

The Directors of Lyxor Newcits IRL II plc (the “**Directors**”) listed in the Prospectus in the “*Management and Administration*” section, accept responsibility for the information contained in this Supplement. To the best of the knowledge and belief of the Directors (who have taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case) the information contained in this Supplement is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information. The Directors accept responsibility accordingly.

LYXOR/WELLS CAPITAL FINANCIAL CREDIT FUND

(A sub-fund of Lyxor Newcits IRL II plc, an umbrella fund with segregated liability between sub-funds authorised by the Central Bank in Ireland pursuant to the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2011)

20 June 2017

This Supplement forms part of the Prospectus dated 20 June 2017 (the “**Prospectus**”) in relation to Lyxor Newcits IRL II plc (the “**Company**”) for the purposes of the UCITS Regulations. This Supplement should be read in the context of, and together with, the Prospectus and contains information relating to the Lyxor/Wells Capital Financial Credit Fund (the “**Sub-Fund**”) which is a separate sub-fund of the Company, represented by the Lyxor/Wells Capital Financial Credit Fund series of shares in the Company (the “**Shares**”). Capitalized terms used in this Supplement and not defined herein shall have the meaning ascribed to them in the Prospectus.

Potential investors should consider the risk factors set out in the Prospectus and in this Supplement before investing in this Sub-Fund.

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GENERAL

Words and terms defined in the Prospectus have the same meaning in this Supplement unless otherwise stated herein.

Base Currency	US Dollars.
Business Day	a day (except Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays) on which the banks in Paris and Dublin are open for normal banking business or such other day or days as may be specified by the Directors.
Subscription Dealing Deadline	2:00 p.m. Paris Time on the first (1 st) Business Day that precedes the relevant Valuation Day or such other time as the Directors may determine and notify to Shareholders.
Redemption Dealing Deadline	2:00 p.m. Paris Time on the fifth (5 th) Business Day that precedes the relevant Valuation Day or such other time as the Directors may determine and notify to Shareholders.
NAV publication date	Within three (3) Business Days following the relevant Valuation Day.
Sub-Fund	Lyxor/Wells Capital Financial Credit Fund
Sub-Investment Manager	ECM Asset Management Limited
Valuation Day	Each Business Day or such other day or days as may be determined by the Directors and notified to Shareholders in advance provided that there shall be at least one Valuation Day every fortnight.

The circulation and distribution of this Supplement, as amended and restated from time to time, together with the Prospectus, as amended and restated from time to time, and the relevant Subscription Application Form and the offering of Shares of the Sub-Fund, may be restricted in certain jurisdictions. Persons receiving this Supplement and/or the Prospectus and/or the Subscription Application Form and/or more generally any information or documents with respect to or in connection with the Sub-Fund are required by the Manager to inform themselves of and to observe all applicable restrictions. The offer, sale or purchase of Shares of the Sub-Fund, or the distribution, circulation or possession of the Supplement and/or the Prospectus and/or the Subscription Application Form and/or any information or documents with respect to or in connection with the Sub-Fund, shall be made in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations in force in any jurisdiction in which such offer, sale or purchase of Shares of the Sub-Fund is made, or in which the distribution, circulation or possession of the Supplement and/or the Prospectus and/or the Subscription Application Form and/or any information or documents with respect to or in connection with the Sub-Fund occurs, including the obtaining of any consent, approval or permission required by such applicable laws and regulations, the satisfaction of any other formalities needing to be observed and the payment of any issuance, transfer or other taxes requiring to be paid in such jurisdiction. This Supplement and/or the Prospectus and/or the Subscription Application Form and/or more generally any information or documents with respect to or in connection with the Sub-Fund does not constitute an offer or solicitation by anyone in any jurisdiction in which such offer is not authorised or to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation. No person receiving in any territory a copy of this Supplement and/or the Prospectus and/or a Subscription Application Form may treat the same as constituting an invitation or offer to him nor should he, in any event, use such Subscription Application Form unless in the relevant territory such an invitation or offer could lawfully be made to him without compliance with any registration or other legal requirements.

It is the responsibility of any person wishing to take up any entitlement or to make an application hereunder to satisfy himself as to full observance of the laws of the relevant territory in connection therewith, including the obtaining of any government or other consents which may be required, the satisfaction of any other formalities needing to be observed and the payment of any issuance, transfer or other taxes requiring to be paid in such territory.

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

You should ensure that the Supplement and the Prospectus you receive have not been modified, amended or restated by any further versions. However, neither the delivery of this Supplement together with the Prospectus nor the issue of Shares hereunder shall imply that there has been no change in the affairs of the Sub-Fund since the date hereof.

Shares have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act of 1933 of the United States of America (as amended) (the “**1933 Act**”) or the securities laws of any of the States of the United States. Shares may not be offered, sold or delivered directly or indirectly in the United States of America, its territories or possessions or in any State or the District of Columbia (the “**United States**”) or to or for the account or benefit of any U.S. Person. Any person wishing to apply for Shares will be required to certify they are not a “U.S. Person” (see “Subscription Application Form”). No U.S. federal or state securities commission has reviewed or approved this Supplement and/or the Prospectus and/or a Subscription Application Form. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offence.

Shares may be offered outside the United States pursuant to Regulations S under the 1993 Act.

The Sub-Fund will not be registered under the United States Investment Company Act of 1940 (as amended) (the “**Investment Company Act**”). Based on interpretations of the Investment Company Act by the staff of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission relating to foreign investment companies, if the Sub-Fund restricts its beneficial owners who are U.S. Persons and does

not offer or propose to offer any of its securities publicly, it will not become subject to the registration requirements under the Investment Company Act. To ensure this requirement is maintained the Directors may require the mandatory repurchase or redemption of Shares beneficially owned by U.S. Persons. The Manager expects that the Sub-Fund will be deemed a “covered fund” as that term is used in the Volcker Rule (as hereinafter defined).

THE MANAGER IS REGISTERED AS A COMMODITY POOL OPERATOR (“**CPO**”) WITH THE UNITED STATES COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION (“**CFCT**”). WITH RESPECT TO THE SUB-FUND, AND PURSUANT TO THE CFCT’S ADVISORY LETTER NO. 18-96, THE MANAGER HAS CLAIMED RELIEF FROM CERTAIN DISCLOSURE, REPORTING AND RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS PROVIDED UNDER CFCT REGULATIONS FOR CPOS. THE MANAGER WILL HOWEVER DELIVER THIS SUPPLEMENT TO PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS.

The Volcker Rule

Recent legislative and regulatory changes in the United States are relevant to Société Générale, the Sub-Fund and the Shareholders. On July 21, 2010, President Obama signed into law the Dodd-Frank Act. Section 619 of the Dodd-Frank Act and its implementing regulations (commonly known as the “**Volcker Rule**”) restrict the ability of a banking entity, such as most entities within the Société Générale Group, from, among other things, acquiring or retaining any equity, partnership or other ownership interest in, or sponsoring (including serving as a commodity pool operator for), a “covered fund” (which term includes certain hedge funds and private equity funds). Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Volcker Rule permits a non-U.S. banking entity (including, but not limited to, Société Générale and the Manager) to sponsor, or to acquire or retain an ownership interest in, a covered fund, provided such arrangements are deemed to occur “solely outside of the United States” (referred to as the “**SOTUS Exemption**”).

The Manager expects that the Sub-Fund will be deemed a “covered fund” under the Volcker Rule, and further expects that the conditions of the SOTUS Exemption will be met, enabling the Manager to sponsor the Sub-Fund and potentially to acquire ownership interests in the Sub-Fund.

The statutory effective date of the Volcker Rule is July 21, 2012 and a banking entity, subject to certain exceptions, was required to bring its activities and investments into compliance with the Volcker Rule by the end of the conformance period, on July 21, 2015. The U.S. Federal Reserve Board has granted two one-year extensions of the conformance period for “legacy covered funds” sponsored or acquired on or before December 31, 2013, extending the conformance period for such funds to July 21, 2017.

The Volcker Rule’s prohibition on “covered transactions,” as defined in section 23A of the Federal Reserve Act, between the Manager (or any of its affiliates) and the Sub-Fund, or any fund that is controlled by the Sub-Fund, will restrict the activities of the Sub-Fund. There may be certain investment opportunities, investment strategies or actions that the Manager will not undertake on behalf of the Sub-Fund in view of the Société Générale Group’s relationship to the Sub-Fund or the Société Générale Group’s client or firm activities. Furthermore, the investment opportunities, investment strategies or actions of the Sub-Fund may be limited in order to comply with the Volcker Rule’s restriction on material conflicts of interest. Third party Shareholders that are themselves “banking entities” subject to the Volcker Rule in certain circumstances may be unable to acquire or retain ownership interests in the Sub-Fund due to the restrictions of the Volcker Rule. A fund that is not advised or sponsored by the Manager (or any other company within the Société Générale Group) may not be subject to these considerations.

The Manager and its Affiliated Entities provide no assurances to Shareholders regarding the treatment of the Sub-Fund under the Volcker Rule. Shareholders should seek legal advice regarding the implications of the Volcker Rule to the investors’ purchase of any Shares in the Sub-Fund.

Under the Volcker Rule, (A) neither the Manager nor any other company within the Société Générale Group is permitted to enter into a transaction with the Sub-Fund that would be a “covered transaction,” as defined in section 23A of the Federal Reserve Act, as if the Manager (or any other company within the Société Générale Group) were member banks and the Sub-Fund was an affiliate thereof and (B) the Manager is required to comply with section 23B of the Federal Reserve Act , as if the Manager (or any other company within the Société Générale Group) were a member bank and the Sub-Fund were an affiliate thereof. Further, under the Volcker Rule, the Manager is permitted to organize and offer a hedge fund or a private equity fund, such as the Sub-Fund, only if the activity would not involve or result in a material conflict of interest between the Société Générale Group and its clients, customers and counterparties. The investment opportunities, investment strategies or actions of the Sub-Fund may be limited in order to comply with this restriction.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Investors should note that the Sub-Fund may achieve its investment objective by investing significantly in financial derivative instruments (“FDI”), as described below, which may be complex and sophisticated in nature. An investment in the Sub-Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Investment Objective and Investment Strategy

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Sub-Fund is to seek capital appreciation with superior returns over EURIBOR. EURIBOR is based on average interest rates established by a panel of around 50 European banks that lend and borrow from each other.

There can be no guarantee that the Sub-Fund will achieve its investment objective. The Net Asset Value per Share in the Sub-Fund will fall or rise depending on the movements in the markets and Shareholders may get back substantially less than what they invested if the investments do not perform as expected. The Sub-Fund does not offer a protection of capital. However, the maximum loss an investor may incur is limited to its investment in the Sub-Fund.

Instruments used to implement the Investment Strategy

The Sub-Fund will seek to achieve its investment objective through the use of the following types of financial instruments: (the “**Financial Instruments**”) such as:

- (a) Debt securities including corporate and government bonds, convertible bonds, exchangeable bonds, preferred shares and preferred convertibles (including, without limit, investment in securities that are below investment grade). A convertible bond typically contains both a debt and an equity feature. For example, a convertible bond would normally allow the holder to elect to either wait for cash payments of principal and interest at each maturity date or instead “convert” all or part of the principal balance together with accrued interest into common stock of the same issuer at a pre-determined conversion rate or pursuant to a pre-determined formula. These securities will be selected according to their price/yield attractiveness and/or their relative value/yield vis-à-vis other comparable securities.

On the contrary, exchangeable bonds can be converted into underlying shares which are issued by an entity other than the issuer. Like convertible bonds, preferred shares offer an option to acquire common shares of the issuing company. Nevertheless, in most instances, a preferred share is a perpetual instrument that pays fixed dividends, not coupons. A preferred convertible is a special type of preferred share that provides the holder or the issuer with an option to exchange the preferred convertibles into a predetermined number of common shares of the issuer. Convertible securities, exchangeable bonds and preferred shares typically embed an option and will therefore embed leverage, although such leverage is not expected to be material.

- (b) Subordinated securities: Subordinated securities are fixed income securities (such as contingent convertible bonds and hybrid bonds issued by banks and insurance companies) (hybrid bonds will not embed derivatives and /or leverage) that are subordinated in right of payment and ranked junior to other bonds issued by a corporate issuer that are secured or which are structured to be senior. An issuer’s ability to make payments of interest and principal in respect of subordinated securities will be constrained by the terms of senior notes and other senior debt issued by the particular issuer. In addition, the terms of certain

subordinated securities will allow an issuer to defer or even cancel coupon payments under the terms of those securities. Certain subordinated securities (known as contingent capital or "co-cos") will require an issuer to convert to equity or write off principal (wholly or partially), should a minimum capital threshold fail to be met. Co-cos embed leverage as they embed a conversion feature, similar to an option, whereby the underlying fixed income instrument is converted upon the occurrence of a pre-specified event. Such leverage is not expected to be material.

(c) FDI such as :

- i. Credit default swaps ("**CDS**"), CDS index contracts (eg. iTRAXX Europe), swaptions.

A CDS is a swap designed to transfer the credit exposure of fixed income products between parties. It is an agreement between a protection buyer and a protection seller whereby the buyer pays a periodic fee in return for a contingent payment by the seller upon a credit event (such as a certain default) happening in the reference entity.

A swaption is a contract giving the contract buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into a swap, for example, a swap on a CDS index (eg. iTRAXX Europe). A CDS Index, is an index of credit default swap contracts in respect of issuers in the relevant market.

- ii. Interest rate swaps ("IRS"). Under an interest rate swap the parties agree to exchange a fixed interest payment for a floating interest payment, based on an agreed notional amount.
- iii. Total return swaps ("TRS"). A total return swap on equity and fixed income instruments is a bilateral financial contract, which allows one party to enjoy all of the cash flow benefits of an asset without actually owning this asset. The reference assets underlying the total return swaps, if any, shall be any security, basket of securities or indices which are consistent with the investment policies of the Sub-Fund described in this Supplement.
- iv. Contracts for Differences ("CFDs"). A contract for difference is an OTC agreement to exchange with a counterparty the difference between the initial and final prices of the position under the contract, on various financial instruments, such as shares or bonds.
- v. Liquid listed futures and forward contracts on forward foreign exchange, equity and fixed income contracts. The sale of a futures contract creates an obligation by the seller to deliver the type of financial instrument called for in the contract in a specified delivery month for a stated price. The purchase of a futures contract creates an obligation by the purchaser to pay for and take delivery of the type of financial instrument called for in the contract in a specified delivery month, at a stated price. A forward contract is a customized contract to buy or sell an asset at a specified price at a future date (settled on either a cash or delivery basis). Currency forward contracts are agreements to exchange one currency for another - for example, to exchange a certain amount of Euro for a certain amount of US Dollars - at a future date. The date (which may be any agreed-upon fixed number of days in the future), the amount of currency to be exchanged and the price at which the exchange will take place are

negotiated and fixed for the term of the contract at the time that the contract is entered into.

- vi. Listed or over-the-counter (“**OTC**”) equity options. A call option (which may be covered or uncovered) on an investment is a contract under which the purchaser, in return for a premium paid, has the right to buy the securities underlying the option at the specified exercise price at any time during the term of the option. A put option (which may be covered or uncovered) is a contract that gives the purchaser, in return for a premium paid, the right to sell the underlying securities at the specified exercise price during the term of the option. An option is uncovered where the party writing the option does not hold the underlying security which may be purchased (called) or sold (put) pursuant to the option.
 - vii. Currency Swaps: A currency swap is an agreement between two parties to exchange future payments in one currency for payments in another currency. These agreements are used to transform the currency denomination of assets and liabilities. Unlike interest rate swaps, currency swaps may include an exchange of principal at maturity.
 - viii. Forward Foreign Exchange Agreement: A forward foreign exchange agreement is a contract to purchase or sell a foreign currency at an exchange rate determined on the date that the contract is made, but with delivery at a specified future date.
- (d) Spot Foreign Exchange Transactions
- A spot foreign exchange (or forex, or FX) transaction involves the purchase of one currency with another, a fixed amount of the first currency being paid to receive a fixed amount of the second currency. "Spot" settlement means that delivery of the currency amounts normally takes place two business days in both relevant centres after the trade is executed.

Each of these FDI may be used for investment purposes (to take exposures to underlying positions) and/or hedging purposes.

- (e) UCITS eligible investment grade money market instruments (including but not limited to deposits, commercial paper, bankers acceptances or certificates of deposit and/or shares or units of money market funds) that will be primarily used for cash management and/or investment purposes.
- (f) Equities (which will primarily be listed or traded on Recognised Markets globally, and without any specific industry or market capitalisation focus) may be used by the Sub-Investment Manager in order to implement a credit/equity relative value investment strategy (e.g. investing in a long credit position and getting a short equity exposure at the same time), where the Sub-Investment Manager believes such strategy is consistent with the objective of medium term capital appreciation. The Sub-Fund is not expected to be significantly exposed to such strategies. The “long” exposure is expected to be within a range of 80% to 150% of the assets allocated to such strategy and the “short” exposure is expected to be within a range of 20% to 150% of such assets.

The counterparties to all derivative transactions (and efficient portfolio management techniques), which may or may not be related to the Manager or Trustee, will be entities with legal personality typically located in OECD jurisdictions subject to prudential supervision and belonging to categories approved by the Central Bank and will not have discretion over the assets of the Sub-Fund. A credit assessment will be undertaken with respect to each counterparty and where the counterparty is subject to a credit rating by any agency registered and supervised by ESMA, that rating shall be taken into account in the credit assessment. Where a counterparty is downgraded to A2 or below (or comparable rating) by such a credit rating agency, a new credit assessment in respect of the counterparty will be undertaken without delay.

The investments of the Sub-Fund will be in listed instruments and in unlisted instruments and the securities and the underlying of the FDI may or may not be of investment grade as further described in paragraph (a) above. The Financial Instruments will principally be issued by issuers situated in or traded on Recognised Market situated in the US and Europe and may be denominated in USD, EUR or in other currencies (such as GBP, JPY). Nevertheless, the Sub-Fund may also invest in Financial Instruments that are issued by issuers situated in or traded on other Recognised Markets, including without limit in emerging markets. The Sub-Fund does not focus on any particular industry or sector.

FDI are used to obtain exposure to the performance of the underlying assets (as further described in paragraph c) above) in order to pursue the investment objective of the Sub-Fund. The use of FDI implies a number of risks described in further details under the “Investment Risk” section of the Prospectus.

Short exposures and leverage will be achieved only through the use of FDI (described above) and in compliance with the limits described in the “Risk Management” below and as further described in the Investment Sub-Strategies below. Short exposures will be used for hedging purposes and when the Sub-Investment Manager identifies an investment which he considers as over-valued. Investors should be aware that the Sub-Fund may hold a substantial amount of cash depending on margin and collateral requirements for Financial Instruments and this may be a greater proportion than the Sub-Fund’s portfolio of investments.

The Sub-Fund will invest such substantial amount of cash directly in the financial instruments listed above or in US or European investment grade fixed and floating rate government debt securities (including bonds and treasury bills), in US or European investment fixed and floating rate bank debt securities, and/or placed in deposits with investment grade European or US banks. Cash that is not required as margin or collateral for the Financial Instruments may also be invested on an ancillary basis in liquid cash instruments, such as money market funds in order to facilitate potential redemption requests.

The Sub-Fund will not invest more than 10% of its Net Asset Value in units of money market funds.

The trading by the Sub-Fund of some Financial Instruments could be subject to certain restrictions imposed by regulatory and/or market and/or supervisory authorities with respect to, in particular, but without limitation, minimum trading amounts, positions limits and short sales exposures.

The Sub-Fund may employ investment techniques and instruments for efficient portfolio management as set out under “Investment Techniques” in the Prospectus. Direct and indirect operational costs and fees arising from efficient portfolio techniques may be deducted from any revenue and paid to the relevant counterparty (which may or may not be related to the Manager or Depositary). Such revenue shall otherwise be delivered to the Sub-Fund.

Exposure to securities financing transactions

The Sub-Fund’s exposure to total return swaps, repurchase agreements and stock-lending transactions is as set out below (in each case as a percentage of Net Asset Value):

	Expected	Maximum
Total Return Swaps	5%	20%
Repurchase Agreements	0%	0%
Stock Lending	0%	0%

Investors should refer to the “*Investment Restrictions*” and “*Investment Risks*” sections of the Prospectus for information in relation to the risks associated with the use of derivative instruments. In addition to the investment risks outlined in the Prospectus and this Supplement, investors should also note that a subscription for Shares in the Sub-Fund is not the same as making a deposit with a bank or other deposit taking body and the value of the Shares is not insured or guaranteed and the principal invested is capable of fluctuation.

Investment Strategy and Process

The investment strategy seeks to provide investors with superior returns over EURIBOR.

The Sub-Fund will invest primarily in the debt and subordinated securities issued by financial sector issuers, but may invest in any of the instruments described above under “*Instruments used to implement the Investment Strategy*”.

The Sub-Investment Manager’s strategy combines a top down analysis (analysing the impact of economic trends before considering the performance of individual securities) and a bottom-up fundamental approach (searching for outstanding performance of individual securities before considering the impact of economic trends).

The strategy is implemented by investing mainly in issuers located in European countries which the Sub-Investment Manager believes have a strong and solid financial system and selecting issuers which the Sub-Investment Manager believes will be able to perform well throughout the economic cycle.

The Sub-Investment Manager will seek to limit volatility through portfolio construction and risk monitoring and by limiting liquidity risk (eg, selecting large and liquid issues) and hedging currency risk. Issuers will be selected after an in-depth analysis of their balance sheet and their various risk exposures.

The primary source of performance is expected to come from investment in financial subordinated debt. However the Sub-Fund may also take synthetic long and short credit exposures through the use of index futures (eg S&P 500, DJ Eurostoxx 600) and CDS (eg iTraxx Europe) as described above under “*Instruments used to implement the Investment Strategy*”.to either amplify or hedge the overall financial subordinated debt exposure.

No assurance can be given that the investment strategy used to invest the assets of the Sub-Fund will be successful or will outperform any alternative strategy that might be constructed using the Financial Instruments.

If the Sub-Fund cannot pursue its investment objective, the Company in consultation with the Manager may consider terminating the Sub-Fund or, with the approval of Shareholders, alter the investment objective of the Sub-Fund.

The Sub-Investment Manager

The Manager has appointed ECM Asset Management Limited, as sub-investment manager pursuant to a sub-investment management agreement (the “**Sub-Investment Management Agreement**”). Under the terms of the Sub-Investment Management Agreement, any party shall be liable to and indemnify the other party for its act or omission to the extent such an act or omission is committed in bad faith, or constitutes (i) negligence, wilful misconduct or fraud by it under the Sub-Investment Management Agreement or (ii) a material breach by such party to the Sub-Investment Management Agreement.

The Sub-Investment Manager is authorised and regulated by the UK Financial Conduct Authority and

is a wholly owned subsidiary of Wells Fargo & Company. Wells Fargo & Company is a holding company listed in the New York Stock Exchange. Wells Fargo & Company and its subsidiary banks own other registered investment advisors some of which are investment management firms such as WellsCap and ECM Asset Management. The relationship between ECM and WellsCap is organizational as ECM reports to Wells Fargo & Company via another subsidiary: WellsCap. WellsCap is an institutional asset management firm that is registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) in accordance with the Investment Advisers Act of 1940. WellsCap is a wholly owned subsidiary of Wells Fargo Bank, N.A

Risk Management

The market risk of the Sub-Fund is measured using an advanced risk management process which aims to ensure that on any day the absolute value-at-risk (“**VAR**”) of the Sub-Fund will be no greater than 20% of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund, based on an investment horizon of twenty (20) Business Days and is calculated daily with a one-tailed confidence interval of 99% with an historical observation period of one year. It is therefore estimated that there is a 1% chance for the Sub-Fund to lose more than 20% of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund over twenty (20) days. VAR is the primary risk measurement methodology which the Sub-Fund will use to measure its market risk. The Investment Manager will undertake appropriate stress testing and back-testing of its VAR model in accordance with its risk management process.

Given the relative high level of volatility posted by subordinated debt issued by financial entities in general, we expect the fund to post a fairly high level of volatility as well.

The expected level of leverage, as measured using the sum of notional approach, is not expected to exceed approximately 300% of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund.

In order to ensure that the Sub-Fund does not breach the requirements of the UCITS Regulations regarding counterparty risk exposure, the Company may require that counterparties collateralise their exposure to the Sub-Fund, so that the collateral held by the Depository on behalf of the Sub-Fund mitigates the counterparty risk. In accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, the counterparties will be required to transfer the collateral to the Sub-Fund and the collateral will be held in a segregated account by the Depository or its delegate. The collateral will be marked to market daily and, in the event of a default of a counterparty, the Sub-Fund will have access to the relevant collateral without recourse to such counterparty. The collateral will be held at the risk of the counterparty. The Company will monitor the collateral to ensure that the collateral falls, at all times, within the categories permitted by the Central Bank and will be diversified in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank. Investors should note that there may be a cost attached to the collateralisation of a Counterparty’s exposure to a Sub-Fund which may vary according to market conditions and that this cost will be borne by the Sub-Fund.

Profile of a Typical Investor

Investment in the Sub-Fund may be suitable for sophisticated investors seeking returns through FDI in the medium to long term through exposure to mainly to the credit risk of financial entities. Investment in the Sub-Fund involves a high degree of risk and it is possible to suffer sudden, severe and even complete capital loss. The value of an investment may change substantially from day to day and may suffer large daily falls in value.

U.S. Persons may not invest in the Sub-Fund.

INVESTMENT RISKS

Investment in the Sub-Fund carries with it a degree of risk including the risks described in the “*Investment Risks*” section in the Prospectus and the specific risk factors set out below. These investment risks are not purported to be exhaustive and potential investors should review the Prospectus and this Supplement carefully and consult with their professional advisors before making an application for Shares. Investment in the Sub-Fund is not suitable for investors who cannot afford to lose all or a significant part of their investment.

An investor should consider his/her personal tolerance for the daily fluctuations of the market before investing in the Sub-Fund.

GENERAL

Risk of Losses

The price of Shares can go up as well as down and investors may not realise their initial investment.

The investments and the positions held by the Sub-Fund are subject to (i) market fluctuations, (ii) reliability of counterparts and (iii) operational efficiency in the actual implementation of the investment policy adopted by the Sub-Fund in order to realise such investments or take such positions. Consequently, the investments of the Sub-Fund are subject to, inter alia, market risks, credit exposure risks and operational risks.

At any time, the occurrence of any such risks is likely to generate a significant depreciation in the value of the Shares. Due to the risks embedded in the investment objective adopted by the Sub-Fund, the value of the Shares may decrease substantially and even fall to zero, at any time.

Volatility

Investors should be aware that investment in Shares can be very volatile and consequently that they may experience substantial changes in the value of their Shares; the value of Shares can thus change dramatically during any period of time and for any duration.

Leverage & Value-at-risk

Under certain market conditions, the Sub-Fund may have a relatively high gross leverage provided that the risk related to such gross leverage, measured by the value-at-risk of the Sub-Fund does not exceed its predetermined limits of 20% of the NAV over 20 Business Days.

The use of leverage creates special risks and may significantly increase the Sub-Fund’s investment risk. Leverage creates an opportunity for greater yield and total return but, at the same time, will increase the exposure of the Sub-Fund to capital risk. Therefore, the market risk of the Sub-Fund is measured using an advanced risk management process as set out in more detail under “*Risk Management*” above.

The risk management process by which the Sub-Fund measures its market risk is based on historical data and various assumptions and as such do not provide a guarantee that the risk of the Sub-Fund will be limited or controlled as intended. Accordingly, in exceptional circumstances where there is substantial leverage inherent in the Sub-Fund, such leverage may result in significant losses to the Sub-Fund and to Shareholders in the event that the risk management processes of the Sub-Fund fail to adequately capture all risks to which the Sub-Fund is subject.

Achievement of Sub-Fund's Investment Objective

No assurance can be given that the Sub-Fund will achieve its investment objective, including without limitation achieving capital appreciation. There can be no assurance that the investment strategy as set out herein can lead to a positive performance in the value of the Shares. The Sub-Fund could suffer losses at a time where concomitantly some financial markets experience appreciation in value.

In addition, the performance of the Net Asset Value of any given Class may deviate from the performance of the other Classes due to various factors, such as but not limited to the effects of foreign exchange transactions that may be entered into for the account of the relevant Class, the holding of cash in the relevant Class and the amount of fees taken out of the relevant Class.

Attention of the investors is drawn onto the fact that the performance of the Sub-Fund may differ potentially significantly from the performance of other funds managed and/or advised by the Sub-Investment Manager as a result of adjustments in the leverage of the Sub-Fund either operated directly by the Manager or instructed by the Manager to the Sub-Investment Manager in order for the portfolio of the Sub-Fund to comply with the "Investment Restriction" section of the Prospectus.

Use of Brokers / Clearers

The use of a broker and / or a clearer will result in credit and settlement risks and in costs at normal commercial rates in relation to the services of a broker and / or a clearer.

Risk Linked to the Use of Reverse Repurchase Agreements

If the counterparty of a reverse repurchase agreement from whom securities have been acquired fails to honour its commitment to repurchase the security in accordance with the terms of the agreement, the Sub-Fund may incur a loss to the extent that the proceeds realised on the sale of the securities are less than the repurchase price. The Sub-Fund may experience both delays in liquidating the underlying securities and losses during the period while it seeks to enforce its rights to the underlying securities, whether because of inaccurate pricing of the securities, adverse market movements, a deterioration in the credit rating of issuers of the securities, or the illiquidity of the market in which the securities are traded, including reduced income during the period of enforcement and expenses in enforcing its rights.

Counterparty Risk

The Sub-Fund may be exposed to over the counter markets which will expose it to the creditworthiness and solvency of its counterparties and their ability to satisfy the terms of such contracts. For example, the Sub-Fund may be exposed to repurchase agreements, total return swaps, interest rate swaps, forward currency contracts and options, each of which expose the Sub-Fund to the risk that the counterparty may default on its obligations to perform under the relevant contract. Moreover such repo counterparties may be unregulated or only lightly regulated.

In the event of a bankruptcy or insolvency of a counterparty, broker, clearing house or such other entities, the Sub-Fund could experience disruptions and significant losses, inability to materialize any gains on its investments during such period and possibly fees and expenses incurred.

Market Risks

The performance of the Sub-Fund is dependent on the performance of the Financial Instruments in which it invests. As a consequence, investors in the Sub-Fund should appreciate that their investment

is exposed to the price performance and credit performance of the Financial Instruments in which the Sub-Fund invests.

Currency Risk

Because the Sub-Fund may invest in securities denominated or quoted in currencies other than the Base Currency, changes in currency exchange rates may affect the value of the Sub-Fund's portfolio and the unrealized appreciation or depreciation of investments. The Sub-Fund may seek to protect the value of some or all of its portfolio holdings against currency risks by engaging in hedging transactions, if available, cost-effective and practicable. The Sub-Fund may enter into forward contracts and future contracts on currencies, as well as purchase put and call options on currencies. There is no certainty that instruments suitable for hedging currency shifts will be available at the time when the Sub-Fund wishes to use them or that, even if available, the Sub-Fund will elect to utilize a hedging strategy.

Custodial Risk

As the Sub-Fund may invest in emerging markets where custodial and/or settlement systems are not fully developed, including in emerging market countries, the assets of the Sub-Fund which are traded in such markets which have been entrusted to sub-custodians in circumstances where the use of such sub-custodian is necessary, may be exposed to risk in circumstances where the Depositary will have no liability.

The Sub-Fund may be exposed to a variety of financial instruments through the use of one or more FDI OTC transactions with one or more eligible counterparties. In such cases, the financial instruments to which the Sub-Fund may be indirectly exposed under the FDI OTC transaction may be entrusted with custodians / sub-custodians. The terms of the FDI OTC transactions may transfer the custodial risk of the counterparty in relation to such financial instruments to the Sub-Fund which will result in the Sub-Fund indirectly facing custodial, default and insolvency risks linked to the counterparty's use of such custodians/sub-custodians.

Trading in the components of the Sub-Fund by the Manager, the Sub-Investment Manager and any of their affiliates may affect the performance of the Sub-Fund.

The Manager, the Sub-Investment Manager and any of their respective affiliates will, from time to time, actively trade in some or all of the Financial Instruments traded by the Sub-Fund on a spot and forward basis and other contracts and products in or related to the Financial Instruments traded by the Sub-Fund (including futures contracts and options on futures contracts, traded on futures exchanges) both for their proprietary accounts and for the accounts of other clients. Also, the Manager or its affiliates may issue, or their affiliates may underwrite, both for their proprietary accounts and for the accounts of other clients, other financial instruments with returns linked to the prices of the Financial Instruments traded by the Sub-Fund. These trading and underwriting activities could affect the prices of the Financial Instruments traded by the Sub-Fund in the market and therefore could affect the value of the assets of the Sub-Fund in a manner that could reduce the performance of the Sub-Fund.

Futures Risks

The Sub-Fund may engage from time to time in various types of futures transactions. The low margin or premiums normally required for such transactions may provide a large amount of leverage, and a relatively small change in the price of such instrument can produce a disproportionately larger profit or loss.

Options

The Sub-Fund may engage from time to time in various types of option transactions. 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 security, strategy, 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 value of its premium. 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 instrument, which could result in a potentially unlimited loss.

Risk of OTC derivative transactions (options and forward contracts)

When the Sub-Fund enters into OTC derivative transactions, it is subject to potential counterparty and issuer risk. In the event of the insolvency or default of the counterparty or issuer, the Sub-Fund could suffer a loss.

If a default were to occur in relation to the OTC derivative transaction counterparty, the Sub-Fund will have contractual remedies pursuant to the relevant OTC derivative transaction. In particular, the OTC derivative transactions will provide that a termination amount will be determined and such amount may be payable by the OTC derivative transaction counterparty to the Sub-Fund or by the Sub-Fund to the OTC derivative transaction counterparty, as the case may be. However, such remedies may be subject to bankruptcy and insolvency laws which could affect the Sub-Fund's rights as a creditor. For example, the Sub-Fund may not receive the net amount of payments that it is contractually entitled to receive on termination of the OTC derivative transaction where the OTC derivative transaction counterparty is insolvent or otherwise unable to pay the termination amount.

In addition, the Sub-Fund may enter into OTC derivative transactions under which it grants a security interest in favour of the OTC derivative transaction counterparty over all of its right, title, benefit and interest (but not obligations) in a portion (or all) of the assets of the Sub-Fund held with the Depository from time to time. In the event of a default by the Sub-Fund on its obligations under such OTC derivative transactions (for example, where it has insufficient cash or liquid assets to meet its payment obligations under such OTC derivative transaction), the OTC derivative transaction counterparty will be entitled to enforce its security interest over the relevant portion of the assets of the Sub-Fund (which may be all of the assets of the Sub-Fund) and to take possession of, dispose of or set-off such assets against amounts owed to it by the Sub-Fund.

Short Exposure

The Sub-Fund may take synthetic short exposure through the use of FDI. A short exposure involves the risk of a theoretically unlimited increase in the market price of the underlying instruments of the FDI which could result in a theoretically unlimited loss.

Emerging Markets

The Sub-Fund may trade in emerging markets, which carries a greater risk of potential loss than an investment in developed markets would. These markets tend to be inefficient and illiquid as well as subject to political and other factors which do not typically affect more developed economies, such as: market's greater volatility, lower trading volumes, the risk of economic and/or political instability, an uncertain or variable tax regime and regulatory environment, market closure risks, government restrictions on foreign investments, interruption or limitation of convertibility or transferability of currencies.

The Sub-Fund may sustain losses as a result of market inefficiencies or interference in emerging markets which would not take place in more developed markets.

Lack of Operating History

The Sub-Fund is only recently established and therefore has a limited history for the purposes of evaluating its performance. Any back-testing or similar analysis performed by any person in respect of the Sub-Fund must be considered illustrative only and may be based on estimates or assumptions.

Credit risk

Debt securities are subject to a risk that an issuer might default with respect to principal and interest payments. Further, debt securities are subject to price volatility due to such factors as interest rate sensitivity, market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer and general market liquidity and movements.

Credit Derivatives Risk

The Sub-Fund may invest in credit derivative transactions (eg, credit default swap), some of which referencing corporate credit portfolios (such as index tranches).

The use of credit derivatives is a highly specialized activity which involves strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio security transactions. If the Sub-Investment Manager is incorrect in its forecasts of default risks, market spreads or other applicable factors, the investment performance of the Sub-Fund would diminish compared with what it would have been if these techniques were not used. Moreover, even if the Sub-Investment Manager is correct in its forecasts, there is a risk that a credit derivative position may correlate imperfectly with the price of the asset or liability being protected.

The Sub-Fund's risk of loss in a credit derivative transaction varies. The terms of the credit derivative transactions typically require payment to be made by the Sub-Fund to the counterparty if certain events occur (those events are not limited to an event of default under the reference obligation). For example, if the Sub-Fund purchases protection under a CDS, and if no default occurs with respect to the security, the Sub-Fund's loss is limited to the premium (if paid) plus the periodic fees it pays for the CDS. In contrast, if the Sub-Fund purchases protection under a CDS and if the seller of protection defaults under a CDS, the Sub-Fund's loss will include both the premium that it paid for the CDS and the loss of payment under the swap.

Investments in credit derivatives will expose the Sub-Fund to the credit risk of the counterparty as well as that of the reference obligor. The Sub-Fund typically will be required to post collateral with the counterparty to secure the Sub-Fund's obligation under the credit derivative transaction.

In addition, if the Sub-Fund sells protection under a CDS and if reference entity defaults, the Sub-Fund will be exposed to the final loss on the CDS net of recovery.

Subordinated Securities

Investments in subordinated securities involve greater credit risk than the senior classes of the issue or series. Subordinated securities absorb all losses from default before any other class of securities is at risk, particularly if such securities have been issued with little or no credit enhancement or equity. Such securities therefore possess some of the attributes typically associated with equity investments.

Also, an issuer's ability to make payments of interest and principal in respect of subordinated securities will be constrained by the terms of senior notes and other senior debt. Coupon payments may be deferred, or even cancelled, depending on the terms of the security.

Finally, the market values of subordinated securities tend to be more sensitive to changes in economic conditions than senior securities.

Investments in Mispriced Securities

The Sub-Fund will seek to invest in mispriced securities. The identification of investment opportunities in mispriced securities is a difficult task, and there are no assurances that such opportunities will be successfully recognised or acquired. While investments in mispriced securities offer the opportunity for above-average capital appreciation, these investments involve a high degree of financial risk and can result in substantial losses.

Returns generated from the Sub-Fund's investments may not adequately compensate for the business and financial risks assumed. In addition, the Sub-Fund may be required to hold such securities for a substantial period of time before realising their anticipated value. During this period, a portion of such Sub-Fund's capital would be committed to the securities purchased, thus possibly preventing the Sub-Fund from investing in other opportunities.

Below Investment Grade Fixed Income Securities

The Sub-Fund may invest in bonds or other fixed income securities, which may be unrated by a credit-rating agency or below investment grade and which are subject to greater risk of loss of principal and interest than higher-rated debt securities. The Sub-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 on substantially all of that issuer's assets. The Sub-Fund may invest in debt securities which are not protected by financial covenants or limitations on additional indebtedness. The Sub-Fund will therefore be subject to credit, liquidity and interest rate risks. In addition, evaluating credit risk from debt securities involves uncertainty because credit-rating agencies throughout the world have different standards, making comparisons across countries difficult. Also, the market for credit spreads is often inefficient and illiquid, making it difficult to accurately calculate discounting spreads for valuing financial instruments.

Higher yielding debt securities are generally unsecured and may be subordinated to certain other outstanding securities and obligations of the issuer, which may be secured on substantially all of the issuer's assets. The lower rating of debt obligations in the higher yielding sector reflects a greater probability that adverse changes in the financial condition of the issuer or in general economic conditions or both may impair the ability of the issuer to make payments of principal and interest. Non-investment grade debt securities may not be protected by financial covenants or limitations on additional indebtedness. In addition evaluating credit risk for debt securities involves uncertainty because credit rating agencies throughout the world have different standards, making comparison across countries difficult. It is likely that a major economic recession could disrupt severely the market for such securities and may have an adverse impact on the value of such securities. In addition, it is likely that any such economic downturn could adversely affect the ability of the issuers of such securities to repay principal and pay interest thereon and increase the incidence of default for such securities.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk refers to fluctuations in the value of a fixed-income security resulting from changes in the general level of interest rates. When the general level of interest rates goes up, the prices of most fixed-income securities go down. When the general level of interest rates goes down, the prices of most fixed-income securities go up. Investments with longer durations tend to be more sensitive to changes in interest rates, usually making them more volatile than investments with shorter durations.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risks arise when a certain asset is difficult to acquire or dispose of. In large-scale transactions or when markets are partially illiquid, it may not be possible to liquidate assets held by the Sub-Fund or, in the case of derivatives, to execute a transaction or close out a position at an advantageous price.

Regulatory Risk

The Supplement has been drafted in line with the currently applicable laws and regulations. It cannot be excluded that the Sub-Fund and its investment policy and objective may be affected by any future changes in the legal and regulatory environment.

Proprietary Trading Strategy

No assurance can be given that the investment strategy used to invest the assets of the Sub-Fund will be successful or will outperform any alternative strategy that might be constructed using the Financial Instruments.

If the Sub-Fund cannot pursue its investment objective, the Company in consultation with the Manager may consider terminating the Sub-Fund or with the approval of Shareholders, alter the investment objective of the Sub-Fund.

The Sub-Investment Manager

The Sub-Fund's strategy is derived from a proprietary discretionary trading strategy owned and operated by the Sub-Investment Manager, which it utilizes on behalf of its other funds and accounts. However, such other funds and accounts may not be subject to the regulations to which the Sub-Fund will be subject or may be slightly different and, accordingly, the Strategy Portfolio will differ materially from the investment portfolios of such other funds and accounts. The employees of the Sub-Investment Manager will devote varying portions of their business time and attention to the affairs of the Sub-Investment Manager's funds and accounts (as well as to the Sub-Fund). Neither the Sub-Investment Manager nor any of its principals or employees is required to devote full time to managing any fund or account. Further, if either of the key individuals who are principally responsible for the Sub-Fund's investment activities are not available to the Sub-Investment Manager, the performance of the Sub-Fund could be adversely affected.

Dependence on Sub-Investment Manager and its Strategy

The Sub-Fund's strategy is highly dependent (notably with respect to its performance) upon the expertise and abilities of the Sub-Investment Manager as well as its strategy which will be used to build up the portfolio of the Sub-Fund.

The Sub-Fund's strategy is derived from a proprietary discretionary trading strategy owned and operated by the Sub-Investment Manager, but the Investors must be aware that such strategy is a bespoke trading strategy specifically developed for the purpose of the Sub-Fund and does not purport to replicate pari passu an existing strategy or program run by the Sub-Investment Manager. For that reason there may be significant discrepancies between the performance of the Sub-Fund and the performance of other investment funds managed by the Sub-Investment Manager.

Further, the Sub-Investment Manager has discretion over the Sub-Fund and, therefore, the incapacity or retirement of investment professionals of the Sub-Investment Manager may adversely affect its investment results. Further, if either of the key individuals who are principally responsible for the Sub-Fund's investment activities are not available to the Sub-Investment Manager, the performance of the Sub-Fund could be adversely affected.

Past performance of any of the other funds or accounts managed by the Sub-Investment Manager is not indicative of future performance of the Sub-Fund.

SPECIFICS RISKS relating to contingent convertible instruments (Cocos)

There are various risks associated with investing in contingent capital bond securities, including credit risk, interest rate risk, deferral and omission of distributions, subordination to bonds and other debt securities in a company's capital structure, call, reinvestment and income risk, limited liquidity, limited voting rights and special redemption rights. Contingent capital bonds are novel and complex financial instruments and may not be a suitable investment for all investors. Consequently the performance of the Sub-Fund might be negatively impacted by contingent capital bonds behavior and specific features.

“Contingent Capital Bonds” are complex instruments that may not be suitable to all investors

The Sub-Fund is intended for sophisticated investors who wish to take exposure to contingent capital bonds, which are complex hybrid financial instruments. It is to be noted that due to the innovative nature of contingent capital bonds, it is highly uncertain how they will behave in a stressed environment (potential contagion effects, volatility...) Therefore, this Sub Fund is appropriate to sophisticated investors who understand its strategy, characteristics and risks. A potential investor should not invest in this Sub-Fund unless it has the knowledge and expertise to evaluate how contingent capital bonds will perform under changing conditions, the resulting effects on the likelihood of a write-down, or an equity conversion or reaching the point of non-viability (European financial regulators may require the write-down or conversion of these contingent capital bonds securities in case the securities issuer is deemed to be at the point of non-viability) and value of these securities, and the impact of this investment on the potential investor's overall investment portfolio.

Equity and Capital Loss Risk

Contingent capital bonds are debt instruments that transform into shares of equity or are written off upon a triggering event. Triggers are designed so that conversion occurs when the issuer faces a given crisis situation, as determined either by regulatory assessment or objective losses. Therefore, the risk of capital loss on the contingent capital bonds can be derived from both the credit events of the issuer and other trigger events determined by the issuer (and generally linked to a fall of issuer regulatory capital under a defined limit). In this extent, the contingent Capital Bonds may lose more value than other debt or hybrid instruments of the same issuer, and in some cases lose more value than the equities of the same issuer. Moreover, it is also to be noted that co-cos are converted to equity in bearing market situation, meaning the investor would hold equity at the worst time.

The principal amount of “contingent capital bonds” securities may be:

- i. reduced (either fully or partially) to absorb losses
- ii. converted into equity to absorb losses

Contingent capital bonds securities are being issued for capital adequacy regulatory purposes with the intention and purpose of being eligible as Tier 1 capital of issuers. Such eligibility depends upon a number of conditions being satisfied, which are reflected in each term and conditions of contingent capital bonds. One of these relates to the ability of the contingent capital bonds securities and the proceeds of their issue to be available to absorb any losses of its issuer. Accordingly, if this issuer's then applicable common equity capital ratio falls below a certain threshold, the current principal amount of those specific contingent capital bond securities may be reduced.

The other one relates to the ability of the contingent capital bond securities to be converted into equity

to meet the capital requirement and in order to maintain the issuer constraint as long as possible.

An issuer's common equity capital ratio will be affected by a number of factors, any of which may be outside contingent capital bonds issuer's control, as well as by its business decisions and, in making such decisions, issuer's interests may not be aligned with those of the holders of these contingent capital bond securities.

There are no events of default under these "Contingent Capital Bond" securities

Some terms and conditions of certain contingent capital bond securities do not provide for events of default allowing acceleration of the contingent capital bond securities if certain events occur. Accordingly, if some issuers fail to meet any obligations under the contingent capital bond securities, including the payment of any interest, investors will not have the right of acceleration of principal. Issuer of contingent capital bond securities might not, by virtue of the institution of any such proceedings, be obliged to pay any sum or sums sooner than the same would otherwise have been payable by it.

"Contingent Capital Bonds" securities are deeply subordinated obligations

Contingent capital bond are unsecured and deeply subordinated and will rank junior in priority of payment to unsubordinated creditors (including depositors) of a contingent capital bond issuer and to ordinarily subordinated indebtedness of an issuer.

Although contingent capital bond securities may pay a higher rate of interest than comparable bond securities that are not subordinated, there is a substantial risk that investors in deeply subordinated bonds securities such as these securities will lose all or some of their investment should a contingent capital bond issuer become insolvent.

"Contingent Capital Bonds" securities issuer are not prohibited from issuing further debt, which may rank pari passu with or senior to these "Contingent Capital Bonds"

Contingent capital bond securities are generally subordinated to bonds and other debt instruments in a company's capital structure in terms of having priority to corporate income, claims to corporate assets and liquidation payments, and therefore will be subject to greater credit risk than more senior debt instruments.

Coupons Deferral Risk

In certain circumstances, an issuer of contingent capital bond may elect, and in certain circumstances will be required (by the terms of these contingent capital bond securities), not to pay all or some of the interest amounts falling due on the contingent capital bond securities on any interest payment date. Indeed, contingent capital bond may include provisions that permit the issuer, at its discretion, to defer or omit distributions for a stated period without any adverse consequences to the issuer.

Unknown Risk & Potential systemic risk :

It is to be noted that due to the innovative nature of contingent capital bond, it is highly uncertain how they will behave in a stressed environment (potential contagion effects, volatility,...) Particularly, the Co-cos market reaction to the activation of a single issuer trigger or coupon cancellation is unknown,

as well as whether such an event could be a source of systemic risk.

Liquidity Risk

Certain contingent capital bond securities may be substantially less liquid than many other securities, such as common stocks or government securities. Illiquid securities involve the risk that the securities will not be able to be sold at the time desired or at prices approximating the value at which the Sub-Fund is carrying the securities on its books.

High Transaction Costs

Trading instrument such as contingent capital bond securities which might be analyzed as “illiquid” bonds, may result in high transaction costs, as the bid offer spread and other costs may be substantially higher than trading liquid instrument such as government securities.

Trigger Level Risk

Each instrument has a different trigger level. To fully understand the risk embedded to a contingent capital bond, it is important to consider the distance on the core equity Tier 1 capital to the trigger level, as the trigger could be activated either through:

- A material loss in the capital, as represented in the numerator of the trigger ratio
- Or an increase in risk weighted assets, as measured in the denominator of the trigger ratio.

Discretionary Coupons cancellation specific to AT1 Contingent Capital Bonds

Coupon payments on AT1 instruments are entirely discretionary and may be cancelled by the issuer at any point, for any reason and for any length of time. This cancellation on AT1 instruments does not amount as an event of default, thus coupons payment do not accumulate and are instead written off.

It is to be noted that AT1 instruments within the portfolio may see their coupons cancelled while the issuers continues to pay dividends on its common equity.

Capital structure inversion risk

Contrary to classic capital hierarchy, holders of contingent capital bonds may suffer a loss of capital when equity holders do not. In certain scenarios, such as high trigger principal write-down activation, Co-cos holders suffer the first loss before equity holders.

Regulation risk

European and local legislations, financial institutions may require the write-down or conversion of certain contingent capital bond securities in case an issuer is deemed to be at the point of non-viability.

Also, the European Central Bank is in the process of performing a comprehensive assessment of European banks, the outcome of which is uncertain. The findings from this assessment, to be published at the end of 2014, may result in recommendations for additional supervisory measures and corrective actions affecting issuers of contingent capital bond securities included within the Sub-Fund

and the banking environment generally. It is not yet possible to assess the impact of such measures, if any, on issuer or on the treatment of capital instruments (such as these contingent capital bond securities included within the Sub-Fund).

No scheduled redemption

Some of contingent capital bonds are undated securities in respect of which there is no fixed redemption or maturity date. An issuer is under no obligation to redeem these securities at any time and, in any event.

Call Risk

Some Co-cos holds a call feature which enables the issuer to redeem earlier. This leaves the Sub-Fund exposed to a reinvestment risk which could affect the yield offered to investors.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

The Initial Offer Period for the Sub-Fund for Classes of Shares in which no Shares have been issued yet (“Unlaunched Classes”) will run from 9.00 am (Irish time) on 21 June 2017 until 3.00 pm (Irish time) on 21 December 2017 or such earlier or later date as the Directors may determine and notify to the Central Bank (the “**Initial Offer Period**”). Details of which Classes are available for subscription as Unlaunched Classes are available from the Manager. During the Initial Offer Period, Shares in the Unlaunched Classes will be available at a fixed initial offer price per Share as set out in the “*Summary of Shares*” section below (the “**Fixed Initial Offer Price Per Share**”). In order to receive Shares at the close of the Initial Offer Period, a properly completed, signed Subscription Application Form which satisfies the application requirements, including but not limited to, full Anti-Money Laundering documentation, must be received at any time from the commencement of the Initial Offer Period up to 3.00 pm (Irish time) on the end of the Initial Offer Period, or such earlier or later time Directors may determine. Appropriate cleared subscription monies must be received by the Registrar and Transfer Agent no later than 3.00 pm (Irish time) on the end of the Initial Offer Period, or such later date as the Directors may determine. Settlement of Shares subscribed for during the Initial Offer Period will be before the fifth Business Day following the end of the Initial Offer Period or such earlier or later date as the Directors may determine.

Following the Initial Offer Period, Shares in the Sub-Fund will be issued in accordance with the provisions set out in the “*Subscriptions for Shares*” section of the Prospectus.

Class O Shares shall be reserved and offered solely and exclusively to Société Générale and its subsidiaries (including funds and investment companies mainly held by Société Générale and its affiliates) or any other person as may be determined by the Company, to the exclusion of any other person.

On the second Business Day immediately prior to 25 December and 1 January each year, Subscription Application Forms or an Electronic Applications must be received by 12:00 noon (Irish time). Where a Subscription Application Form or an Electronic Application is received after 12:00 noon (Irish time) the subscription shall be deemed to be received on the Subscription Dealing Deadline in connection with the next Valuation Day.

The Directors may generally, in their absolute discretion, refuse to accept any subscription for Shares, in whole or in part, for any reason.

REDEMPTIONS

Redemption of Shares at the relevant Net Asset Value per Share will be settled within (i) three (3) Business Days following the relevant Valuation Day for Share Classes denominated in EUR, USD and GBP and (ii) four (4) Business Days following the relevant Valuation Day for Share Classes denominated in CHF, JPY, SEK and NOK, provided that a signed Redemption Request Form or an Electronic Redemption is received by the Registrar and Transfer Agent no later than the Redemption Dealing Deadline in accordance with the provisions of the “Redemptions of Shares” section of the Prospectus. Settlement of redemption proceeds will take place in accordance with the Prospectus.

As per the provisions set out in the Prospectus, redemptions proceeds will only be released where the Registrar and Transfer Agent holds full original anti-money laundering documentation.

SUMMARY OF SHARES

The Sub-Fund has twenty three (23) Classes and additional Classes may be added in the future in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank. Where a Class is denominated in a currency other than the Base Currency, it is intended that the currency exposure of that Class to the Base Currency of the Sub-Fund will be hedged to the relevant Reference Currency set out in the tables below, as set out under “Share Class Hedging” in the Prospectus.

Shares are freely transferable subject to and in accordance with the provisions of the Articles and as set out in the Prospectus.

The Directors may in their sole discretion waive the minimum initial subscription, minimum subsequent subscription and/or minimum holding amounts from time to time.

Distributions

It is not intended to declare any dividends in respect of any Shares in the Sub-Fund.

Fees and Expenses

Investors should refer to the section “Fees and Expenses” in the Prospectus for details of the fees and expenses applicable to the Company and also the Sub-Fund. Specific fees applicable to each Class are set out below.

Administrative Expenses Fee

The Sub-Fund shall be subject to an Administrative Expenses Fee at a fixed rate of up to €50,000 per annum together with an additional fee of up to 0.20% of the Net Asset Value of each Class of the Sub-Fund per annum, out of which will be paid the fees and expenses of the Depositary, the Administrator and each of their delegates in respect of the performance of their duties on behalf of the Company, as well as the establishment and organisational expenses of the Sub-Fund described under “*Establishment and Organisational Expenses*” in the Prospectus and the miscellaneous fees and expenses in respect of or attributable to the Sub-Fund described under “*Miscellaneous Fees, Costs and Expenses*” in the Prospectus. The Administrative Expenses Fee shall accrue on each Valuation Day and be payable in arrears quarterly (each such period a “**payment period**”). The fees of any sub-custodian appointed by the Depositary will not exceed normal commercial rates. For the avoidance of doubt, such-fees and expenses may be paid out of the assets of the relevant Class or may, at the Manager’s discretion, be paid partly or entirely by the Manager

The Manager may pay some or all of such fees at its discretion.

Class Management Fee

The Sub-Investment Manager and the Manager shall be entitled to receive a Class Management Fee payable out of the assets of each Class. The Class Management Fee will not exceed an amount equal to the Net Asset Value of the relevant Class multiplied by the Class Management Fee rate (the “**Class Management Fee Rate**”), and multiplied by the number of calendar days for the relevant period divided by 365. It shall be calculated on a day to day basis and paid quarterly in arrears in USD. Such Class Management Fee will be payable to the Manager regardless of the performance of the relevant Class. The Manager shall be responsible for discharging from the Class Management Fee the remuneration due to the Sub-Investment Manager.

For each Class, the Class Management Fee Rate is indicated in the table set out further below

Summary of Class I Shares:

Class Name	Class I - EUR	Class I - USD	Class I - JPY	Class I - CHF	Class I - GBP	Class I - SEK	Class I - NOK
Reference Currency	EUR	USD	JPY	CHF	GBP	SEK	NOK
Initial Offer price	€ 100	US\$ 100	JPY 10 000	CHF 100	£ 100	SEK 1000	NOK 1000
Minimum Initial Subscription Amount	€ 100 000	US\$ 100 000	JPY 10 000 000	CHF 100 000	£ 100 000	SEK 1 000 000	NOK 1 000 000
Minimum Holding	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Sales Charge	Up to 5%	Up to 5%	Up to 5%	Up to 5%	Up to 5%	Up to 5%	Up to 5%
Redemption Charge	Up to 3%	Up to 3%	Up to 3%	Up to 3%	Up to 3%	Up to 3%	Up to 3%
Class Management Fee Rate	Up to 0.75%	Up to 0.75%	Up to 0.75%	Up to 0.75%	Up to 0.75%	Up to 0.75%	Up to 0.75%

The Class I Shares described above may be offered through sub-distributors. The sub-distributors will not receive a fee from the Manager in respect of such distribution.

Summary of Class A Shares:

Class Name	Class A - EUR	Class A - USD	Class A - JPY	Class A - CHF	Class A - GBP	Class A – SEK	Class A - NOK
Reference Currency	EUR	USD	JPY	CHF	GBP	SEK	NOK
Initial Offer price	€ 100	US\$ 100	JPY10 000	CHF 100	£ 100	SEK 1000	NOK 1000
Minimum Initial Subscription Amount	€ 10 000	US\$ 10 000	JPY1 000 000	CHF 10 000	£ 10 000	SEK 100 000	NOK 100 000
Minimum Holding	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Sales Charge	Up to 5%	Up to 5%	Up to 5%	Up to 5%	Up to 5%	Up to 5%	Up to 5%
Redemption Charge	Up to 3%	Up to 3%	Up to 3%	Up to 3%	Up to 3%	Up to 3%	Up to 3%
Class Management Fee Rate	Up to 1.50%	Up to 1.50%	Up to 1.50%	Up to 1.50%	Up to 1.50%	Up to 1.50%	Up to 1.50%

The Class A Shares described above may be offered through sub-distributors. The sub-distributors will receive a fee from the Manager in respect of such distribution.

Summary of Class SI Shares:

Class Name	Class SI - EUR	Class SI - USD	Class SI - JPY	Class SI - CHF	Class SI - GBP	Class SI - SEK	Class SI - NOK
Reference Currency	EUR	USD	JPY	CHF	GBP	SEK	NOK
Initial Offer price	€ 100	US\$ 100	JPY 10 000	CHF 100	£ 100	SEK 1000	NOK 1000
Minimum Initial Subscription Amount	€ 10,000,000	US\$ 10,000,000	JPY 1,000,000,000	CHF 10,000,000	£ 10,000,000	SEK 100,000,000	NOK 100,000,000
Minimum Holding	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Sales Charge	Up to 5%	Up to 5%	Up to 5%	Up to 5%	Up to 5%	Up to 5%	Up to 5%
Redemption Charge	Up to 3%	Up to 3%	Up to 3%	Up to 3%	Up to 3%	Up to 3%	Up to 3%
Class Management Fee Rate	Up to 0.65%	Up to 0.65%	Up to 0.65%	Up to 0.65%	Up to 0.65%	Up to 0.65%	Up to 0.65%

Summary of Class O Shares

Class Name	O-EUR	O-USD
Reference Currency	EUR	USD
Initial Subscription price	€100	US\$100
Minimum Initial Subscription Amount	€10,000	Equivalent to €10,000
Class Sales Charge	Up to 5%	Up to 5%
Class Management Fee	Up to 1.50% p.a.	Up to 1.50% p.a.