

Dear Shareholder,

**Allspring (Lux) Worldwide Fund (“the Fund”)
Reportable income calculation - Period ended 31 March 2024
In relation to the Share Classes in Scope schedule**

Background to UK Reporting Fund Status

Your shareholding in the Fund constitutes an interest in an offshore fund from a United Kingdom (“UK”) taxation perspective. Each Share Class is treated as a separate ‘offshore fund’ for these purposes.

The UK Offshore Funds Regulations came into effect on 1 December 2009 and provide that if an investor resident or ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom for taxation purposes holds an interest in an offshore fund and that offshore fund is a ‘non-reporting fund’, any gain accruing to that investor upon the sale or other disposal of that interest will be charged to United Kingdom tax as income rather than a capital gain. Alternatively, where an investor resident or ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom holds an interest in an offshore fund that has been a ‘reporting fund’ for all periods of account for which they hold their interest, any gain accruing upon sale or other disposal of the interest will be subject to tax as a capital gain rather than income.

A share class must apply to HM Revenue & Customs (“HMRC”) to become a reporting fund and once in the regime remains a reporting fund permanently so long as the annual duties are met. Reporting funds have an annual requirement to calculate and to report to each relevant participant and HMRC the reportable income per share and distributions made for each share class. Provided the Fund complies with this annual reporting requirement, any gain accruing upon sale or other disposal of the interest by each UK shareholder will be subject to tax as a capital gain rather than income.

Certain share classes of the Fund have been accepted by HMRC into the reporting regime as follows:

- For those share classes in existence at 1 April 2023, the share class is deemed to enter the reporting regime on 1 April 2023.
- For share classes launched between 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024, the share class enters the reporting regime on the date it is made available to investors.

Please access this link for certification dates of shares entering the reporting regime:

<http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/cisc/offshore-funds.htm>

What does this mean for investors?

Investors will be required to include on their tax return any distributions received during the year and their proportionate share of reportable income in excess of the distributions. The proportionate share of the reportable income is calculated as follows:

Total number of shares held by the investor x Reportable income per share
in each share class at the year end (ie 31 March)

The excess reportable income per share must be multiplied by the total number of shares you held in each Share Class at 31 March 2024 in order to derive the total reportable income to be included in your tax return.

The timing of the receipt of income is as follows:

UK individual investors

The deemed distribution date for excess reportable income over any cash distributions received is 30 September 2024, this falls within the UK fiscal year ended 5 April 2025. This must therefore be included in your 2024/2025 tax return.

UK corporate investor

The deemed distribution date is 30 September 2024, this income must be included in your tax return in accordance with the accounting period in which this date falls.

Form of Distribution

Distributions paid by Funds that hold more than 60% of their assets in interest-bearing, or economically similar, form at any time in an accounting period are treated as a payment of annual interest for UK resident individual investors. Accordingly, such distributions will be subject to tax at the rates applying to interest (currently 20%, 40% and 45%).

Where a Fund does not hold more than 60% of its assets in interest-bearing, or economically similar, form at any time in an accounting period, distributions will be treated as dividends. Accordingly, such distributions will be subject to tax at the rates applying to dividends (currently 10%, 32.5% and 37.5%). A non-refundable tax credit equivalent to 10% of the gross dividend can be offset against the associated tax liability.

UK resident corporate investors may benefit from one of the exemptions from UK corporation tax on dividends received from the Funds. Where the Fund in question holds more than 60% of its assets in interest-bearing, or economically similar form at any time in an accounting period, then any distribution will be treated as interest in the hands of a corporate investor.

Equalisation and treatment of first allocation of income

In accordance with Regulation 53(1), the Fund does not operate equalisation arrangements and intends to make income adjustments in a reporting period on the basis of reported income.

Reportable income for the year ended 31 March 2024

During the period to 31 March 2024, the Fund made quarterly distributions in relation to:

- Emerging Markets Equity Income Fund – Class I GBP distr.
- Emerging Markets Equity Income Fund – Class Y GBP gross distr.
- Emerging Markets Equity Income Fund – Class Y USD gross distr.
- Global Equity Enhanced Income – Class X GBP gross distr.
- Global Equity Enhanced Income – Class Z GBP gross distr.
- USD Investment Grade Credit – Class Y USD gross distr.

During the period to 31 March 2024, the Fund made monthly distributions in relation to:

- Emerging Markets Equity Income Fund – Class I USD gross distr.
- USD Investment Grade Credit Fund – Class I GBP (hedged) distr.
- USD Investment Grade Credit Fund – Class I USD distr.
- U.S. Short-Term High Yield Bond Fund – Class I GBP (hedged) distr.
- U.S. Short-Term High Yield Bond Fund – Class I USD gross distr.

Please see the attached Report to Investors for the reportable income per share for the Fund.

Double tax relief

Under regulation 99 of the Offshore Fund (Tax) Regulations 2009 (S.I. 2009/3001), in order to avoid double taxation, any excess reported income deemed to be received by UK investors can be treated as expenditure for the acquisition of their holdings in the fund. In effect, the acquisition cost of your interest in the Fund shall be increased by the amount of excess reportable income in the calculation of capital gains. We set out below how such relief works in principle.

Proceeds	X
Original acquisition cost	(X)
Excess reported income	(X)
Capital gain	

If you have any queries on the above, please contact our investor relations team.

Yours faithfully,

/s/ Heather Bonnell

Name: Heather Bonnell

Position: Tax Reporting Officer

Date: 16 December 2024

