, market/stock exchange closures or trading restrictions.</p> <p>A list of the Non-Dealing Days (the “Holiday Calendar”) is set out in the Investor Notices and Policies section at www.wellington.com. Please note that the Holiday Calendar will be kept up to date and may change from time to time.</p> <p>In the event that an unexpected Non-Dealing Day is called for the Fund in the circumstances described above (including any period immediately preceding or following any such event, as necessary from an operational perspective), the Holiday Calendar will be updated as soon as reasonably practicable on an ad-hoc basis and specific communications will be made in advance, where possible, to affected Shareholders on via email.</p>

Dealing Deadlines	Subscription, redemption or conversion orders must be received by 3.00 p.m. Luxembourg time on the relevant Dealing Day (the “ <i>Dealing Deadline</i> ”). All transaction requests will be executed at the NAV (subject to adjustments discussed below) of the relevant Share Class calculated on the Dealing Day, provided that the transaction request is received in good order.
Payment Deadlines	Payment is due no later than the second Business Day (T+2) following the Dealing Day on which the Shares were purchased or such other time as will be established by the Board of Directors from time to time (the “ <i>Payment Deadline</i> ”). For payment of redemption proceeds it means a date usually within five Business Days (T+5) of the Dealing Day of the redemption request, subject to receipt of the complete Account Opening Agreement and supporting documents.
NAV	means in respect of the assets of a Fund or Share Class, the amount determined in accordance with the provisions set out in the section entitled the NAV.
Sustainability Factors	means environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti - corruption and anti - bribery matters.
Risk Factors	Investment in the Fund involves a certain degree of risk. See the Risk Factors section of this Offering Memorandum.
Investment Management Fee	Class S, Class D and Class N Shares are subject to an annual Investment Management Fee of 0.30% of the Fund’s net assets.
Distribution Fee	Class D Shares are subject to a Distribution Fee at an annual rate of 0.50% of Class D net assets.
Information to Shareholders	The annual audited report will be available to Shareholders at the registered office of the Company and of the Registrar and Transfer Agent within six months of the close of the financial year. Other information on the Company as well as on the NAV, and the issue, conversion and redemption prices of the Company’s Shares, may be obtained on any Luxembourg bank working day at the registered office of the Company, the AIFM and of the Registrar and Transfer Agent. Further, information on the latest price of Shares can be found at the website set forth in the Fund-specific informational documents which are regularly updated (the “ <i>Fact Sheets</i> ”), and historical performance of the Fund will also be made available in these Fact Sheets. The Fact Sheets will be made available to all Shareholders before they invest in the Fund, and from time to time after an investment is made, through the Investment Manager’s reporting website Client Portal (the “ <i>Client</i> ”).

Portal”) and/or by email. Please also refer below to the section “Information to Shareholders” of this Offering Memorandum.

Information about the Company and its funds is provided to Shareholders listed on the Company’s register.

China A Shares	Means Renminbi denominated “A” shares in Mainland China based companies that trade on Chinese stock exchanges such as the Shanghai Stock Exchange and the Shenzhen Stock Exchange.
Stock Connect	Means (i) the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect, a mutual market access program through which foreign investors can deal in select China A Shares listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange (SSE) through the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong (SEHK) and (ii) the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect, a mutual market access program through which foreign investors can deal in select China A Shares listed on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange (SZSE) through the SEHK.
CIBM	Means the China Interbank Bond Market which is an OTC fixed income market established in the PRC in 1997. On the CIBM, institutional investors (including domestic and overseas institutional investors) trade sovereign, government and corporate bonds.
Bond Connect	Means the mutual bond market access program between Hong Kong and PRC, established by China Foreign Exchange Trade System (CFETS) & National Interbank Funding Centre, China Central Depository & Clearing Co., Ltd, Shanghai Clearing House (together, the “Mainland Financial Infrastructure Institutions”), and Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited and Central Moneymarkets Unit (CMU) (together, the “Hong Kong Financial Infrastructure Institutions”), through which overseas institutional investors can invest in fixed income securities traded on the China Interbank Bond Market.

2. Investment Objectives and Policies

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Fund is to seek total returns above a cash benchmark over the medium to long term, investing in a diverse range of global asset classes while employing a disciplined multi-layered risk management process.

Investment Policy

The Investment Manager will actively manage the Fund, focusing on generating returns through the implementation of four key strategies:

- **Diversification:** Diversify allocations across asset classes and macro risk factors, while employing a disciplined risk allocation process to all positions. The Investment Manager believes that different asset classes perform better in certain market environments such as growth, low growth, inflation and stagflation. The Fund seeks to invest in a diverse set of assets, directionally matched to these environments, for example increasing allocations to government bonds in an environment of low growth and low inflation, or to equities during periods of high growth with moderate inflation. The aim of these diversification processes is to help increase the portfolio's resilience to market uncertainty;
- **Differentiated implementation:** The Fund will seek to enhance returns by using active management and pursuing more efficient market exposures than traditional market-capitalisation based indices. This process will occur by allocating capital based primarily on each investment's contribution to risk ("CTR"), calculated using daily volatility and correlation metrics, and via regular portfolio rebalancing relative to CTR targets;
- **Dynamic asset allocation:** The Fund will be tilted toward the return opportunities the Investment Manager believes are the most attractive by using a dynamic asset allocation process. These allocations will be implemented using both quantitative and qualitative inputs utilising current views of market environment and return opportunities; and
- **Disciplined risk management:** A strong focus will be placed on downside risk mitigation, and the Fund will adopt a disciplined multi-layered approach to risk management, including volatility management, drawdown controls and opportunistic hedging.

The investment universe will be broad, encompassing traditional asset classes (such as equities and fixed income securities) as well as gold (indirectly, via ETFs, futures, or commodity funds). Investments will primarily be made through the purchase of listed securities. Derivative instruments may be used for the purposes of hedging existing positions, efficient portfolio management, optimising returns or a combination of such purposes.

In the event of extreme market conditions or severe market stress or disruptions, or if the Investment Manager identifies no suitable investment opportunities for the Fund, the Fund may invest up to 100% of its assets into cash and/or cash deposits, money market instruments and/or short-term debt securities. A portion of the Fund's assets may also be retained in liquid investments or cash for liquidity purposes.

Relative weights to sources of return will change over time and will be influenced by each source's perceived relative attractiveness, as informed by characteristics such as diversification benefits, volatility, return potential and drawdown control.

The investment process is constructed and managed using a contribution to risk framework, meaning the Fund uses realised returns, correlations, and volatility to manage exposures. This process is primarily systematic, using a rules-based implementation, but also allows for discretion

on the part of the Fund Manager, including the ability to create or modify allocations. The Fund is not constructed relative to a benchmark, but the ICE Bank of America 3-month US Treasury Bill Index (the “**Index**”) will serve as the cash benchmark. The Index consists of short-term U.S. Government securities with a remaining term to final maturity of less than three months.

Management of risk is core to the Investment Manager’s philosophy in respect of the Fund. The Investment Manager will monitor the risk on a daily basis using numerous analytical tools and is focused on understanding and managing how the various sources of return impact various risk metrics in pursuit of the Fund’s risk-adjusted return objectives. In particular, a Value at Risk (VaR) approach is used as a measure of the risk of loss in the Fund and it should be expected that the Fund will typically seek an ex-ante and ex-post yearly VaR at a 95% confidence interval of below 5% under normal market conditions. The expected return of the Fund will be deducted from the ex-ante VaR and the realized return of the Fund will be deducted from the ex-post VaR when monitoring the above-mentioned 5% VaR limit. However, it should be noted that limitations in the VaR model mean market volatility can cause ex-ante VaR to increase without necessarily reflecting a change to the risk profile of the Fund. Therefore, the Fund may from time to time have an ex-ante VaR of above 5% if the Investment Manager believes that this is in the best interests of the Fund and its ability to achieve the investment objective. The Fund also aims to limit drawdown to a maximum of 20% of its value although there is no guarantee that the Fund will meet this aim.

Sustainability Risk consideration

Whilst the Fund does not promote any specific environmental, social and governance (“ESG”) characteristics or have a sustainable investment objective, the evaluation of Sustainability Risks through the analysis of ESG factors is part of the Fund’s investment process. In the Investment Manager’s view, Sustainability Risks can materially affect a company’s financial performance and competitiveness. However, Sustainability Risks are just some of a number of considerations in the overall research process so may not in isolation drive the selection or exclusion of an issuer or security from the investment universe.

The Investment Manager considers ESG factors as part of its broader analysis of individual issuers (including with regards to Sustainability Risk assessment), using inputs from the Investment Manager’s team of ESG analysts to help identify global best practices, prepare for company engagement and collaborate on new research inputs. The factors, and the extent to which they will be considered will vary depending on the security in question, but typically include ownership structure, board structure and membership, capital allocation track record, management incentives, labour relations history, and climate risks.

The Investment Manager believes that the Fund will be exposed to a broad range of Sustainability Risks. In assessing these risks, the Investment Manager draws upon a wide variety of internal (such as research by their team of Global Industry Analysts) and external research (such as company meetings) to assess any potential impact on the value of the security over the time horizon of the Fund.

It is not anticipated that any single Sustainability Risk will materially drive a negative financial impact on the value of the Fund. Further details on Sustainability Risks and their potential impacts

are included under Sustainability Risks within the section of the Offering Memorandum entitled **Risk Factors**.

Guidelines

The Fund will only invest in the following asset classes: Equities, Fixed Income, Gold, Currency, and Derivatives.

Asset class

Unless otherwise noted, all Fund limitations and attributes are measured at the time of acquisition of each investment.

Following are the Fund's permissible net exposure ranges:

	Net Exposures
Global Equities and Gold	0-40%
Gold	0-10%
Global Fixed Income and Cash	0-100%

The combined gross exposures for Global Fixed Income and Cash will remain at 60% or higher.

Equity securities purchased by the Fund may include, but are not limited to, common stock, preferred stock, real estate securities (including REITs and other real estate structures), preferred stock (where a minimum credit rating of Investment Grade exists), rights, warrants, ADRs and other depositary securities, exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), and similar equity equivalents. The Fund may invest in China A Shares traded via Stock Connect (see also "Risks linked with dealing in securities in China via Stock Connect"). These equity securities may be denominated in US dollars or other currencies. Not more than 30% of the equity portion of the Fund shall be invested in a single country other than the US and Singapore, and not more than 5% of NAV shall be invested in equity securities of a single issuer.

The Fund may invest in fixed income securities which may include, but are not limited to, government and agency, sovereign and supranational, corporate, inflation-linked bonds, credit-linked notes, structured notes, bank loans, trade finance loans, cash equivalents, and other fixed income securities. The Fund may invest up to 10% of NAV in asset-backed securities, mortgage-backed securities and all other types of fixed income securities that are eligible for inclusion in the Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Securitised Index. The Fund may invest in securities traded in China via Bond Connect (see also "Risks linked with dealing in securities in China via Bond Connect"). Fixed income instruments must be Investment Grade (minimum credit rating of BBB- by S&P, Baa3 by Moody's or BBB- by Fitch), with a maximum exposure of up to 20% of NAV in securities rated BBB- by S&P, Baa3 by Moody's or BBB- by Fitch. In the event of split ratings between S&P, Moody's and Fitch the middle credit rating will be used, whilst in the event of split ratings between any two of S&P, Moody's and Fitch, the lowest rating will be used. The Fund may

invest in fixed income instruments that are not rated externally, provided that such fixed income instruments have an equivalent rating of Investment Grade or higher as rated by the Investment Manager. If a security is downgraded below Investment Grade the Fund will sell the security within thirty days of the downgrade. The exposure in any single issue shall not exceed 10% of the issue size.

With the exception of fixed income securities issued by either the governments of Singapore, Japan and the US or governments that have credit rating of AAA or equivalent, not more than 5% of the Fund shall be invested in fixed income securities of a single issuer.

The Fund is not permitted to invest in physical commodities; however, it is permitted to invest in gold-backed commodity funds (including ETFs) or gold futures.

The Fund may also invest in collective investment trusts and commingled pool vehicles to invest in assets outlined above. Such exposure may be gained directly or indirectly through domestic and offshore funds, including funds managed by the Investment Manager or its affiliates, which have investment objectives consistent with the Fund's investment objective, provided that there is no duplication of investment management fees and no subscription or redemption fees charged. Such investments may accrue operating expenses internal to the NAV of the pool vehicles, and such expense accruals are separate from and in addition to the operating expenses of the Fund. The assets invested in a commingled pool vehicle must be consistent with the Guidelines stated in this document related to diversification, permitted investments and credit quality. For the avoidance of doubt, exposure to Gold must not be more than 10% and investment in hedge funds is prohibited.

Derivative instruments, such as futures, forwards, swaps, options, swaptions, and other derivative instruments, may be used in the Fund for the purposes of hedging existing positions, efficient portfolio management, optimising returns or a combination of such purposes. At no point will the net market exposure of the Fund exceed 100%, where net market exposure is defined as the sum of all market exposures associated with long positions minus the absolute value of the sum of all market exposures associated with short positions, excluding cash, cash equivalents and currency forwards.

The Fund will at times buy and sell derivative instruments that may include but are not limited to: over-the-counter and exchange-traded equity-index, interest rate, credit, and fixed income-index derivatives; currency futures, options, forward contracts; derivatives related to countries, sectors, industries, market indices, and other groups of securities or individual securities and market access products. The Fund may invest in over-the-counter ("OTC") derivatives provided they are either cleared by the central clearing house of an exchange or all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- a) the counterparty for the OTC derivative is rated at least A- by S&P, A3 by Moody's or A- by Fitch, or the obligations of such counterparty are explicitly guaranteed by an entity that is rated at least A- by S&P, A3 by Moody's or A- by Fitch;

- b) the counterparty for the OTC derivative has an International Swaps and Derivatives Association (“ISDA”) agreement with the Investment Manager; and
- c) the total exposure from OTC derivatives to a single counterparty shall not exceed 10% of the Fund’s market value.

Specific restrictions as relates to derivative instruments are as follows:

- Uncovered option strategies are prohibited;
- Currency derivatives may only be used to hedge the Fund’s non-base currency risk and the amount hedged in any one currency cannot exceed the amount invested in that currency, having regards however to market fluctuations and shareholder subscriptions and redemptions that could create temporary under-hedged or over-hedged positions. A 5% allowance for frictional over-hedging is allowed to account for market fluctuations. Please refer to the Risk Factor section of this document for additional disclosure related to currency hedging at the Share Class level;
- Interest rate derivatives may be used provided that (i) they are only used to hedge interest rate risk and (ii) the overall duration of the Fund is not negative having regards however to market fluctuations and shareholder subscriptions and redemptions that could create temporary negative duration exposure;
- Equity derivatives can be used for asset allocation changes within the permissible investment universe and for gaining market exposure; and
- Gold futures can be used for gaining market exposure; and
- Credit default swaps (CDS) are only allowed for credit risk management purposes. The aggregate gross notional values of CDS shall not exceed 10% of market value. Selling of protection via CDS is prohibited.

The Fund may not at any point invest in:

- Securities that are not publicly traded, with the exception of unlisted securities offered through an initial public offering which have been approved for listing within the next 6 months and approved OTC derivatives;
- physical real estate (but the Fund may invest in real estate investment trusts and publicly traded stocks in real estate companies);
- physical commodities such as gold, silver and soft commodities (but the Fund may invest in futures, funds and ETFs that provide exposure to gold);
- hedge funds;
- equity-linked notes (“ELN”);
- convertible bonds; and
- promissory notes.

- Collateralised debt obligations, collateralized mortgage obligations and collateralised loan obligations

The Fund will also apply the AIFM's Exclusion Policy, further details of which can be found in the section entitled **Exclusions**.

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

The Fund does not consider the adverse impacts of its investment decisions on Sustainability Factors.

The Fund must comply with rules and restrictions applicable to Luxembourg specialised investment funds including Circular CSSF 07/309 on risk-spreading in the context of specialised investment funds. As such, the Fund may not in principle invest more than 30% of its assets or of its commitments to subscribe in securities of the same kind issued by the same issuer (this restriction does not apply to (i) investments in securities issued or guaranteed by a member state of the OECD, or by its local authorities or by supranational institutions and bodies of a European, regional or worldwide nature, (ii) investments in target funds which are subject to risk diversification requirements at least similar to those provided for in relation to the Fund). For the application of this restriction, each sub-fund of a target fund with an umbrella structure is to be considered as a separate issuer, provided that sub-fund commitments to third parties are segregated. Further, short sales may not in principle have as a result that the Fund holds a short position in securities of the same kind issued by the same issuer which represent more than 30% of its assets. Finally, when using derivative instruments, the Fund must ensure risk diversification comparable to the above by means of an appropriate diversification of the underlying assets. For this purpose, the counterparty risk in relation to OTC derivatives must be limited according to the quality and the qualification of the counterparty.

Changes to Investment Objectives and Investment Policies

The Investment Objective and Investment Policy of the Fund are determined by the Board of Directors, in consultation with the AIFM and/or the Investment Manager, and are disclosed in this Offering Memorandum. The Board of Directors must approve any changes to this Offering Memorandum, including any changes to the Investment Objective, Investment Policy and Investment Restrictions as set out in this Offering Memorandum. Furthermore, any changes to this Offering Memorandum require CSSF approval and the CSSF may direct that at least a one month notice period be given to all Shareholders in order to allow Shareholders to redeem from the Fund or, whenever possible, to convert their Shares in Shares of the same or another Class in a different Fund, without penalty prior to a proposed change taking effect, if it considers the change to have a potentially material impact on Shareholders. The Offering Memorandum will be updated to reflect the modifications decided by the Board of Directors.

Use of Leverage

Within the meaning of the AIFMD, “*leverage*” is any method by which the Board of Directors or the AIFM (or the Investment Manager on their behalf), as the case may be, increases the exposure of the Fund whether through borrowing of cash or transferable securities, or leverage embedded in derivative positions or by any other means.

The Fund will only borrow cash from the Depositary from time to time on a temporary basis such as to satisfy securities settlement and redemption requests. The Fund is not permitted to borrow for investment purposes. The Fund is not permitted to engage in short sales of individual securities, for the avoidance of doubt; this restriction does not apply to derivatives.

The Fund may incur leverage by borrowing as described above, and/or through the use of derivatives, repurchase transactions, and other non-fully funded instruments. In each case, leverage may be obtained on an unsecured or secured, or an uncollateralised or collateralised, basis. Leverage obtained through borrowing is obtained from the relevant lender (and may be limited if the relevant lender is unwilling or unable to lend). Leverage obtained through the use of derivatives and other non-fully funded instruments is obtained from the relevant counterparty (and may be limited if a counterparty is unwilling to accept the terms of a proposed investment).

The leverage of the Fund is managed and monitored by the AIFM on a frequent basis. It is expected that the Fund’s leverage will not exceed 500% of the NAV of the Fund calculated using the gross method. The gross leverage figure is calculated as the sum of the absolute value of all positions of the Fund in accordance with the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 231/2013 of 19 December 2012 supplementing the AIFMD with regards to exemptions, general operating conditions, depositaries, leverage, transparency and supervision (“*AIFMR*”). This calculation includes the underlying investments of the Fund which make up to 100% of total net assets and the notional exposure associated with derivatives.

In particular, the above figure also includes Share Class related hedging, which is comprised of 100% for the hedging itself and 200% to allow for derivative roll overs involving positions being closed out against equal and opposite trades.

Where derivatives are used for hedging or netting purposes or are themselves hedged against equal and opposite trades, the sum of the absolute value of all positions may not reflect the true economic risk of the Fund. If the expected level of leverage were calculated on this basis (i.e. the commitment method) in accordance with AIFMR, the level of leverage would be expected to be lower and generally around 200% of the NAV of the Fund.

Efficient Portfolio Management Techniques

The Company is subject to the provisions of the European Regulation on Reporting and Transparency of Securities Financing Transactions (Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on transparency of securities financing transactions and reuse and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012, the “*SFTR*”). The SFTR sets

out certain disclosure requirements regarding the use of securities financing transactions (“SFTs”) and total return swaps, as set out below.

At this time, the Fund is not expected to use any SFTs, this Offering Memorandum shall be updated should there be any change in this respect. The Fund may use total return swaps for efficient portfolio management purposes and/or investment purposes, in accordance with the Fund’s investment objective and policy.

Any assets of the Fund may be the subject of total return swaps. The maximum and expected proportion of the Fund’s assets which may be subject to total return swaps, expressed as a percentage of the NAV, is set out in the table below:

Type of transaction	Expected	Maximum	On a temporary basis / continuous basis
Total return swaps	0%	10%	Temporary

The expected level of usage of total return swaps reflects anticipated use under normal circumstances. The Investment Manager will typically use total return swaps where it considers such transactions to be the most efficient way to gain the required exposure at the time of investment. As such, there is no restriction on the frequency under which the Fund will enter into such type of agreements.

The proportions set out in the table above may be amended by the AIFM from time to time. In such case, this Offering Memorandum will be updated.

The AIFM will also ensure that the counterparty is a credit institution which either has its registered office in an EU Member State or is subject to prudential rules considered by the Luxembourg regulatory authority as equivalent to those laid down in EU law, or an investment firm, authorised in accordance with the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive in an EEA Member State, or an entity subject to regulation as a Consolidated Supervised Entity (“CSE”) by the US Securities and Exchange Commission.

The types of acceptable collateral received by the Fund in respect of SFTs, total return swaps and other derivatives are:

- (a) Liquid assets: includes cash, short term bank certificates and money market instruments. A letter of credit or a guarantee at first-demand given by a first class credit institution not affiliated to the counterparty, are considered as equivalent to liquid assets.
- (b) Bonds issued or guaranteed by a member state of the OECD or by their local public authorities or by supranational institutions and undertakings with European Union, regional or world-wide scope.
- (c) Shares or units issued by money market funds calculating a daily NAV and assigned a rating of AAA or its equivalent.
- (d) Shares or units issued by funds authorized under the UCITS Directive (Directive 2009/65/EC) investing mainly in bonds/shares mentioned in (e) and (f) below.

- (e) Bonds issued or guaranteed by first class issuers offering an adequate liquidity.
- (f) Shares admitted to or dealt in on a regulated market of an EU member state or on a stock exchange of a member state of the OECD, on the condition that these shares are included in a main index.

Collateral received should be valued on at least a daily basis using available market prices and taking into account appropriate haircuts for each asset class. The Fund does not always require collateral of 100% of the exposure to the counterparty but instead will require collateral where the exposure to the counterparty has reached a minimum threshold level. That minimum threshold level will be determined by the Investment Manager on a counterparty by counterparty basis and will depend on many factors including applicable legal requirements and the credit quality of the counterparty. Daily variation margins will be used if and to the extent required by regulation or otherwise agreed with the counterparty or broker.

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

The section of this Offering Memorandum entitled **Collateral Management and Reuse** sets out circumstances where the Fund can reuse collateral.

The section of this Offering Memorandum entitled **Risk Factors** provides a description of the risks associated with the use of SFTs and total return swaps and other derivatives.

Direct and indirect operational costs and fees incurred in the use of SFTs may be deducted from the revenue delivered to the Fund from the use of such techniques. These costs and fees shall be charged at normal commercial rates and shall not include hidden revenue. The Investment Manager does not receive reimbursements for costs or fees for techniques of this type. All of the revenues arising from total return swaps, net of direct and indirect financing costs, will be retained by the Fund.

With regards to total return swaps 100% of the revenues (or losses) generated by their execution are allocated to the Fund. The Investment Manager does not charge any additional costs or fees or receive any additional revenues in connection with the execution of these transactions. Whilst additional costs may be inherent in certain of these transactions, these are imposed by the relevant counterparty based on market pricing, form part of the revenues or losses generated by the relevant transaction, and are allocated 100% to the Fund. Details on the net returns and costs of total return swaps as of the Company's fiscal year end are published in the Company's annual report. Any transaction costs for these investments imposed by the relevant counterparty are not separately identifiable and are included in the purchase and sales price.

Benchmark Regulation

The Benchmark Regulation⁷ entered into force in June 2016 and is fully applicable in the EU since 1 January 2018 (save that certain provisions, including those related to 'critical benchmarks', took effect as at 30 June 2016), subject to certain transitional provisions. The Benchmark Regulation applies to 'contributors' to, 'administrators' of, and 'users' of benchmarks in the EU. The Benchmark Regulation, among other things, (a) requires EU benchmark administrators to be authorised or registered and to comply with requirements relating to the administration of benchmarks, (b) prohibits the use in the EU of benchmarks provided by EU administrators which are not authorised or registered in accordance with the Benchmark Regulation, and (c) prohibits the use in the EU of benchmarks provided by non-EU administrators which are not (i) authorised or registered and subject to supervision in a jurisdiction in respect of which an 'equivalence' decision has been adopted in accordance with the Benchmark Regulation, or (ii) where such equivalence decision is pending, 'recognised' by the competent authorities of the applicable EU Member State(s). An exception to this is that a benchmark provided by a non-EU administrator can itself be endorsed for use in the EU by an EU authorised or registered administrator or an EU-based supervised entity, following authorisation of the endorsement by the relevant competent authority.

As required by the Benchmark Regulation the AIFM maintains a contingency plan setting out the actions that it would take in the event that a benchmark (as defined by the Benchmark Regulation) materially changes or ceases to be provided. A copy of the benchmark contingency policy is available free of charge from the AIFM at its registered address.

The benchmarks listed in the table below are being provided by the entity specified next to the name of the relevant benchmark in their capacity as administrators (as defined in the Benchmark Regulation) of the relevant benchmark (each a "**Benchmark Administrator**"). The status of each Benchmark Administrator as of the date of this visa-stamped Offering Memorandum is set out next to the name of the relevant Benchmark Administrator in the table below.

⁷ 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 and amending Directives 2008/48/EC and 2014/17/EU and Regulation (EU) No 596/2014.

Benchmark	Benchmark Administrator	Status of the Benchmark Administrator	Use of the Benchmark
ICE Bank of America 3-month US Treasury Bill Index	ICE Data Indices, LLC	Not yet listed on the ESMA register referred to in article 36 of the Benchmark Regulation, as it is an entity located in a country outside of the EU and does neither comply with the conditions laid down in article 30(1) of the Benchmark Regulation nor has it required recognition in accordance with article 32 of the Benchmark Regulation.	The Index will not be used within the meaning of the Benchmark Regulation

3. Issue of Shares

The Board of Directors is entitled to issue multiple Classes of Shares. The Fund may issue Share Classes denominated in the Base Currency or denominated in another Dealing Currency. Share Classes may be offered as hedged or unhedged. In addition, the Fund offers certain Share Classes that are eligible for distributions of investment income as determined by the Board of Directors; all other Share Classes accumulate income and make no current distributions.

Shares in any Class of the Fund are available for subscription at the initial offer price (the “**Initial Offer Price**”) set out below on the day of the launch of the Fund or around such date as may be decided by the Board of Directors (the “**Initial Offer**”).

After the Initial Offer, all Classes of Shares are available in a continuous offering at NAV. Class S, Class D, Class N and Class T Shares that (i) are eligible for distributions as determined by the Board of Directors, or (ii) accumulate income and make no current distributions, are also available in each denomination currency and are available hedged or unhedged.

The following table provides details on the minimum initial subscription and the minimum subsequent subscription for the Fund’s Share Classes:

Share Class	Terms	USD or the equivalent amount in any other currency
Class S/T	Minimum Initial Subscription	5 mil
	Minimum Subsequent Subscription	1,000
Class D/N	Minimum Initial Subscription	250,000
	Minimum Subsequent Subscription	1,000

In each case, the minimum amounts may be waived by the Board of Directors.

Initial Offer Price for each Share Class, at which price Share Classes are or were initially offered in a Fund, is 10 of the relevant Dealing Currency of that Share Class, save for NOK and SEK where the Initial Offer Price is NOK100 and SEK100 respectively and JPY where the Initial Offer Price is JPY 10,000.

All Classes of Shares are reserved for Well-Informed Investors and qualify for the lower *taxe d'abonnement* rate of 0.01%. The Fund is currently not offering any Shares to Retail Investors in the EEA and therefore no KID is issued.

Class S Shares are reserved for Institutional Investors (as defined below) only.

Class D Shares are offered to eligible financial intermediaries acting on behalf of underlying beneficial holders who are Well-Informed Investors.

Class N Shares are offered to eligible financial intermediaries acting on behalf of underlying beneficial holders who are Well-Informed Investors. Class N Shares are reserved for eligible financial intermediaries who, either, according to applicable regulatory requirements, are not allowed to accept and retain a distribution fee or who have separate fee arrangements with their clients which preclude them from accepting and retaining a distribution fee, and for Institutional Investors investing on their own account, who do not meet the criteria for Class S Shares. No distribution fee is paid in respect of the Class N Shares.

Class T Shares are reserved for Institutional Investors that have an existing investment management or other relationship with the Investment Manager or one of its affiliates and are not assessed an Investment Management Fee or a Distribution Fee.

Institutional Investor means any institution investing for its own account or for its own beneficial interest (excluding any financial intermediaries subscribing on behalf of or for the beneficial interest of their underlying clients).

The Distribution Fee shall be paid to financial intermediaries whose clients own those Shares, to compensate such intermediaries for liaison services provided to holders of those Shares.

4. Distribution Policy

In accordance with the Articles of Incorporation, the Board of Directors may decide whether and to what extent investment income and realised capital gains will be distributed with respect to the Fund.

The Fund offers Distributing Share Classes as set out in the table below.

Distribution Type	Distribution Frequency
1 – Net Distribution	Q – Quarterly H – Half Yearly

Shareholders of Accumulating Share Classes who wish to receive the earnings of the Fund must request a redemption of Shares, in accordance with the terms governing redemptions.

The Board of Directors may decide to declare and pay distributions with a frequency and timing other than as described above, including offering additional frequency Distribution Share Classes.

For further information please consult the **Distribution Policy** section.

5. Charges and Expenses

Investment Management Fee

The Investment Manager shall be paid an Investment Management Fee by the AIFM, out of the assets of the Class S, Class D and Class N Shares. The Investment Management Fee is calculated as a percentage of the daily net assets attributable to the relevant Class, accrued daily in the NAV of the Class and paid monthly in arrears at an annual rate of 0.30% for the Class S, Class D and Class N Shares.

The Investment Management Fee in respect of the Class T Shares is agreed and paid separately by the Shareholders in that Class.

The Investment Manager may in its own discretion rebate out of its own assets all or a portion of its fees to financial intermediaries who purchase or solicit sales of Shares for their underlying clients in accordance with and to the extent permitted by applicable laws. Investors should ask their financial intermediaries about any such payments they may receive, and any associated conflicts of interest they may have in recommending a Fund. Financial intermediaries may impose additional costs and fees in connection with their own programs or services. In addition, and to the extent permitted by all applicable laws, the Investment Manager and the AIFM may negotiate alternative fee arrangements, including rebates on investment management and performance fees, or modify existing fee arrangements for any single Shareholder or financial intermediary. This may include variations in certain aspects of any performance fee, provided that the objective of such arrangements is to improve the quality of the services provided to the Fund and that it does not prevent the Investment Manager or the AIFM from acting in the best interests of the Fund or the

Shareholders. For example certain investors (such as personnel of the AIFM or of the Wellington Management group or any other investor of the Fund from time to time as agreed with the Investment Manager or AIFM) may be offered a loss carry forward or different performance measurement periods. Ultimately, this may result in some investors paying lower investment management or performance fees than other investors; in all cases the alternative fee arrangements will be effected via a fee rebate letter from the Investment Manager. Information on the essential terms of such arrangements may be obtained upon request to the Investment Manager or the AIFM.

Distribution Fee

Shareholders in the Class D Shares will be paid a Distribution Fee at an annual rate of 0.50% out of Class D net assets.

The Distribution Fee is calculated as a percentage of the daily net assets attributable to the Class D Shares held by the relevant Shareholder, accrued daily in the NAV of the Class D Shares and paid quarterly in arrears.

The Distribution Fee is paid to intermediaries holding the Class D Shares to compensate them for distribution and Shareholder services provided to underlying beneficial owners of the Shares. Investors considering investing via an intermediary should be aware of these fees and the potential for conflicts of interest that they create where, for example, an intermediary might be incentivised to recommend a particular Fund, or Class within a Fund, that has a higher distribution fee.

Third Party Fees

Shareholders should note that although there is no transaction fee charged by the Company, the AIFM or its affiliates, Shareholders may be charged a transaction fee by their financial adviser or the intermediary through which they hold Shares. Where investors are subscribing in Class D Shares through a financial intermediary, a preliminary charge of up to 5% of the amount of the investment in the Fund may be payable to the intermediary. Shareholders should consult their financial adviser or the intermediary about any such fees.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR INVESTORS IN SWITZERLAND

This Addendum forms part of, and should be read in conjunction with the Offering Memorandum of Wellington Management Funds (Luxembourg) II SICAV.

The offer and marketing of shares of the Umbrella Funds in Switzerland will be exclusively made to, and directed at, qualified investors (the "Qualified Investors"), as defined in Article 10(3) and (3ter) of the Swiss Collective Investment Schemes Act ("CISA") and its implementing ordinance. Accordingly, the Umbrella Funds has not been and will not be registered with the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority ("FINMA"). This Offering Memorandum and/or any other offering or marketing materials relating to the shares of the Umbrella Fund may be made available in Switzerland solely to Qualified Investors. In respect of its offer and marketing in Switzerland to qualified investors with an opting-out pursuant to Art. 5(1) of the Swiss Federal Act on Financial Services ("FinSA") and without any portfolio management or advisory relationship with a financial intermediary pursuant to Article 10(3ter) CISA.

1. Representative and paying agent in Switzerland

BNP PARIBAS, Paris, Zurich branch, Selnaustrasse 16, CH-8002 Zurich

2. Location where the relevant documents may be obtained

The Offering Memorandum, the Management Regulations as well as the Fund's annual reports may be obtained free of charge from the Representative in Switzerland.

3. Payment of retrocessions and rebates

The Management Company or the Fund and its agent may pay retrocessions as remuneration for distribution activity in respect of fund shares in or from Switzerland. This remuneration may be deemed payment for the following services in particular:

- Promoting, marketing and distribution of the Fund in Switzerland;
- Relationship building and maintenance with potential investors in accordance with local regulation.

Retrocessions are not deemed to be rebates even if they are ultimately passed on, in full or in part, to the investors.

The recipient of the retrocessions are Private Banks, Private Bank platforms, Pension institutions, Insurance Companies and Custodians. In accordance with the Swiss Law, they must ensure transparent disclosure and inform investors, unsolicited and free of charge, about the amount of the remuneration they may receive for distribution.

On request, the recipients of retrocessions must disclose the amounts they actually receive for distributing the collective investment schemes of the investors concerned.

In the case of distribution activity in and from Switzerland, the Investment Manager and its agents may, upon request, pay rebates directly to investors. The purpose of rebates is to reduce the fees or costs incurred by the investor in question. Rebates are permitted provided that

- They are paid from fees received by the Management Company or the Fund and therefore do not represent an additional charge on the fund assets;
- They are granted on the basis of objective criteria;
- All investors who meet these objective criteria and demand rebates are also granted these within the same timeframe and to the same extent.

The objective criteria for the granting of rebates by the Investment Manager are as follows:

- the volume described by the investor or the total volume they hold in the collective investment scheme or, where applicable, in the product range of the promoter;
- the amount of the fees generated by the investor;
- the investment behaviour shown by the investor (e.g. expected investment period);
- the investor's willingness to provide support in the launch phase of a collective investment scheme.

At the request of the investor, the Investment Manager must disclose the amounts of such rebates free of charge.

4. Place of performance and jurisdiction

In respect of the Shares distributed in or from Switzerland, the place of performance and jurisdiction is the registered office of the Representative in Switzerland.