

If you are in any doubt about the contents of this Prospectus, the risks involved in investing in the ICAV or the suitability for you of investment in the ICAV, you should consult your stockbroker, bank manager, solicitor, accountant or other independent financial adviser. Prices for Shares in the ICAV may fall as well as rise.

The Directors of the ICAV whose names appear under the heading “**Management and Administration**” in this Prospectus accept responsibility for the information contained in this Prospectus. 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 Prospectus is in accordance with the facts in all material respects and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information. The Directors accept responsibility accordingly.

OSMOSIS ICAV

An umbrella type Irish collective asset-management vehicle with segregated liability between Funds

(an open-ended umbrella type Irish collective asset-management vehicle with limited liability and segregated liability between Funds registered with and authorised by the Central Bank of Ireland to carry on business as an ICAV, pursuant to Part 2 of the Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicles Act, 2015 and established as an undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities pursuant to the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations, 2011 (S.I. No. 352 of 2011), as amended.

PROSPECTUS

MANAGER

PRESCIENT FUND SERVICES (IRELAND) LIMITED

The date of this Prospectus is 25 June 2026.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

This Prospectus should be read in conjunction with the Section entitled “**Definitions**”.

The Prospectus

This Prospectus describes Osmosis ICAV (the “**ICAV**”), an umbrella type Irish collective asset-management vehicle registered with and authorised by the Central Bank of Ireland to carry on business as an ICAV, pursuant to Part 2 of the Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicles Act, 2015 and established as an undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities pursuant to the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations, 2011 (S.I. No. 352 of 2011) with segregated liability between its Funds. The ICAV is structured as an umbrella fund and may comprise several portfolios of assets. The share capital of the ICAV may be divided into different classes of shares each representing a separate portfolio of assets and further sub-divided, to denote differing characteristics attributable to particular Shares, into “**Classes**”.

This Prospectus may only be issued with one or more Supplements, each containing information relating to a separate Fund. Details relating to Classes may be dealt with in the relevant Fund Supplement or in separate Supplements for each Class. Each Supplement shall form part of, and should be read in conjunction with, this Prospectus. To the extent that there is any inconsistency between this Prospectus and any Supplement, the relevant Supplement shall prevail.

The latest published annual and half yearly reports of the ICAV will be supplied to Shareholders free of charge upon request and will be available to the public as further described in the section of the Prospectus headed “**Reports and Accounts**”.

Authorisation by the Central Bank

The ICAV is both authorised and supervised by the Central Bank. Authorisation of the ICAV by the Central Bank shall not constitute a warranty as to the performance of the ICAV and the Central Bank shall not be liable for the performance or default of the ICAV. The authorisation of the ICAV is not an endorsement or guarantee of the ICAV by the Central Bank and the Central Bank is not responsible for the contents of this Prospectus. Prices of Shares in the ICAV may fall as well as rise.

Redemption Fee

Where provided for in a Fund Supplement, Shares of a Fund may be liable to a Redemption Fee and details of any such charge will be set out in the relevant Supplement. Any Redemption Fee imposed will not exceed 3% of the Redemption Price redeemed.

The difference at any one time between the sale price (to which may be added a Subscription Fee or commission) and the redemption price of Shares (from which may be deducted a Redemption Fee) means an investment should be viewed as medium to long term.

Stock Exchange Listing

Application may be made to the Irish Stock Exchange for the Shares of any particular Class or Fund to be admitted to the official list and to trading on the main securities market of The Irish Stock Exchange or such other exchange operated by the Irish Stock Exchange as the Directors may determine. Where relevant, details of any stock exchange listing will be detailed in the relevant Supplement for a Fund.

Restrictions on Distribution and Sale of Shares

The distribution of this Prospectus and the offering of Shares may be restricted in certain jurisdictions. This Prospectus does not constitute an offer or solicitation in any jurisdiction in which such offer or solicitation is not authorised or the person receiving the offer or solicitation may not lawfully do so. It is the responsibility of any person in possession of this Prospectus and of any person wishing to apply for Shares to inform himself of and to observe all applicable laws and regulations of the countries of his nationality, residence, ordinary residence or domicile.

The Directors may restrict the ownership of Shares by any person, firm or corporation where such ownership would be in breach of any regulatory or legal requirement or may affect the tax status of the ICAV or may in the opinion of the Directors, result in the ICAV incurring any liability to taxation or suffering any tax, legal, pecuniary regulatory liability or disadvantage or material administrative disadvantage which the ICAV or its Members or any of them might otherwise have incurred or suffered. Shares in the Fund will not be available directly or indirectly to any US Person as defined herein. Any restrictions applicable to a particular Fund or Class shall be specified in the relevant Supplement for such Fund or Class. Any person who is holding Shares in contravention of the restrictions set out above or, by virtue of his holding, is in breach of the laws and regulations of their competent jurisdiction shall indemnify the ICAV, the Directors, the Manager, the relevant Investment Manager, the Distributor, the Depositary, the Administrator and Shareholders for any loss suffered by it or them as a result of such person or persons acquiring or holding Shares in the ICAV.

The Directors have the power under the Instrument to compulsorily redeem and/or cancel any shares held or beneficially owned by a Member in contravention of the restrictions imposed by them as described herein.

Distributions out of Capital

Where provided for in the relevant Supplement, Shareholders should note that dividends may be payable out of the capital of each Fund. The payment of dividends out of capital may result in the erosion of capital notwithstanding the performance of each Fund. As a result, distributions may be achieved by foregoing the potential for future capital growth and this cycle may continue until all capital is depleted. Consequently distributions from capital made during the life of the Fund must be understood as a type of capital reimbursement. Distributions out of capital may have different tax implications to distributions of income - investors should seek advice from their professional advisers in this regard.

Charging Fees and Expenses to Capital

Where applicable, Shareholders should also note that some or all of the management fees and other fees and expenses of a Fund of the ICAV may be charged to capital. Thus, on redemption of holdings, Shareholders may not receive back the full amount invested. Where the management fees and/or other fees and expenses, or a portion thereof, are charged to capital, Shareholders should note that capital may be eroded and income shall be achieved by foregoing the potential for future capital growth. The policy of charging fees and expenses to capital seeks to maximise distributions but it will also have the effect of lowering the capital value of your investment and constraining the potential for future capital growth. Details of any such charge with respect to one or more Funds will be set out in the relevant Supplement.

South Africa

Only those Funds authorised by the South African Registrar of Collective Investment Schemes may be promoted in South Africa.

United States of America

Unless otherwise stated in a Fund Supplement:

There will be no public offering of Shares in the United States. The Shares will not generally be available to US Persons, unless they are, among other things, “**accredited investors**” (as defined in Rule 501(a) of Regulation D under the US Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “**1933 Act**”)) and “**qualified purchasers**” (as defined in Section 2(a) (51) of the US Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “**1940 Act**”)).

The Shares have not been and will not be registered under the 1933 Act or the securities laws of any of the states of the United States, nor is such registration contemplated. The Shares may not be offered, sold or delivered directly or indirectly in the United States or to or for the account or benefit of any US Person except pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the registration requirements of the 1933 Act and any applicable state laws. Any re-offer or resale of any of the Shares in the United States or to US Persons may constitute a violation of US law.

There is no public market for the Shares in the United States and no such market is expected to develop in the future. The Shares offered hereby are subject to restrictions on transferability and resale and may not be transferred or resold except as permitted under the Instrument, the 1933 Act and applicable state securities law pursuant to registration or exemption therefrom. The Shares are being offered outside the United States pursuant to the exemption from registration under Regulation S under the 1933 Act and inside the United States in reliance on Regulation D promulgated under the 1933 Act and Section 4(2) thereof.

The ICAV has not been and will not be registered under the 1940 Act pursuant to the provisions of Section 3(c)(7) of the 1940 Act. Under Section 3(c)(7), a privately offered fund is excepted from the definition of “**investment company**” if US Person security holders consist exclusively of “**qualified purchasers**” and the Shares are only offered in the US on a private placement basis.

Reliance on this Prospectus

Statements made in this Prospectus and any Supplement are based on the law and practice in force in the Republic of Ireland at the date of the Prospectus or Supplement as the case may be, which may be subject to change. Neither the delivery of this Prospectus nor the offer, issue or sale of Shares in the ICAV shall under any circumstances constitute a representation that the affairs of the ICAV have not changed since the date hereof. This Prospectus will be updated by the ICAV to take into account any material changes from time to time and any such amendments will be effected in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank. Any information or representation not contained herein or given or made by any broker, salesperson or other person should be regarded as unauthorised and should accordingly not be relied upon.

Investors should not treat the contents of this Prospectus as advice relating to legal, taxation, investment or other matters. You should consult your stockbroker, accountant, solicitor, independent financial adviser or other professional adviser.

Risk Factors

Investors should read and consider the section entitled “**Risk Factors**” in this Prospectus and any Supplement before investing in the ICAV.

Financial Derivative Instruments

The ICAV may engage in transactions in Financial Derivative Instruments (“**FDI**”) on behalf of a Fund either for investment purposes or for the purposes of efficient portfolio management as more particularly disclosed in this Prospectus and the Supplement for the relevant Fund. The Manager will employ a risk management process which will enable it to accurately measure, monitor and manage the risks attached to financial derivative positions and details of this process have been provided to the Central Bank. The ICAV will not utilise financial derivatives which have not been included in the risk management process until such time as a revised risk management process has been submitted to and cleared by the Central Bank. The Manager will provide to Shareholders on request supplementary information relating to the risk management methods employed by the Manager including the quantitative limits that are applied and any recent developments in the risk and yield characteristics of the main categories of investments. The expected effect of transactions in FDI is noted in the Supplement for the relevant Fund.

Translations

This Prospectus and any Supplements may also be translated into other languages. Any such translation shall only contain the same information and have the same meaning as the English language Prospectus and Supplements. To the extent that there is any inconsistency between the English language Prospectus/Supplements and the Prospectus/Supplements in another language, the English language Prospectus/Supplements will prevail, except to the extent (but only to the extent) required by the law of any jurisdiction where the Shares are sold, that in an action based upon disclosure in a Prospectus in a language other than English, the language of the Prospectus/Supplement on which such action is based shall prevail.

Withholding tax

Any income and gains arising from the assets of the sub-funds may be subject to withholding tax which may not be reclaimable in the countries where such income and gains arise. If this position changes in the future and the application of a lower rate results in a repayment to a sub-fund, the Net Asset Value will not be re-stated and the benefit will be allocated to the existing Shareholders rateably at the time of repayment. Investors are further referred to the section in this Prospectus entitled “**Taxation**”.

OECD BEPS

In 2013 the OECD published its report on Addressing Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) and its Action Plan on BEPS. The aim of the report and Action Plan was to address and reduce aggressive international tax planning. BEPS remains an ongoing project. On 5 October 2015, the OECD published its final reports, analyses and sets of recommendations (deliverables) with a view to implementing internationally agreed and binding rules which could result in material changes to relevant tax legislation of participating OECD countries. The final package of deliverables was subsequently approved by the G20 Finance Ministers on 8 October 2015. On 24 November 2016, more than 100 jurisdictions concluded negotiations on a multilateral instrument aimed at amending their respective tax treaties (more than 2,000 tax treaties worldwide) in order to implement the tax treaty-related BEPS recommendations. The multilateral instrument was signed on 7 June 2017 and entered into force on 1 July 2018. The multilateral instrument entered into effect for a specific tax treaty at certain times after all parties to that treaty have ratified the multilateral instrument. The ratification documents required to implement the multilateral instrument in Ireland were deposited with the OECD on 29 June 2019 and came into effect in Ireland from 1 May 2019. The ability of the ICAV to rely on many of Ireland's double tax treaties with other jurisdictions may now be subject to a principal purpose test ('PPT'). The PPT denies treaty benefits where it is reasonable to conclude, having regard to all of the relevant facts and circumstances for this purpose, that obtaining that benefit was one of the principal purposes of any arrangement or transaction that resulted directly or indirectly in that benefit, unless it was established that granting that benefit in those circumstances would be in accordance with the object and purpose of the relevant provisions of the treaty.

OECD Model GloBE Rules and the implementation of the European Commission's Directive on GloBE Rules in Ireland

In December 2021, as part of the BEPS project, the OECD published model rules for a global minimum effective tax rate of 15 per cent (Pillar 2). In December 2022 the EU Commission adopted a directive setting out how Pillar 2 should be applied within the EU. Implementing Irish legislation was contained in the Finance (No.2) Act 2023 and applies for accounting periods commencing on or after 31 December 2023. To the extent that the ICAV is not consolidated by another entity with it on a line-by-line basis and does not itself consolidate with another entity on a line by line basis the ICAV should be outside the scope of the Pillar 2 legislation. In addition, pursuant to Finance Act 2024, whether or not the ICAV has revenues of at least €750 million on a standalone basis, it will not come within the scope of the Pillar 2 legislation provided it is not otherwise consolidated.

The Intermediaries Directive – DAC6

On 25 May 2018, the EU Council formally adopted Directive 2018/822 amending Directive 2011/16/EU with respect to mandatory automatic exchange of information in the field of taxation in relation to reportable cross-border arrangements (the "Intermediaries Directive"), also known as DAC6 which is implemented into Irish law by Chapter 3A, Part 33 of the Taxes Consolidation Act 1997 and the European Union (Administrative Cooperation in the field of Taxation)(Amendment) Regulations 2019. The Intermediaries Directive, which took effect on 25 June 2018, requires 'intermediaries' such as tax advisors, accountants and lawyers that design and/or promote tax planning arrangements or otherwise aid, assist or advise with respect to such design and/or promotion of tax planning arrangements to report certain information in relation to cross-border transactions and arrangements that are considered by the EU to be potentially aggressive and that contain one or more certain 'hallmarks'. Alternatively where there are intermediaries involved in the arrangements, or any intermediary claims legal professional privilege, the obligation to report shifts to the relevant taxpayer.

Historic reportable cross-border arrangements were reportable where the first implementation step of a cross-border arrangement occurred between 25 June 2018 and 1 July 2020, by 28 February 2021. Any reportable transactions that occur since 1 January 2021 are required to be reported within 30 days.

DIRECTORY

OSMOSIS ICAV

Registered Office of the ICAV

35 Merrion Square East
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Ireland

Directors of the ICAV

Eimear Cowhey
Fiona Mulcahy
Ben Dear
Graeme Stephen
Eoin Gleeson

Manager

Prescient Fund Services (Ireland) Limited
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Directors of the Manager

Emily Davy
Carey Millerd
Hermanus Steyn
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Depository

Northern Trust Fiduciary Services (Ireland) Limited
Georges Court
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Secretary

Northern Trust International Fund Administration
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DEFINITIONS

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

All references to a specific time of day are to Irish time.

“Accounting Period”	means a period ending on the Annual Accounting Date in relation to the ICAV or a Fund, and in the case of the first such period for the ICAV or a Fund, commencing on the date of the ICAV’s registration or the date of establishment of the Fund as applicable, and in subsequent such periods, on the day following expiry of the last Accounting Period.
“Act”	means the Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle Act, 2015 and every amendment or re-enactment of the same.
“Administrator”	means Northern Trust International Fund Administration Services (Ireland) Limited.
“Administration Agreement”	means the Administration Agreement made between the ICAV, the Manager and the Administrator dated 7 April, 2017 as may be amended, supplemented or replaced from time to time.
“AIF”	means alternative investment fund being a structure for collective investment, which is not a UCITS.
“Annual Accounting Date”	means 30 June in each year, or such other date as the Directors may from time to time determine in respect of the ICAV or a Fund as may be specified in the Prospectus or the relevant Supplement, in either case as cleared by the Central Bank.
“Anti-Dilution Levy”	has the meaning assigned to the term as outlined in the Prospectus in the section below entitled “Anti-Dilution Levy”.
“Application Form”	means any application form to be completed by subscribers for Shares as prescribed by the ICAV or its delegate from time to time.
“Auditors”	means EY, or any successor firm appointed by the ICAV.

“Base Currency”	means the currency of account of a Fund as specified in the relevant Supplement relating to that Fund.
“Benchmark Regulations”	means Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016 on indices used as benchmarks in financial instruments and financial contracts or to measure the performance of investment funds and amending Directives 2008/48/EC and 2014/17/EU and Regulations (EU) No 594/2014, as amended including by Regulation (EU) 2019/2089, Regulation (EU) 2021/168 and Regulation (EU) 2025/914, and as may be further amended, supplemented or replaced from time to time.
“Benchmark Register”	means the register of EEA benchmark administrators and non-EEA benchmark administrators and benchmarks maintained by ESMA in accordance with Article 36 of the Benchmark Regulation.
“Beneficial Owner”	means a natural person(s) who ultimately owns or controls the ICAV through either a direct or indirect ownership of a sufficient percentage of shares or voting rights or ownership interest in the ICAV (as a whole). Where a natural person holds more than 25% of the shares of the ICAV or has an ownership interest of more than 25%, then that shall be an indication of direct ownership by that person. Where a corporate or multiple corporates hold more than 25% of the shares or other ownership interest exceeding 25% in the ICAV and those holdings are controlled by the same natural person(s) that shall be an indication of indirect ownership.
“Beneficial Ownership Regulations”	means the European Union (Anti-Money Laundering Beneficial Ownership of Corporate Entities) Regulations 2019, as may be amended, consolidated or substituted from time to time.
“Business Day”	means in relation to a Fund such day or days as shall be so specified in the relevant Supplement for that Fund.
“Central Bank”	means the Central Bank of Ireland or any successor regulatory authority with responsibility for the authorisation and supervision of the ICAV.

“Central Bank’s UCITS Regulations”	means the Central Bank Supervision and Enforcement Act 2013 (S 48 (1)) (Undertaking for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2019 as may be amended, consolidated or substituted from time to time as well as any related guidance issued by the Central Bank from time to time.
“Class”	means a particular division of Shares in a Fund.
“Country Supplement”	means a supplement to this Prospectus specifying certain information pertaining to the offer of Shares of the ICAV or a Fund or Class in a particular jurisdiction or jurisdictions.
“CRS”	means the Common Reporting Standard more fully described as the Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information approved on 15 July 2014 by the Council of the OECD and Part II of the OECD (2023), International Standards for Automatic Exchange of Information in Tax Matters: Crypto-Asset Reporting Framework and 2023 updated to the Common Reporting Standard published by the OECD on 8 June 2023 and any treaty, law or regulation of any other jurisdictions which facilitates the implementation of the Common Reporting Standard including Council Directive 2014/107/EU on Administrative Cooperation in the Field of Taxation (DAC II) (as amended).
“Data Protection Legislation”	means 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 GDPR, European Commission decisions, binding EU and national guidance and all national implementing legislation.
“Dealing Day”	means in relation to a Fund such day or days as shall be specified in the relevant Supplement for that Fund provided that there shall be always be two dealing days per month occurring at regular intervals.
“Dealing Deadline”	means in relation to a Fund, such time on any Dealing Day as shall be specified in the relevant Supplement for the Fund.

“Depositary”	means Northern Trust Fiduciary Services (Ireland) Limited.
“Depositary Agreement”	means the agreement made between the ICAV, the Manager and the Depositary dated 7 April, 2017, as may be amended, supplemented or replaced from time to time.
“Directors”	means the directors of the ICAV or any duly authorised committee thereof.
“Duties and Charges”	means all stamp and other duties, taxes, governmental charges, valuation fees, property management fees, agents fees, brokerage fees, bank charges, transfer fees, registration fees and other charges whether in respect of the constitution or increase of the assets or the creation, exchange, sale purchase or transfer of shares or the purchase or sale or proposed purchase or sale of investments or otherwise which may have become or will become payable in respect of, or prior to, or upon, the occasion of any transaction, dealing or valuation, but not including commission payable on the issue of Shares.
“EEA”	means the countries for the time being comprising the European Economic Area (being at the date of this Prospectus, European Union Member States, Norway, Iceland, and Liechtenstein).
“EMIR”	means Regulation (EU) No. 648/2012 on OTC derivatives, central counterparties and trade repositories, as may be amended, supplemented or consolidated from time to time.
“ESMA”	means the European Securities and Markets Authority.
“ESMA Remuneration Guidelines”	means the guidelines on sound remuneration policies under the UCITS Directive published by ESMA, as may be amended, supplemented or replaced from time to time.
“euro” or “€”	means the lawful currency of the participating member states of the European Union which have adopted the single currency in accordance with the EC Treaty of

Rome dated 25th March 1957 (as amended by the Maastricht Treaty dated 7th February 1992).

“Financial Instruments”

means the transferable securities, financial derivative instruments (“FDIs”) and all other investments as outlined in the Appendix entitled **“Permitted Investments”**, including any cash balances and liabilities of the relevant Fund.

“Fund”

means a sub-fund of the ICAV representing the designation by the Directors of a particular class of Shares as a sub-fund; the proceeds of issue of which are pooled separately and invested in accordance with the investment objective and policies applicable to such sub-fund and which is established by the Directors from time to time with the prior approval of the Central Bank.

“GDPR”

means EU General Data Protection Regulation (EU) 2016/679, as may be amended, supplemented or consolidated from time to time.

“ICAV”

means Osmosis ICAV.

“Ineligible Applicant”

means an ineligible applicant as described in the section entitled **“The Shares”**.

“Initial Offer Period”

the period as specified in the relevant Supplement, during which Shares in a Fund or Class are initially offered.

“Initial Offer Price”

means the initial price payable for a Share as specified in the relevant Supplement for each Fund.

“IFRS”

means the International Financial Reporting Standards.

“Initial Subscription”

means the minimum initial subscription for Shares as specified in the relevant Supplement.

“Instrument”

means the Instrument of Incorporation of the ICAV as amended from time to time in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

“Investment Manager” and “Distributor”

means the entity appointed to provide investment management and/or distribution services in respect of

each Fund as more particularly described in the relevant Supplement.

“Investment Management Agreement”

means the relevant investment management and distribution agreement in respect of a Fund detailed in the relevant Supplement between the ICAV, the Manager and the relevant Investment Manager, as may be amended, supplemented or replaced from time to time.

“Ireland”

means the Republic of Ireland.

“KID” or “KIID”

means the key information document or key investor information document as applicable, issued in respect of Shares of a Fund pursuant to the PRIIPs Regulation or the UCITS Regulations respectively, as may be amended from time to time.

“Manager”

means Prescient Fund Services (Ireland) Limited or any successor appointed by the ICAV in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

“Management Agreement”

means the Management Agreement made between the ICAV and the Manager dated 7 April, 2017, as may be amended, supplemented or replaced from time to time.

“Management Fee”

means the fee defined in the section entitled “Management Fee” in the relevant Supplement.

“Management Shares”

means a management share in the capital of the ICAV which shall have the right to receive an amount not to exceed the consideration paid for such Management Share.

“Member”

means a Shareholder or a person who is registered as the holder of one or more Management Shares in the ICAV, the prescribed particulars of which have been recorded in the register of the ICAV.

“Member State”

means a member state of the European Union.

“MiFID”

means Directive 2014/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 600/2014 of 15 May 2014 and any applicable implementing EU legislation,

delegated acts (directives or regulations), technical standards and including, without limitation, the Irish European Union (Markets in Financial Instruments) Regulations 2017 and any and all Central Bank regulations, notices, guidance notes and codes of conduct issued thereunder or in connection therewith.

“Minimum Holding”

means the minimum number or value of Shares which must be held by Shareholders, as specified in the relevant Supplement.

“Minimum Transaction Size”

means, apart from the Initial Subscription, the minimum value of each subscription, redemption, conversion or transfer of Shares in any Fund or Class, as specified in the relevant Supplement.

“Money Market Instruments”

means instruments normally dealt in on the money market which are liquid and have a value which can be accurately determined at any time and which comply with the requirements of the Central Bank (including, but not limited to, certificates of deposit and commercial paper).

“Net Asset Value”

means the Net Asset Value of the ICAV, a Fund or attributable to a Class (as appropriate) calculated as referred to herein.

“Net Asset Value per Share”

means the Net Asset Value of a Fund divided by the number of Shares in issue in that Fund or the Net Asset Value attributable to a Class divided by the number of Shares issued in that Class rounded to four decimal places or such other number as set out in the Supplement for the relevant Fund.

“OECD”

means the Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development.

“OECD Governments”

means governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom and the United

	States or other such other members as may be admitted to the OECD from time to time.
“Ordinary Resolution”	a resolution of the Members of the ICAV or of the Shareholders of a particular Fund or Class passed by a simple majority of the votes cast in person or proxy at a general meeting of the ICAV, Fund or Class of Shares as the case may be.
“OTC”	means Over-the-Counter.
“Paying Agency Agreement”	means one or more Paying Agency Agreements made between the ICAV and one or more Paying Agents and dated as specified in the relevant Country Supplement.
“Paying Agent”	means one or more paying agents / representatives / facilities agents, appointed by the Manager in certain jurisdictions as detailed in the relevant Country Supplement.
“Performance Fee”	means the fee defined in the relevant Supplement, if applicable.
“PRIIPs Regulation”	means Regulation (EU) No 1286/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 November 2014 on key information documents for packaged retail and insurance-based investment products, as amended, supplemented or consolidated from time to time.
“Prospectus”	means the prospectus of the ICAV and any Supplements and addenda thereto issued by the ICAV in accordance with the requirements of the UCITS Regulations.
“Recognised Exchange”	means the stock exchanges or markets set out in Appendix II.
“Redemption Fee”	shall have the meaning set out under the heading ‘Redemption Fee’ below.
“Redemption Form”	means any form to be completed by a Shareholder requesting redemption of any or all of their Shares, as prescribed by the ICAV or its delegate from time to time.
“Redemption Price”	means, in respect of each Share being redeemed, the value payable to the investor of each Share based on,

inter alia, the Net Asset Value per Share, adjusted for any Duties and Charges which may be imposed by the Directors or to take account of the application of an Anti-Dilution Levy, each calculated as at the Valuation Day related to the Dealing Day upon which such Share is to be redeemed.

“Redemption Settlement Cut-Off”

means the time by which redemption proceeds will generally be paid to Shareholders as specified in the relevant Supplement for the Fund, provided that all relevant documentation has been furnished to and received by the Administrator.

“Semi-Annual Accounting Date”

means 31 December in each year or such other date as the Directors may from time to time decide.

“SFT”

means securities financing transactions within the meaning of the SFTR.

“SFTR”

means Regulation EU 2015/2365 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on transparency of securities financing transactions and of reuse and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 (as amended consolidated or substituted from time to time).

“SFDR”

means Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector, including where the context requires, the SFDR Delegated Regulation, each as may be amended, supplemented, modified, replaced or re-enacted from time to time.

“SFDR Delegated Regulation”

means Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 of 6 April 2022 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 as may be amended, supplemented, modified or re-enacted from time to time.

“Share”

means a participating share or, save as otherwise provided in this Prospectus, a fraction of a participating share in the capital of the ICAV.

“Shareholder”

means a person who is registered as the holder of Shares in the register of Shareholders for the time being kept by or on behalf of the ICAV.

“South Africa”

means the Republic of South Africa.

“Special Resolution”

means a special resolution of the Members of the ICAV or the Shareholders of a particular Fund or Class in general meeting passed by 75% of votes cast in person or by proxy at a general meeting of the ICAV, a Fund or Class of Shares as the case may be.

“Specified US Person”

means (i) a US citizen or resident individual, (ii) a partnership or corporation organized in the United States or under the laws of the United States or any State thereof (iii) a trust if (a) a court within the United States would have authority under applicable law to render orders or judgments concerning substantially all issues regarding administration of the trust, and (b) one or more US persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust, or an estate of a decedent that is a citizen or resident of the United States excluding (1) a corporation the stock of which is regularly traded on one or more established securities markets; (2) any corporation that is a member of the same expanded affiliated group, as defined in section 1471(e)(2) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code, as a corporation described in clause (i); (3) the United States or any wholly owned agency or instrumentality thereof; (4) any State of the United States, any U.S. Territory, any political subdivision of any of the foregoing, or any wholly owned agency or instrumentality of any one or more of the foregoing; (5) any organization exempt from taxation under section 501(a) or an individual retirement plan as defined in section 7701(a)(37) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code; (6) any bank as defined in section 581 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code; (7) any real estate investment trust as defined in section 856 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code; (8) any regulated investment company as defined in section 851 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code or any entity registered with the Securities Exchange Commission under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. 80a-64); (9) any common trust fund as defined in section 584(a) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code; (10) any trust that is exempt from tax under section 664(c) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code or that is described in section 4947(a)(1)

	of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code; (11) a dealer in securities, commodities, or derivative financial instruments (including notional principal contracts, futures, forwards, and options) that is registered as such under the laws of the United States or any State; or (12) a broker as defined in section 6045(c) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code. This definition shall be interpreted in accordance with the US Internal Revenue Code.
“Sterling” or “£”	means the lawful currency for the time being of the United Kingdom.
“Subscription Fee”	shall have the meaning set out under the heading ‘Subscription Fee’ below.
“Subscription Price”	means, in respect of each Share applied for, the cost to the investor of each Share based on, inter alia, the Net Asset Value per Share adjusted for any Duties and Charges and/or Anti-Dilution Levy, each calculated as at the Valuation Day related to the Dealing Day upon which such Share is to be issued.
“Subscription Settlement Cut-Off”	means the time by which payment for subscriptions must be received in the bank account as specified in the relevant Supplement for the Fund to permit processing as at the relevant Dealing Day.
“Supplement”	means a supplement to this Prospectus specifying certain information in respect of a Fund and/or one or more Classes.
“Sustainability Risks”	means in the context of a Fund and in accordance with SFDR an environmental, social or governance event or condition that, if it occurs, could cause an actual or a potential material negative impact on the value of an investment.
“Taxes Act”	means the Taxes Consolidation Act 1997 of Ireland, as amended from time to time.
“Taxonomy Regulation”	means Regulation EU 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment, and amending SFDR, as may be amended, supplemented or replaced from time to time.

“UCITS”	means an Undertaking for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities established pursuant to EC Council Directive 2009/65/EC of 13 July 2009, as amended, consolidated or substituted from time to time.
“UCITS Directive”	EC Council Directive 2009/65/EC of 13 July 2009 as amended by Directive 2014/91/EU of 23 July, 2014, as may be amended, supplemented or consolidated from time to time.
“UCITS Regulations”	means the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations, 2011 (S.I. No. 352 of 2011) (as amended consolidated or substituted from time to time).
“UK”	means the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
“Umbrella Cash Account”	means one or more cash accounts opened in the name of the ICAV on behalf of all Funds in which (i) subscription monies received from investors who have subscribed for Shares are deposited and held until Shares are issued as of the relevant Dealing Day; and (ii) redemption monies due to investors who have redeemed Shares are deposited and held until paid to the relevant investors; and (iii) dividend payments owing to Shareholders are deposited and held until paid to such Shareholders.
“United States” or “US”	means the United States of America (including the States and the District of Columbia) its territories, possessions and all other areas subject to its jurisdiction.
“US Dollar”, “USD” or “US\$”	means United States Dollars, the lawful currency for the time being of the United States of America.
“US Person”	means a person described in one or more of the following: (a) with respect to any person, any individual or entity that would be a US Person under Regulation S of the 1933 Act;

- (b) with respect to individuals, any US citizen or “**resident alien**” within the meaning of US income tax laws as in effect from time to time; or
- (c) with respect to persons other than individuals:
 - (i) a corporation or partnership created or organised in the United States or under the laws of the United States or any state;
 - (ii) a trust where (x) a US court is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and (y) one or more US persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust; and
 - (iii) an estate which is subject to US tax on its worldwide income from all sources.

“Valuation Day”

means in relation to a Fund such day or days as shall be specified in the relevant Supplement for that Fund.

“Valuation Point”

means such time as shall be specified in the relevant Supplement for each Fund by reference to which the Net Asset Value shall be calculated on or such other time as the Directors may determine and notify Shareholders provided that the Valuation Point shall not be prior to the Dealing Deadline. Shareholders will be notified in advance of any change of Valuation Point.

“1933 Act”

means the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

“1940 Act”

means the US Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

1. THE ICAV

General

The ICAV is an open-ended umbrella type Irish collective asset-management vehicle with limited liability and segregated liability between Funds, registered and authorised by the Central Bank to carry on business as an ICAV pursuant to Part 2 of the Act. The ICAV has been authorised by the Central Bank as a UCITS pursuant to the UCITS Regulations. The ICAV was registered on the 1 February, 2017 with registration number C165916.

The ICAV is structured as an umbrella type Irish collective asset-management vehicle which may consist of different Funds, each comprising one or more Classes. As at the date of this Prospectus, the ICAV has established the following Funds:

- Osmosis Developed Core Equity Transition Fund
- Osmosis Developed Core Equity Fossil Fuel Transition Fund
- Osmosis Emerging Markets Core Equity Transition Fund
- Osmosis Resource Efficient Equity Market Neutral Fund (in termination)
- Osmosis Global High Yield Fund
- Osmosis Global Credit Fund

The Shares issued in each Fund will rank *pari passu* with each other in all respects provided that they may differ as to certain matters including currency of denomination, hedging strategies if any applied to the currency of a particular Class, dividend policy, voting rights, return of capital, the level of fees and expenses to be charged, subscription or redemption procedures or the Initial Subscription, Minimum Holding and Minimum Transaction Size applicable. The assets of each Fund will be invested separately on behalf of each Fund in accordance with the investment objective and policies of each Fund. A separate portfolio of assets is not maintained for each Class. The investment objective and policies and other details in relation to each Fund are set out in the relevant Supplement which forms part of and should be read in conjunction with this Prospectus.

The Base Currency of each Fund is specified in the relevant Supplement. Additional Funds in respect of which a Supplement or Supplements will be issued may be established by the Directors with the prior approval of the Central Bank. Additional Classes in respect of which a Supplement or Supplements will be issued may be established by the Directors and notified to and cleared in advance with the Central Bank or otherwise must be created in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

Investment Objectives and Policies

The specific investment objective and policy of each Fund will be set out in the relevant Supplement and will be formulated by the Directors at the time of creation of the relevant Fund.

Investors should be aware that the performance of certain Funds may be measured against a specified index or benchmark and in this regard, Shareholders are directed towards the relevant Supplement which will refer to any relevant performance measurement criteria. The ICAV may at any time change that

reference index where, for reasons outside its control, that index has been replaced, or another index or benchmark may reasonably be considered by the ICAV to have become the appropriate standard for the relevant exposure. In such circumstances, any change in index must be disclosed in the annual or half-yearly report of the Fund issued subsequent to such change.

Pending investment of the proceeds of a placing or offer for Shares or where market or other factors so warrant, a Fund's assets may be invested in Money Market Instruments and in cash deposits denominated in such currency or currencies as the Directors may determine having consulted with the relevant Investment Manager.

The investment objective of a Fund may only be altered and material changes in the investment policy of a Fund may only be made in each case with either the prior written approval of all Shareholders of the relevant Fund or on the basis of a simple majority of votes cast at general meeting of the relevant Fund duly convened and held. In accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, “**material**” shall be taken to mean, although not exclusively, changes which would significantly alter the asset type, credit quality, borrowing limits or risk profile of a Fund. In the event of a change of the investment objective and/or a material change to the policy of a Fund, Shareholders in the relevant Fund will be given reasonable notice of such change to enable them to redeem their Shares prior to implementation of such a change.

The list of Recognised Exchanges on which a Fund's investments in securities and financial derivative instruments, other than permitted investments in unlisted securities and OTC derivative instruments, will be listed or traded is set out in Appendix II.

Eligible Assets and Investment Restrictions

Investment of the assets of each Fund must comply with the UCITS Regulations. The Directors may impose further restrictions in respect of any Fund (which will be disclosed in the relevant Fund Supplement). The investment and borrowing restrictions applying to the ICAV and each Fund imposed under the UCITS Regulations are set out in Appendix I. Each Fund may also hold ancillary liquid assets.

Borrowing Powers

The ICAV may only borrow on a temporary basis and the aggregate amount of such borrowings may not exceed 10% of the Net Asset Value of each Fund. Subject to this limit, the Directors may exercise all borrowing powers on behalf of the ICAV. In accordance with the provisions of the UCITS Regulations, the Directors may instruct the Depositary to give a charge over the assets of the ICAV as security for such borrowings.

In the event of a delay in the settlement of subscription proceeds, the ICAV may temporarily borrow an amount up to the value of the delayed subscription on or after the relevant Subscription Settlement Date. Any such borrowing will be subject to the restrictions on borrowing set out above. Once the required subscription monies have been received, the ICAV will use this to repay the borrowings. The ICAV reserves the right to charge the relevant Shareholder for any interest or other costs incurred by the ICAV as a result of any borrowing arising from such delay or failure to settle subscription monies on time. If the Shareholder fails to reimburse the ICAV for those charges, the ICAV will have the right to sell all or part of the

Shareholder's holdings of Shares in the ICAV in order to meet those charges and/or to pursue the Shareholder for such charges.

A Fund may acquire foreign currency by means of a **“back-to-back”** loan agreement. Foreign currency obtained in this manner is not classified as borrowing for the purposes of Regulation 103(1) of the UCITS Regulations provided that at the date of entry the offsetting deposit equals or exceeds the value of the foreign currency loan outstanding. In circumstances where the offsetting deposit does not equal or exceed the foreign currency loan outstanding, then the amount by which the loan exceeds the back-to-back deposit will be treated as borrowing for the purposes of Regulation 103(1) of the UCITS Regulations.

Changes to Investment and Borrowing Restrictions

It is intended that the ICAV shall have the power (subject to the prior approval of the Central Bank) to avail itself of any change in the investment and borrowing restrictions specified in the UCITS Regulations which would permit investment by the ICAV in securities, derivative instruments or in any other forms of investment in which investment is at the date of this Prospectus restricted or prohibited under the UCITS Regulations.

Benchmark Regulations

In respect of all relevant Funds, which use a critical benchmark, significant benchmark, EU climate transition benchmark and/or EU paris-aligned benchmark (each an in-scope benchmark) within the meaning of the Benchmark Regulation, the Manager and the relevant Investment Manager will work with the applicable benchmark administrators for the benchmark indices of such Funds to confirm that the benchmark administrators are or intend to be included in ESMA's Benchmark Register pursuant to Article 36 of the Benchmark Regulations.

The list of benchmark administrators that are included in the Benchmark Register is available on ESMA's website at www.esma.europa.eu.

As at the date of this Prospectus, MSCI Limited appears on the Benchmark Register.

Where a Fund uses a benchmark within the meaning of the Benchmark Regulations, the Manager will monitor the Benchmark Register and, ensure that the Prospectus is updated at the next available opportunity where there is a change in whether an administrator of a benchmark is in fact authorised or registered with ESMA (if an EU benchmark administrator) or subject to an equivalence decision, recognition or endorsement (in the case of a non-EU benchmark administrator).

The Manager has in place and maintains robust written plans setting out the actions that it would take in the event that an in-scope benchmark which is used by a Fund which is subject to the Benchmark Regulations is materially changed or ceases to be provided, which contingency plan shall, where this is feasible and appropriate, seek to designate one or more alternative benchmarks that could be referenced as suitable alternative or substitute benchmarks, and outline the reasons for the sustainability of such alternative or substitute benchmarks. A copy of the Manager's policy on cessation or material change to a benchmark is available upon request from the Manager.

Liquidity Risk Management

The ICAV's liquidity management policy is maintained by the Manager which sets out the policies and procedures for the activation and deactivation of liquidity management tools (**LMTs**) by the ICAV and the operational and administrative arrangements for the use of such LMTs by the ICAV.

Unless the relevant Supplement for a particular Fund provides otherwise, the ICAV may use the following LMTs in respect of a Fund:

Quantitative-based LMTs

- (a) Redemption gate in the manner described in the section entitled **Redemption Limit**.
- (b) Redemption in kind in the manner described in the section entitled **Redemptions in Specie**. Redemptions in kind which constitute an LMT will only be activated to meet redemptions requested by professional investors (meaning an investor which is considered to be a professional client or may, on request, be treated as a professional client within the meaning of Annex II of MiFID).
- (c) Extension of notice period in the manner described in the description of the Dealing Deadline in the Supplement of each relevant Fund.

Anti-Dilution based LMTs

- (a) Anti-Dilution Levy in the manner described in the section entitled **Anti-Dilution Levy**. Proceeds accrue to the relevant Fund.
- (b) Redemption Fee payable into the assets of the Fund..

In addition, the ICAV may suspend the issue, valuation, sale, purchase, redemption or conversion of shares in exceptional circumstances in the manner described in the section entitled **Suspension of Valuation of Assets**. The activation of any LMT must be in the interests of the Shareholders. The ICAV shall, without delay, notify the Central Bank where an LMT is activated or deactivated in a manner that is not in the ordinary course of business. In exceptional circumstances and after consulting the ICAV, the Central Bank may require the ICAV to activate or deactivate suspensions, where there are risks to investor protection or financial stability that, on a reasonable and balanced view, necessitate such activation or deactivation.

Efficient Portfolio Management

Where specified in the relevant Supplement, the relevant Investment Manager may from time to time, on behalf of a Fund, engage in techniques and instruments relating to transferable securities and money market instruments for efficient portfolio management purposes within the conditions and limits laid down by the Central Bank

Efficient portfolio management transactions relating to the assets of the Fund may be entered into by the relevant Investment Manager with one or more of the following aims

- (a) a reduction of risk (including currency exposure risk);
- (b) a reduction of cost; and

- (c) generation of additional capital or income for a Fund with a level of risk consistent with the risk profile of a Fund and the risk diversification requirements in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank set down in the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

In relation to efficient portfolio management operations, each Investment Manager will look to ensure that the techniques and instruments used are economically appropriate in that they will be realised in a cost-effective way.

Such transactions may include financial derivative instruments and/or stock-lending and repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements as described below and/or in the relevant Supplement.

Repurchase / Reverse Repurchase and Stock-Lending Arrangements for the Purposes of Efficient Portfolio Management

Where specified in the relevant Supplement and subject to the conditions and limits set out in the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations a Fund may use repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements and/or stock-lending agreements to generate additional income for the relevant Fund. Repurchase agreements are transactions in which one party sells a security to the other party with a simultaneous agreement to repurchase the security at a fixed future date at a stipulated price reflecting a market rate of interest unrelated to the coupon rate of the securities. A reverse repurchase agreement is a transaction whereby a Fund purchases securities from a counterparty and simultaneously commits to resell the securities to the counterparty at an agreed upon date and price. A stock-lending arrangement is an arrangement whereby title to the “loaned” securities is transferred by a “lender” to a “borrower” with the borrower contracting to deliver “equivalent securities” to the lender at a later date.

For the purpose of providing margin or collateral in respect of transactions, the ICAV may transfer, mortgage, charge or encumber any assets or cash forming part of the relevant Fund in accordance with normal market practice and in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

All assets received by the ICAV in the context of efficient portfolio management techniques will be considered as collateral and will comply with the criteria set down in the section titled ‘**Collateral Management**’ below.

Any counterparty to a repurchase/reverse repurchase contract or stock lending arrangement shall be subject to an appropriate internal credit assessment carried out by the Manager, which shall include amongst other considerations, external credit ratings of the counterparty, the regulatory supervision applied to the relevant counterparty, country of origin of the counterparty, legal status of the counterparty, industry sector risk and concentration risk. Where such counterparty (a) was subject to a credit rating by an agency registered and supervised by ESMA that rating shall be taken into account by the Manager in the credit assessment process; and (b) where a counterparty is downgraded to A-2 or below (or comparable rating) by the credit rating agency referred to in subparagraph (a) this shall result in a new credit assessment being conducted of the counterparty by the Manager without delay.

The Manager will ensure that it is able at any time to recall any security that has been lent or terminate any securities lending arrangement into which it has entered on behalf of a Fund.

Where a reverse repurchase agreement is entered into on behalf of a Fund, the Manager will ensure that it is able at any time to recall the full amount of cash or to terminate the reverse repurchase agreement on either an accrued basis or a mark-to-market basis. When the cash is recallable at any time on a mark-to-market basis, the mark-to-market value of the reverse repurchase agreement will be used for the calculation of the Net Asset Value of the Fund.

Where a repurchase agreement is entered into on behalf of a Fund, the Manager will ensure that it is able at any time to recall any securities subject to the repurchase agreement or to terminate the repurchase agreement into which it has entered.

There is no global exposure generated by the Manager on behalf of a Fund as a result of entering into reverse repurchase arrangements, nor do any such arrangements result in any incremental market risk.

Where cash collateral is received by a Fund under a stock-lending arrangement and is invested in risk free assets, no incremental market risk will be assumed by the Fund.

Shareholders should be aware that where a Fund enters into repurchase/stocklending agreements for efficient portfolio management purposes, direct or indirect operational costs and/or fees shall, if applicable, be deducted from the revenue delivered to the relevant Fund. Such fees and costs shall be at normal commercial rates and shall not include any hidden revenue.

Such direct or indirect costs and fees will be paid to the relevant broker or counterparty to the transaction, which may where disclosed in the relevant Supplement for the Fund include the relevant Investment Manager, the Depositary or entities related to the Depositary. Further information relating to related party transactions is provided at "Conflicts of Interest" below.

The identities of the entities to which such direct and indirect costs and fees are paid shall be disclosed in the annual financial statements of the ICAV.

All revenues and losses generated from the use of repurchase/stocklending agreements for efficient portfolio management purposes, net of direct and indirect operational costs, will be returned to the relevant Fund.

Financial Derivative Instruments

Where specified in the relevant Supplement, a Fund may invest in financial derivative instruments dealt in or on a Recognised Exchange and/or in OTC derivative instruments for investment purposes and/or for efficient portfolio management purposes and in each case under and in accordance with conditions or requirements imposed by the Central Bank.

A Fund's ability to invest in and use these instruments and strategies may be limited by market conditions, regulatory limits and tax considerations and these strategies may be used only in accordance with the investment objectives of the relevant Fund.

The Fund's use of OTC derivative instruments is subject to the following provisions:

- (i) the counterparty is a credit institution listed in Regulation 7 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations or an investment firm, authorised in accordance with the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive in an EEA Member State, or is a group company of an entity issued with a bank holding company license from the Federal Reserve of the United States of America where that group company is subject to bank holding company consolidated supervision by that Federal Reserve;
- (ii) In the case of an OTC FDI counterparty which is not a credit institution listed in (i) above, the Manager shall carry out an appropriate credit assessment on the relevant counterparty, to include, amongst other considerations, external credit ratings of the counterparty, regulatory supervision applied to the relevant counterparty, country of origin of the counterparty, legal status of the counterparty, industry sector risk and concentration risk. Where the counterparty was (a) subject to a credit rating by an agency registered and supervised by ESMA that rating shall be taken into account by the Manager in the credit assessment process; and (b) where a counterparty is downgraded to A-2 or below (or comparable rating) by the credit rating agency referred to in subparagraph (a) this shall result in a new credit assessment being conducted of the counterparty by the Manager without delay;
- (iii) in the case of the subsequent novation of the OTC FDI contract, the counterparty is one of: the entities set out in paragraph (i) or a central counterparty (CCP) authorised, or recognised by ESMA, under EMIR or, pending recognition by ESMA under Article 25 of EMIR, an entity classified as a derivatives clearing organisation by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission or a clearing agency by the SEC (both CCP); and
- (iv) risk exposure to the OTC FDI counterparty does not exceed the limits set out in the UCITS Regulations.

The relevant Investment Manager on behalf of a Fund may net derivative positions with the same counterparty, provided that the ICAV is able to legally enforce netting arrangements with the counterparty. Risk exposure to an OTC FDI counterparty may be reduced where the counterparty will provide a Fund with collateral.

Collateral (if any) received by a Fund under the terms of a financial derivative instrument will at all times meet with the requirements relating to collateral set out below in the section titled '**Collateral Management**'.

Under the UCITS Regulations, "**uncovered**" positions in derivatives are not permitted. Across the range of FDIs that the ICAV may use, its policy is to satisfy cover requirements by holding the underlying assets, holding sufficient liquid assets, or by ensuring that the FDIs are such that the exposure can be adequately covered without holding the underlying assets.

The financial derivative instruments which any Investment Manager may invest in on behalf of each Fund, and the expected effect of investment in such financial derivative instruments on the risk profile of a Fund are set out in the relevant Supplement. The extent to which a Fund may be leveraged through the use of financial derivative instruments will also be disclosed in the relevant Supplement. In addition, the attention of investors is drawn to the section of the Prospectus headed "**Efficient Portfolio Management**" and the

risks described in the Risk Factors Section of the Prospectus and, if applicable to a particular Fund, the relevant Supplement.

The Central Bank requires that the Manager employs a risk management process which enables it to accurately measure, monitor and manage various risks associated with the use of financial derivative instruments. The risk management methodology chosen for a specific Fund is set out in the relevant Supplement. Details of this process have been provided to the Central Bank. The Manager will not utilise financial derivatives which have not been included in the risk management process until such time as a revised risk management process has been submitted to and cleared by the Central Bank. The Manager will provide, upon request by Shareholders, supplementary information relating to the risk management methods employed by the ICAV including the quantitative limits that are applied and any recent developments in the risk and yield characteristics of the main categories of investments.

For the purpose of providing margin or collateral in respect of transactions in financial derivative instruments, the ICAV may transfer, mortgage, charge or encumber any assets or cash forming part of the relevant Fund in accordance with normal market practice.

Securities Financing Transactions

Where specified in the relevant Supplement, a Fund may enter into SFTs, which include repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreement and/or securities lending agreements and/or total return swaps for efficient portfolio management purposes in accordance with the limits and conditions set down in the Central Bank UCITS Regulations and the SFTR.

Please refer to the section above entitled “**Efficient Portfolio Management**”, sub-paragraph “Repurchase/Reverse Repurchase and Stock lending Arrangements for the Purposes of Efficient Portfolio Management” for descriptions of repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements and stock lending arrangements. Please refer to the section below entitled “Total Return Swaps” for additional information in relation to the use of total return swaps by a Fund.

The maximum exposure and the expected exposure of each Fund with respect to SFTs shall be disclosed in the relevant Supplement for the Fund, where applicable. The amount of any Fund’s assets subject to SFTs (if any) is set out in the most recent semi-annual and annual accounts of the ICAV relating to the relevant Fund.

Where a Fund enters into a repurchase agreement under which it sells securities to the counterparty, it will incur a financing cost from engaging in this transaction which will be paid to the relevant counterparty. Cash collateral received by a Fund under a repurchase agreement is typically reinvested in order to generate a return greater than the financing costs incurred by the Fund. In such circumstances, the Fund will be exposed to market risk and to the risk of failure or default of the issuer of the relevant security in which the cash collateral has been invested. Furthermore, the ICAV retains the economic risks and rewards of the securities which it has sold to the counterparty and therefore it is exposed to market risk in the event that it

repurchases such securities from the counterparty at the pre-determined price which is higher than the value of the securities.

There is no global exposure generated by a Fund as a result of entering into reverse repurchase arrangements, nor do any such arrangements result in any incremental market risk unless the additional income which is generated through finance charges imposed by the ICAV on the counterparty is reinvested, in which case the Fund will assume market risk in respect of such investments.

Finance charges received by a Fund under a stock-lending agreement may be reinvested in order to generate additional income. Similarly cash collateral received by a Fund may also be reinvested in order to generate additional income. In both circumstances, the Fund will be exposed to market risk in respect of any such investments.

All revenues arising from securities financing transactions and total return swaps, net of direct and indirect operational costs and fees, shall be returned to the relevant Fund. Such direct and indirect operational costs and fees, which shall not include hidden revenue, shall include the fees and expenses paid to the approved counterparties to the relevant transactions/securities lending agents which will be at normal commercial rates plus VAT, if applicable.

To the extent a Fund undertakes SFTs and/or any total return swaps, a description of the proportions of the revenue generated by the SFTs and any total return swaps that is returned to the Fund, and the costs and fees to the approved counterparty will be disclosed in the relevant Supplement for the Fund.

Information on the revenues arising and direct and indirect operational costs and fees of any approved counterparties generated under such transactions shall be disclosed in the annual and semi-annual reports of the ICAV relating to the relevant Fund, along with entities to whom direct and indirect operational costs and fees relating to such transactions are paid. Where disclosed in the relevant Supplement for the Fund, such entities may include the Manager, the Depositary or entities related to the Manager or the Depositary. SFTs do not constitute borrowing or lending for the purposes of Regulation 103 and 111 of the UCITS Regulations.

Eligible Counterparties

Any counterparty to any SFT, total return swap, OTC derivative transaction or another efficient portfolio management transaction entered into by a Fund are typically banks, investment firms or other financial institutions or intermediaries that shall fall within one of the following categories:

- (i) a credit institution which falls within any of the categories set down in Regulation 7 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (an "Approved Credit Institution");
- (ii) an investment firm authorised in accordance with MiFID; or
- (iii) a group company of an entity issued with a bank holding company license from the Federal Reserve of the United States of America where that group company is subject to bank holding company consolidated supervision by that Federal Reserve.

Any counterparty to an OTC derivative contract or a securities financing transaction shall be subject to an appropriate internal assessment carried out by the Manager, which shall include amongst other considerations, external credit ratings of the counterparty, the regulatory supervision applied to the relevant counterparty, country of origin of the counterparty and legal status of the counterparty.

Save where the relevant counterparty to the relevant securities financing transaction or OTC derivative contract is an Approved Credit Institution, where such counterparty (a) is subject to a credit rating by an agency registered and supervised by ESMA that rating shall be taken into account by the Manager in the credit assessment process; and (b) where a counterparty is downgraded to A-2 or below (or comparable rating) by the credit rating agency referred to in subparagraph (a) this shall result in a new credit assessment being conducted of the counterparty by the Manager without delay.

In the case of subsequent novation of the OTC derivative contract, the counterparty is one of (a) the entities set out in (i), (ii) or (iii) above; or (b) a central counterparty (**CCP**) authorised, or recognised by ESMA, under EMIR or pending recognition by ESMA under Article 25 of EMIR, an entity classified as a derivatives clearing organisation by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission or a clearing agency by the SEC (both CCP) (each an **Approved Counterparty**).

It is not intended that an Approved Counterparty will assume any discretion over the composition or management of such Fund's investment portfolio or over the underlying of the financial derivative instruments, or that the approval of the counterparty would be required in relation to any portfolio transactions of that Fund. Details of the collateral arrangements to support SFTs are set out below under the heading "**Collateral Management**". Details of the counterparty procedures applied are set out below under the heading "**Counterparty Procedure**". Please also refer to risk factors under the heading under the heading "**Risk Factors**", sub-paragraph, "**Risks associated with Securities Financing Transactions**" in the Prospectus for a description of the risks associated with SFTs.

Collateral Management

In accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, the Manager will employ a collateral management policy in respect of collateral received in respect of financial derivative transactions and repurchase/reverse repurchase and stocklending agreements (each of them, individually, a "**Transaction**" and all of them, together, "**Transactions**") whether used for investment or for efficient portfolio management purposes.

- (a) The collateral management policy employed by the Manager provides that cash and highly liquid assets which meet with the regulatory criteria as set out below will be permitted collateral for each proposed transaction:
 - (i) Liquidity: Collateral received other than cash will be highly liquid and traded on a regulated market or multilateral trading facility with transparent pricing in order that it can be sold quickly at a price that is close to pre-sale valuation. Collateral received will also comply with the provisions of Regulation 74 of the UCITS Regulations;

(ii) Valuation: Collateral received will be valued on at least a daily basis at mark-to-market value and assets that exhibit high price volatility will not be accepted as collateral unless suitably conservative haircuts are in place. Where the value of collateral falls below coverage requirements, daily variation margin will be used;

(iii) Issuer credit quality: Collateral received will be of high quality.

(b) The Manager shall ensure that:

(i) where the issuer was subject to a credit rating by an agency registered and supervised by ESMA that rating shall be taken into account by the Manager in the credit assessment process; and

(ii) where an issuer is downgraded below the two highest short-term credit ratings by the credit rating agency referred to in (i) this shall result in a new credit assessment being conducted of the issuer by the Manager without delay;

(iii) Correlation: Collateral received will be issued by an entity that is independent from the counterparty and is not expected to display a high correlation with the performance of the counterparty;

(iv) Diversification (asset concentration): Collateral will be sufficiently diversified in terms of country, markets and issuers with a maximum exposure to a given issuer of 20% of a Fund's Net Asset Value. When a Fund is exposed to different counterparties, the different baskets of collateral will be aggregated to calculate the 20% limit of exposure to a single issuer. By way of derogation from the above diversification requirement (subject to such derogation being permitted by the Central Bank and any additional requirements imposed by the Central Bank), a Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments including but not limited to certificates of deposit, floating rate notes and fixed rate commercial paper listed or traded on Recognised Exchanges and in cash deposits and issued or guaranteed by a Member State, one or more of its local authorities, non-Member State, or public international body of which one or more Member States belong (and which issuers are set out in Section 2.12 of the "Permitted Investments" section in Appendix I of this Prospectus), provided the Fund will receive securities from at least six different issues with securities from any single issue not accounting for more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value; and

(v) Immediately available: Collateral received will be capable of being fully enforced by the ICAV or the Manager on behalf of a Fund at any time without reference to or approval from the counterparty.

The collateral policy operated by the Manager will set appropriate levels of collateral required by each Investment Manager in respect of each Transaction type. The Manager will also employ a clear haircut policy (i.e. a policy in which a pre-determined percentage will be subtracted from the market value of an asset that is being used as collateral for the purposes of calculating any Transaction exposure, as determined by the relevant trading agreement) for each class of assets received as collateral taking account of the characteristics of the assets received as collateral such as the credit standing or the price volatility

the outcome of any liquidity stress testing policy and, where applicable taking into account the requirements of EMIR.

The level of collateral required to be posted by a counterparty may vary by counterparty and where the exchange of collateral relates to initial or variation margin in respect of non-centrally cleared OTC derivatives which fall within the scope of EMIR, the level of collateral will be determined taking into account the requirements of EMIR. In all other cases, collateral will be required from a counterparty where regulatory exposure limits to that counterparty would otherwise be breached.

The types of assets that may be received as collateral in respect of total return swaps and SFTs may include, cash, certain government bonds of various maturities and baskets of certain equities for securities lending transactions or such other assets as the Manager may determine subject to and in accordance with the regulatory criteria set out above and provided that the underlying assets of SFTs will be consistent with the type of assets that a Fund may invest in and the investment objective and policy of the Fund. There are no restrictions on the maturity of the collateral received by a Fund.

A Fund receiving collateral for at least 30% of its assets will have an appropriate stress testing policy in place to ensure regular stress tests are carried out under normal and exceptional liquidity conditions to enable the Manager on behalf of a Fund to assess the liquidity risk attached to the collateral. The liquidity stress testing policy will at least prescribe the following:

- a) design of stress test scenario analysis including calibration, certification and sensitivity analysis;
- b) empirical approach to impact assessment, including back-testing of liquidity risk estimates;
- c) reporting frequency and limit/loss tolerance threshold/s; and
- d) mitigation actions to reduce loss including haircut policy and gap risk protection.

Investors should consult the “Risk Factors” section herein under the headings “Counterparty Risk” and “Credit Risk” for information on the counterparty and credit risk in this regard.

Valuation of collateral

Collateral that is received by a Fund will be valued on at least a daily basis and assets that exhibit high price volatility will not be accepted as collateral unless suitably conservative haircuts are in place. The non-cash collateral received by the Sub-Fund will be at mark to market given the required liquid nature of the collateral.

Safe-keeping of collateral received by a Fund

Collateral received by a Fund on a title transfer basis shall be held by the Depositary or a duly appointed sub-depositary of the Depositary. For other types of collateral arrangements, the collateral can be held by the Depositary, a duly appointed sub-depositary of the Depositary or by a third party custodian which is

subject to prudential supervision and which is unrelated to the provider of the collateral

Re-use of collateral by a Fund

Non-cash collateral cannot be sold, pledged or re-invested and any cash collateral received for and on behalf of any Fund may be invested only in the following;

- deposits with a credit institutions (as defined in Regulation 7 of the CBI Regulations);
- high quality government bonds;
- reverse repurchase agreements provided the transactions are with credit institutions referred to in Regulation 7 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations and the UCITS is able to recall at any time the full amount of cash on an accrued basis;
- short term money market funds as defined in the ESMA Guidelines on a Common Definition of European Money Market Funds.

In accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations, invested cash collateral should be diversified in accordance with the diversification requirement applicable to non-cash collateral. Invested cash collateral may not be placed on deposit with the counterparty or a related entity.

Posting of collateral by a Fund

Collateral provided by a Fund to a counterparty shall be agreed with the relevant counterparty and may comprise of cash or any types of assets held by the relevant Fund in accordance with its investment objective and policies and shall, where applicable, comply with the requirements of EMIR. Collateral may be transferred by a Fund to a counterparty on a title transfer basis where the assets are passed outside of the custody network and are no longer held by the Depositary or its sub-depositary. In such circumstances, subject to the requirements of SFTR, the counterparty to the transaction may use those assets in its absolute discretion. Where collateral is posted by a Fund to a counterparty under a security collateral arrangement where title to the relevant securities remains with the Fund, such collateral must be safe-kept by the Depositary or its sub-depositary, however, subject to the requirements of SFTR, such assets may be subject to a right of re-use by the counterparty.

Risks associated with re-use of collateral are set down in “**Risk Factors: Risks Associated with Collateral Management**”.

Counterparty Procedures

The Manager or its delegate approves the counterparties used for dealing, establishes counterparty credit limits for them and monitors them on an on-going basis.

In order to establish a relationship with a counterparty the Manager or its delegate will review the structure, management, financial strength, and general reputation of the counterparty in question, as well as the legal, regulatory and political environment in the relevant markets. Counterparty exposure is recorded daily and monitored. Any broker counterparty selected must adhere to the following:

- Must be registered with and regulated by an appropriate national regulator.
- Best execution requirements.
- Operational efficiency requirements.

For each trade, best execution overrides any other consideration. This is subject to the minimum credit rating requirements and legal status requirements specified in the UCITS Regulations.

Please refer to the risk factors under the heading “**Risk Factors**” in the Prospectus for the counterparty risks that apply to the Funds.

Hedged Classes

The ICAV may (but is not obliged to) enter into certain currency related transactions in order to mitigate the exchange rate risk between the Base Currency of a Fund and the currency in which Shares in a class of the relevant Fund are designated where that designated currency is different to the Base Currency of the Fund.

Any Financial Instruments used to implement such strategies with respect to one or more Classes shall be assets/liabilities of a Fund as a whole but will be attributable to the relevant Class(es) and the gains/losses on and the costs of the relevant Financial Instruments will accrue solely to the relevant Class.

Where a Class of Shares is to be hedged this will be disclosed in the Supplement for the Fund in which such Class is issued. Any currency exposure of a Class may not be combined with, or offset against, that of any other Class of a Fund. The currency exposure of the assets attributable to a Class may not be allocated to other Classes.

Where there is more than one hedged Class in a Fund denominated in the same currency (which is a currency other than the Base Currency of the relevant Fund) and it is intended to hedge the foreign currency exposure of such Classes into the Base Currency of the relevant Fund, the Fund may aggregate the foreign exchange transactions entered into on behalf of such hedged Classes and apportion the gains/loss on and the costs of the relevant Financial Instruments pro rata to each such hedged Class in the relevant Fund.

Where the ICAV seeks to hedge against currency fluctuations, while not intended, this could result in over-hedged or under-hedged positions due to external factors outside the control of the ICAV. However, over-hedged positions will not exceed 105% of the Net Asset Value of the Class taking into account net subscriptions and redemptions applicable to the relevant Dealing Day. Hedged positions will be kept under review to ensure that positions materially in excess of 100% of Net Asset Value of the Class will not be carried forward from month to month.

To the extent that hedging is successful for a particular Class, the performance of the Class is likely to move in line with the performance of the underlying assets with the result that investors in that Class will not gain if the Class currency falls against the Base Currency and/or the currency in which the assets of the particular Fund are denominated.

The currency hedging strategy will be monitored and adjusted in line with the valuation cycle at which investors are able to subscribe to and redeem from the relevant Fund. Investors' attention is drawn to the risk factor below entitled "**Share Currency Designation Risk**".

Unhedged Classes

In relation to un-hedged currency Classes, currency conversion will take place on subscription, redemption, switching and distributions at prevailing exchange rates. Furthermore the value of an un-hedged currency Class expressed in the denominated currency of that Class will be subject to exchange rate risk in relation to the Base Currency.

Total Return Swaps

Where it is proposed that a Fund enter into a total return swap, information on the underlying strategy and composition of the investment portfolio or index will be detailed in the relevant Supplement.

A total return swap is a derivative contract under which one counterparty transfers the total economic performance, including income from interests and fees, gains and losses from price movements, and credit losses, of a reference obligation to another counterparty. The reference obligation of a total return swap may be any security or other investment in which the relevant Fund is permitted to invest in accordance with its investment objective and policies.

The counterparties to any total return swaps shall be entities which are subject to an initial and ongoing credit assessment by the Manager (where so required pursuant to the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) and shall satisfy any OTC counterparty criteria set down by the Central Bank and shall be an entity which specialises in such transactions. The counterparties to any total return swaps will be disclosed in the annual reports of the ICAV.

The failure of a counterparty to a swap transaction may have a negative impact on the return for Shareholders. Each Investment Manager intends to minimise counterparty performance risk by only selecting counterparties who are rated investment grade and above and by monitoring any changes in those counterparties' ratings. Additionally, these transactions are only concluded on the basis of standardised framework agreements (ISDA with Credit Support Annex). Further information relating to the risks associated with investment in such total return swaps is disclosed under the heading "Credit Risk" below.

The counterparty to any total return swap entered into by a Fund shall not assume any discretion over the composition or management of the investment portfolio of the Fund or of the underlying of the total return swap and the counterparty's approval will not be required in relation to any investment portfolio transaction relating to that Fund. Any deviation from this principle shall be detailed further in the relevant Supplement.

The use of total return swaps may expose a Fund to the risks disclosed under the heading "**Risk Factors**", sub-paragraph "**Risks associated with Securities Financing Transactions**".

Investment in Financial Indices

Where provided in the relevant Fund Supplement, a Fund may seek exposure to some or all of the assets referred to in the investment policy section of each Fund by obtaining exposure to financial indices, through financial derivative instruments such as futures or swaps on financial indices which comply with the requirements in the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

Each Investment Manager shall only gain exposure to such a financial index which complies with the UCITS Regulations and the requirements of the Central Bank as set out in the Central Bank UCITS Regulations and the following provisions will apply to any such financial index:-

- (a) any such financial index will be rebalanced /adjusted on a periodic basis in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank of Ireland e.g. on a weekly, monthly, quarterly, semi-annual or annual basis;
- (b) the costs associated with gaining exposure to such a financial index will be impacted by the frequency with which the relevant financial index is rebalanced;
- (c) a list of such financial indices to which a Fund is exposed will be included in the annual financial statements of the ICAV;
- (d) details of any such financial index used by a Fund will be provided to Shareholders of that Fund by the relevant Investment Manager on request;
- (e) where the weighting of a particular constituent in any such financial index exceeds the investment restrictions set down in the UCITS Regulations, the relevant Investment Manager will as a priority objective look to remedy the situation taking into account the interests of the Shareholders of the relevant Fund.

Where a financial index comprised of Eligible Assets does not fulfil the criteria set out in Article 9(1) of the Commission Directive 2007/16/EC (i.e. sufficiently diversified, representative of an adequate benchmark for the market to which it refers and published in an appropriate manner), investment via a financial derivative on such an index by the ICAV on behalf of a Fund is not considered a derivative on a financial index but is regarded as a derivative on the combination of assets comprised in the index. A Fund may only gain exposure using a financial derivative instrument to such a financial index where on a “look through” basis, the Fund is in a position to comply with the risk spreading rules set down in the UCITS Regulations taking into account both direct and indirect exposure of the Fund to the constituents of the relevant index.

Cross Investment

Where it is appropriate to its investment objective and policies a Fund may invest in other Funds of the ICAV. A Fund may only invest in another Fund if the Fund in which it is investing does not itself hold Shares in any other Fund of the ICAV. A Fund shall not invest in its own Shares.

Where the Manager (or any Investment Manager, where its fees are paid directly out of the assets of the ICAV) on behalf of a Fund (‘the **Investing Fund**’) of the ICAV invests in the Shares of other Funds of the ICAV (each a “**Receiving Fund**”), the rate of the annual management fee (or investment management fee

as applicable) which investors in the Investing Fund are charged in respect of that portion of the Investing Funds assets invested in Receiving Funds (whether such fee is paid directly at Investing Fund level, indirectly at the level of the receiving Funds or a combination of both) shall not exceed the rate of the maximum annual management fee (or investment management fee as applicable) which investors in the Investing Fund may be charged in respect of the balance of the Investing Funds assets, such that there shall be no double charging of the annual management fee (or investment management fee as applicable) to the Investing Fund as a result of its investments in the Receiving Fund.

Where the Manager on behalf of a Fund (the “**Investing Fund**”) of the ICAV invests in the shares of other Fund of the ICAV (each a “**Receiving Fund**”), the rate of the annual management fee which investors in the Investing Fund are charged in respect of that portion of the Investing Fund’s assets invested in a Receiving Fund (whether such fee is paid directly at Investing Fund level, indirectly at the level of the Receiving Fund or a combination of both) shall not exceed the rate of the maximum annual management fee which investors in the Investing Fund may be charged in respect of the balance of the Investing Fund’s assets, such that there shall be no double charging of the annual management fee to the Investing Fund as a result of its investments in the Receiving Fund. This provision is also applicable to the annual fee charged by each Investment Manager where the fee is paid directly out of the assets of the ICAV or a Fund thereof.

Dividend Policy

The dividend policy and information on the declaration and payment of dividends for each Fund will be specified in the relevant Supplement. Any dividend unclaimed after six years from the date when it first became payable or on the winding up of the ICAV, if earlier, shall be forfeited automatically and shall revert to the relevant Fund, without the necessity for any declaration or other action by the ICAV.

Pending payment to the relevant Shareholder, distribution payments will be held in an Umbrella Cash Account and will be treated as an asset of the Fund until paid to that Shareholder and will not benefit from the application of any investor money protection rules (i.e. the distribution monies in such circumstance will not be held on trust for the relevant Shareholder). In such circumstance, the Shareholder will be an unsecured creditor of the relevant Fund with respect to the distribution amount held by the ICAV until paid to the Shareholder and the Shareholder entitled to such distribution amount will be an unsecured creditor of the Fund.

In the event of an insolvency of the Fund or the ICAV, there is no guarantee that the Fund or the ICAV will have sufficient funds to pay unsecured creditors in full. Shareholders due dividend monies which are held in an Umbrella Cash Account will rank equally with all other unsecured creditors of the relevant Fund and will be entitled to a pro-rata share of monies which are made available to all unsecured creditors by the insolvency practitioner. Therefore in such circumstances, the Shareholder may not recover all monies originally paid into an Umbrella Cash Account for onward transmission to that Shareholder.

Your attention is drawn to the section of the Prospectus entitled “**Risk Factors**” – “*Operation of the Umbrella Cash Account*” below.

Risk Factors

General

The risks described herein should not be considered to be an exhaustive list of the risks which potential investors should consider before investing in a Fund. Potential investors should be aware that an investment in a Fund may be exposed to other risks of an exceptional nature from time to time. Investment in the ICAV carries with it a degree of risk. Different risks may apply to different Funds and/or Classes.

Details of specific risks attaching to a particular Fund or Class which are additional to those described in this section will be disclosed in the relevant Supplement. Potential investors should also pay attention to the applicable fees, charges and expenses of a Fund.

Prospective investors should review this Prospectus and the relevant Supplement and KIDs/KIIDs (including a copy of such report and accounts or the then latest published semi-annual report and unaudited accounts (or the then published annual report and audited accounts, if more recent) carefully and in its entirety and consult with their own financial, tax, accounting, legal and other appropriate advisers before making an application for Shares.

Prospective investors are advised that the value of Shares and the income from them may go down as well as up and, accordingly, an investor may not get back the full amount invested and an investment should only be made by persons who can sustain a loss on their investment. Past performance of the ICAV or any Fund should not be relied upon as an indicator of future performance.

The attention of potential investors is drawn to the taxation risks associated with investing in the ICAV. Please refer to the Section of the Prospectus entitled “Taxation”. The Financial Instruments in which the ICAV invests are subject to normal market fluctuations and other risks inherent in investing in such investments and there can be no assurance that any appreciation in value will occur.

There can be no guarantee that the investment objective of a Fund will actually be achieved.

Cross-Liability for Other Funds

The ICAV is established as an umbrella type Irish collective asset-management vehicle with segregated liability between Funds. Pursuant to the Act, the assets of one Fund are not available to satisfy the liabilities of, or attributable to, another Fund. Any liability incurred or attributable to any one Fund may only be discharged solely out of the assets of that Fund. However, the ICAV may operate or have assets in countries other than Ireland which may not recognise segregation between Funds and there is no guarantee that creditors of one Fund will not seek to enforce one Fund’s obligations against another Fund.

Limitation on liability of Shareholders

The liability of Shareholders is limited to any unpaid amount on its Shares and all Shares in the ICAV will only be issued on a fully paid basis. However, under the Application Form and the Instrument, investors will be required to indemnify the ICAV and other parties as stated therein for certain matters including inter alia losses incurred as a result of the holding or acquisition of Shares by an Ineligible Applicant, any liabilities arising due to any tax the ICAV is required to account for on an investor's behalf, including any penalties and interest thereon, any losses incurred as a result of a mis-representation by an investor, etc.

Lack of Operating History

Certain Funds may be recently established and have no operating history upon which prospective investors can evaluate the likely performance of the relevant Fund. The past investment performance of the relevant Investment Manager or any of its affiliates, or entities with which it has been associated, may not be construed as an indication of the future results of an investment in a Fund. There can be no assurance that:

- (i) a Fund's investment policy will prove successful; or
- (ii) investors will not lose all or a portion of their investment in a Fund.

Operation of the Umbrella Cash Account

The ICAV has established one or more Umbrella Cash Accounts, which may be designated in a particular currency, opened in the name of the ICAV into which (i) subscription monies received from investors who have subscribed for Shares are deposited and held until Shares are issued as of the relevant Dealing Day; and (ii) redemption monies due to investors who have redeemed Shares are deposited and held until paid to the relevant investors; and (iii) dividend payments owing to Shareholders are deposited and held until paid to such Shareholders. All subscriptions, redemptions and dividends payable to or from the relevant Fund will be channeled and managed through such Umbrella Cash Accounts.

Certain risks associated with the operation of the Umbrella Cash Accounts are set out in the sections entitled (I) "The Shares;"– "*Subscription Monies and the Operation of the Umbrella Cash Account in the name of the ICAV*"; (ii) "The Shares;"- "*Redemption Proceeds and the Operation of the Umbrella Cash Account in the name of the ICAV*"; and (iii) "*The Shares; Distribution*".

In addition, investors should note that in the event of the insolvency of another Fund of the ICAV, recovery of any amounts to which a relevant Fund is entitled, but which may have transferred to such other insolvent Fund as a result of the operation of the Umbrella Cash Accounts will be subject to the principles of Irish trust and insolvency law and the terms of the operational procedures for the Umbrella Cash Accounts. There may be delays in effecting and/or disputes as to the recovery of such amounts, and the insolvent Fund may have insufficient funds to repay the amounts due to the relevant Fund.

In circumstances where subscription monies are received from an investor in advance of a Dealing Day in respect of which an application for Shares has been, or expected to be, received and are held in an Umbrella Cash Account, any such investor shall rank as a general creditor of the Fund until such time as Shares are issued as of the relevant Dealing Day. Therefore, in the event that such monies are lost prior to the issue of Shares as of the relevant Dealing Day to the relevant investor, the ICAV on behalf of the Fund may be obliged to make good any losses which the Fund incurs in connection with the loss of such monies

to the investor (in its capacity as a creditor of the Fund), in which case such loss will need to be discharged out of the assets of the relevant Fund and, therefore, will represent a diminution in the Net Asset Value per Share for existing Shareholders of the relevant Fund.

Similarly in circumstances where redemption monies are payable to an investor subsequent to a Dealing Day of a Fund as of which Shares of that investor were redeemed or dividend monies are payable to an investor and such redemption / dividend monies are held in an Umbrella Cash Account, any such investor /Shareholder shall rank as an unsecured creditor of the relevant Fund until such time as such redemption/ dividend monies are paid to the investor/ Shareholder. Therefore, in the event that such monies are lost prior to payment to the relevant investor/ Shareholder, the ICAV on behalf of the Fund may be obliged to make good any losses which the Fund incurs in connection with the loss of such monies to the investor/ Shareholder (in its capacity as a general creditor of the Fund), in which case such loss will need to be discharged out of the assets of the relevant Fund and, therefore, will represent a diminution in the Net Asset Value per Share for existing Shareholders of the relevant Fund.

Capital Erosion Risk: Distributions

Shareholders should note that where a Fund facilitates the payment of some or all of its distributions out of capital this may have the effect of eroding capital and the value of future returns in the Fund could be diminished. The maximising of income will be achieved by foregoing the potential for future capital growth. On redemptions of holdings Shareholders may not receive back the full amount invested.

Capital Erosion Risk: Charges deducted from Capital

Shareholders should note that where a Fund facilitates the payment of some or all of its fees and expenses out of capital, rather than out of the income generated by the Fund, this may have the effect of eroding capital and constraining capital growth. On redemptions of holdings Shareholders may not receive back the full amount invested. As fees and expenses may be charged to capital, investors should note the greater risk of capital erosion given the lack of potential capital growth and the likelihood that due to capital erosion, the value of future returns in the Fund could be diminished.

Regulatory Risk

Legal, tax, and regulatory changes are likely to occur during the term of the ICAV and some of these changes may adversely affect the ICAV.

Operational Risk

The ICAV is reliant upon the performance of third party service providers for their executive functions. In particular, the Manager, each Investment Manager, each Distributor, the Depositary and the Administrator will be performing services which are integral to the operation of the ICAV. Failure by any service provider to carry out its obligations to the ICAV in accordance with the terms of its appointment, including in circumstances where the service provider has breached the terms of its contract, could have a materially detrimental impact upon the operations of the ICAV.

A Fund's investments may be adversely affected due to the operational process of the ICAV or its service providers. A Fund may be subject to losses arising from inadequate or failed internal controls, processes and systems, or from human error or external events (which external events may include, but are not limited to, natural events beyond human control or influence, breakdown in communications systems or electronic transmission systems or war riots or other major upheavals).

Net Asset Value Considerations

The Net Asset Value per Share in respect of each Class is expected to fluctuate over time with the performance of a Fund's investments. As a result an investment should be viewed as long-term. A Shareholder may not fully recover their initial investment when their Shares are redeemed.

Separately, a Fund may invest some of its assets in unquoted Financial Instruments. Such Financial Instruments will be valued by the Directors or their delegate in good faith as to their probable realisation value. Such Financial Instruments are inherently difficult to value and may be the subject of substantial uncertainty. There is no assurance that the estimates resulting from the valuation process will reflect the actual sales or "**close-out**" prices of such Financial Instruments.

The Subscription Price or Redemption Price may be different from the Net Asset Value per Share due to Duties and Charges or the imposition of an Anti-Dilution Levy, and other amounts payable/receivable in relation to Performance Fee equalisation.

No Right to Control the Operation of the ICAV

Shareholders will have no right to control the daily operations, including investment and redemption decisions, of the Funds.

Controlling Shareholder

There is no restriction on the percentage of the ICAV's Shares that may be owned by one person or a number of connected persons. It is possible, therefore, that one person, including a person or entity related to any Investment Manager, or, a collective investment scheme managed by any Investment Manager, may obtain control of the ICAV or of a Fund, subject to the limitations noted above regarding control of the operation of the ICAV.

Conflicts of Interest

There may be conflicts of interests that could affect an investment in the ICAV; attention is drawn to the section "**Conflicts of Interest**" in "**Management and Administration**" below.

Reliance on the Investment Manager and Key Persons

A Fund will rely upon the relevant Investment Manager in formulating the investment strategies and its performance is largely dependent on the continuation of an agreement with the relevant Investment Manager and the services and skills of their respective officers and employees. In the case of loss of service

of the relevant Investment Manager or any of its key personnel, as well as any significant interruption of the relevant Investment Manager's business operations, or in the extreme case, the insolvency of the relevant Investment Manager, the ICAV acting on behalf of the relevant Fund may not find successor investment managers quickly and the new appointment may not be on equivalent terms or of similar quality. Therefore, the occurrence of those events could cause a deterioration in a Fund's performance and investors may lose money in those circumstances.

Investment Objective Risk

Whilst it is the intention of the relevant Investment Manager to implement strategies which are designed to minimise potential losses, there can be no assurance that these strategies will be successful. It is possible that an investor may lose a substantial proportion or all of its investment in a Fund. As a result, each investor should carefully consider whether it can afford to bear the risks of investing in the Fund.

There is no guarantee that in any time period, particularly in the short term, a Fund's portfolio will achieve any capital growth or even maintain its current value. Investors should be aware that the value of shares may fall as well as rise.

Active Investment Management

Where disclosed in the relevant Supplement, a Fund's Financial Instruments may be actively managed by the relevant Investment Manager, based on the expertise of individual fund managers, who will have discretion (subject to the Fund's investment restrictions, investment policies and strategies) to invest the Fund's assets in Financial Instruments that it considers will enable the Fund to achieve its investment objective. There is no guarantee that a Fund's investment objective will be achieved based on the Financial Instruments selected.

Portfolio Turnover

When circumstances warrant, Financial Instruments may be sold or unwound without regard to the length of time held. Active trading increases a Fund's rate of turnover, which may increase brokerage commissions paid and certain other transaction expenses.

Market Risk and Change in Market Conditions

The investments of a Fund are subject to risks inherent in all Financial Instruments. The value of holdings may fall as well as rise, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. The price of Financial Instruments will fluctuate and can decline in value due to factors affecting financial markets generally or particular industries, sectors, companies, countries or geographies represented in the portfolio, and reduce the value of a portfolio. The value of a Financial Instruments may decline due to general market conditions which are not specifically related to particular Financial Instruments, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook of macro-economic fundamentals, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. They may also decline due to factors which affect a particular region, sector or industry, such as labour shortages or increased production costs and

competitive conditions. Some Financial Instruments may be less liquid and/or more volatile than others and therefore may involve greater risk.

A Fund's performance may be adversely affected by unfavourable markets and unstable economic conditions or other events, which may result in unanticipated losses that are beyond the control of the Fund.

Various economic and political factors can impact the performance of a Fund and may lead to increased levels of volatility and instability in the Net Asset Value of that Fund. Please refer to the sub-section entitled **"Political and Regulatory Risk"** in this section for further details of such risk factors.

If there are any disruptions or failures in the financial markets or the failure of financial sector companies, a Fund's portfolio could decline sharply and severely in value or become valueless and any Investment Manager may not be able to avoid significant losses in that Fund. Investors may lose a substantial proportion or all of their investments.

Concentration Risk

Certain Funds may invest a large proportion of total assets in specific assets or in specific markets. This means that the performance of those assets or markets will have a substantial impact on the value of the Fund's portfolio. The greater the diversification of the Fund's portfolio, the smaller the concentration risk. Concentration risk will also be higher in more specialised markets (e.g., a specific region, sector or theme) than in widely diversified markets (e.g., a worldwide allocation).

While the Investment Manager will regularly monitor the concentration of each Fund's exposure to related risk, at any given time a Fund's assets may become highly concentrated within a particular region, country, company, industry, asset category, trading style or financial or economic market. In that event, the Fund's portfolio will be more susceptible to fluctuations in value resulting from adverse economic conditions affecting the performance of that particular company, industry, asset category, trading style or economic market, than a less concentrated portfolio would be. As a result, that Fund's investment portfolio could become concentrated and its aggregate return may be volatile and may be affected substantially by the performance of only one or a few holdings and, consequently, could have an adverse impact on a Fund's financial conditions.

Performance Risk

The risk of lower returns in a Fund may vary depending on the choices made by the Manager or any Investment Manager, as well as the existence or non-existence of, or restrictions upon, any third-party security. The risk depends in part on the market risk and on how active the Manager is in the management of the Fund.

Investments in Other Collective Investment Schemes

A Fund may purchase shares of other collective investment schemes to the extent that such purchases are consistent with such Fund's investment objective and restrictions and are in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank. As a shareholder of another collective investment scheme, a Fund would

bear, along with other shareholders, its pro rata portion of the other collective investment scheme's expenses, including management fees. These expenses would be in addition to the expenses that a Fund would bear in connection with its own operations.

Also, although intended to protect capital and enhance returns in varying market conditions, certain trading and hedging techniques which may be employed by the other collective investment scheme such as leverage, short selling and investments in options or commodity or financial futures could increase the adverse impact to which the other collective investment scheme may be subject.

There can be no assurance that any Investment Manager will successfully select suitable collective investment schemes or that the managers of the other collective investment schemes selected will be successful in their investment strategies.

Equity Risk

Investing in equity securities may offer a higher rate of return than those investing in debt securities. However, the risks associated with investments in equity securities may also be higher, because the investment performance of equity securities depends upon factors which are difficult to predict. Such factors include the possibility of sudden or prolonged market declines and risks associated with individual companies. The fundamental risk associated with any equity portfolio is the risk that the value of the investments it holds might suddenly and substantially decrease in value as a result in changes in a company's financial position and overall market and economic conditions.

Investment in Smaller Companies

Certain Funds invest in smaller companies. Investments in smaller companies tend to be riskier than investments in larger companies. These risks include economic risks, such as lack of product depth, limited geographical diversification and increased sensitivity to the business cycle. They also include organisational risk, such as concentration of management and shareholders and key-person dependence. Furthermore shares in smaller companies can be harder to buy and sell and tend to go up and down in value more often and by larger amounts, especially in the short term.

Special Situations

Certain Funds invest in companies considered to be undervalued because of a special situation (i.e. a large public company spinning off one of its smaller business units into its own public company). These companies tend to be riskier than companies not in special situations. Furthermore shares in smaller companies can be harder to buy and sell and tend to go up and down in value more often and by larger amounts, especially in the short term.

Ethical Investing

Certain Funds may have ethical standards set for them which may mean that they cannot invest in some companies or in certain sectors (for example tobacco or mining). These restrictions mean that should the

sectors in which the Fund cannot invest be the best performing ones the value of the Fund will not increase as strongly as the value of Funds which can invest in these sectors.

Investing in Fixed Income Securities

Investment in fixed income securities is subject to interest rate, sector, security, default and credit risks. Lower-rated securities will usually offer higher yields than higher-rated securities to compensate for the reduced creditworthiness and increased risk of default that these securities carry. Lower-rated securities generally tend to reflect short-term corporate and market developments to a greater extent than higher-rated securities which respond primarily to fluctuations in the general level of interest rates. There are fewer investors in lower-rated securities and it may be harder to buy and sell such securities at an optimum time, accordingly, such securities carry liquidity risk.

The volume of transactions effected in certain international bond markets may be appreciably below that of the world's largest markets, such as the United States. Accordingly, a Fund's investment in such markets may be less liquid and their prices may be more volatile than comparable investments in securities trading in markets with larger trading volumes. Moreover, the settlement periods in certain markets may be longer than in others which may affect portfolio liquidity.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest Rate Risk is the risk of a fall in the value of interest rate instruments due to fluctuations in interest rates. It is measured by modified duration. When interest rates rise (in the case of positive modified duration) or fall (in the case of negative modified duration), the Net Asset Value may fall sharply. "Modified Duration" measures the impact of a change in rates on a Fund's valuation. Therefore, if a Fund has a modified duration to interest rates close to 10, a 1% rise in real rates will cause the Fund's Net Asset Value to fall by 10%, while a 1% fall in real rates will cause the Fund's Net Asset Value to rise by 10%.

Arbitrage Risk

Arbitrage is a technique that takes advantage of price differences observed (or expected) between markets and/or sectors and/or securities and/or currencies and/or instruments. In the event of an unfavourable outcome in such arbitrage transactions (false expectations: rises in the case of sales transactions and/or falls in the case of purchase transactions), the Net Asset Value of a Fund may fall.

Overexposure Risk

As part of the method used to calculate commitment, risk budgets are determined for the various strategies. The ICAV will therefore have variable levels of exposure to the various types of risk stated in this Prospectus, while remaining compliant with the predefined modified duration range. The level of exposure particularly depends on the strategies implemented as well as on market conditions. The level of exposure to the various risks may cause the Net Asset Value to fall faster and/or to a greater extent than the markets underlying these risks.

Exchange Traded Funds

The Fund may invest directly or indirectly in collective investment schemes which are exchange traded, meaning that the primary means of buying and selling shares is via a stock exchange, as opposed to being facilitated by the Manager of the collective investment scheme at the collective investment scheme's net asset value. Accordingly the dealing price achieved on the stock exchange when buying or selling shares may be at a discount or premium to the collective investment scheme's net asset value.

Asset Backed Securities and Mortgage Backed Securities

In accordance with their investment objective and policy and subject to applicable law, the Funds may invest in securities that represent an interest in a pool of mortgage loans ("mortgage backed securities"). Mortgage-backed securities may include securities which represent claims on cash flows from loans on residential properties and loans on commercial properties for commercial mortgage-backed securities. The Funds may also invest in credit card receivables or other types of loans ("asset backed securities"). Payments of principal and interest on the underlying loans are passed through to the holders of such securities over the life of the securities.

Most mortgage-backed securities and asset-backed securities are usually issued in different tranches: any losses realised in relation to the underlying assets are allocated first to the securities of the most junior tranche, until the principal of such securities is reduced to zero, then to the principal of the next lowest tranche, and so forth. The underlying assets of such securities may be adversely affected by macroeconomic factors such as adverse changes affecting the sector to which the underlying assets belong, economic downturns in the respective countries or globally, as well as circumstances related to the nature of the individual assets. The implications of such negative effects depend on the geographic, sector-specific and type-related concentration of the underlying assets. The degree to which any securities are affected by such events will depend on the tranche to which such security relates; junior tranches, even having received investment grade rating, can therefore be subject to substantial risks.

Mortgage backed securities and asset backed securities are generally subject to prepayment risk, which is the risk associated with the early unscheduled payment of principal on a fixed-income security. Early prepayment of principal can be expected to accelerate during periods of declining interest rates. Such prepayments can usually be reinvested only at the lower yields then prevailing in the market. Therefore, during periods of declining interest rates, these securities are less likely than other fixed income obligations to appreciate in value and less effective at locking in a particular yield.

Mortgage backed securities and asset backed securities may be less liquid than comparably-rated corporate bonds. Shareholders should be aware that liquidity may be reduced at times of market stress and this may lead to valuation losses on securities as market makers defensively price bonds to avoid balance sheet or risk exposures. Under these circumstances, liquidation of portions of the Funds' investments in mortgage backed and asset backed securities, if any, could produce realised losses.

Credit Risk

A Fund will have a credit risk on the issuer of debt securities in which it invests which will vary depending on the issuer's ability to make principal and interest payments on the obligation. Any failure by any such

issuer to meet its obligations will have adverse consequences for a Fund and will adversely affect the Net Asset Value per Share in a Fund. Among the factors that affect the credit risk are the ability and willingness of the issuers to pay principal and interest and general economic trends. The issuers of debt securities may default on their obligations, whether due to insolvency, bankruptcy, fraud or other causes and their failure to make the scheduled payments could cause a Fund to suffer significant losses. A Fund will therefore be subject to credit, liquidity and interest rate risks. 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. Also, the market for debt securities may be inefficient and illiquid, making it difficult to accurately value such securities.

A Fund may invest in both investment grade and sub-investment grade debt securities, as well as securities without rating, in the expectation that positive returns can be made, however this may not be achieved. In certain circumstances, and where provided for in the relevant Supplement, a Fund may invest in excess of 30% in sub-investment grade securities. Sub-investment grade debt securities or securities without rating may be subject to a greater risk of loss of principal and interest than higher-rated debt securities. A Fund may invest in distressed debt securities which are subject to a significant risk of the issuer's inability to meet principal and interest payments on the obligations and may also be subject to price volatility due to such factors as interest rate sensitivity, market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer and general market liquidity risk. 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 on substantially all of that issuer's assets. A Fund may also invest in debt securities that are not protected by financial covenants or limitations on additional indebtedness. It may invest in debt securities or obtain exposure to those debt securities synthetically, either long or short.

Lower-rated securities (which may include securities which are not of investment grade) or securities without rating may offer higher yields than higher-rated securities to compensate for the reduced creditworthiness and increased risk of default that these securities carry. Such securities generally tend to reflect market developments to a greater extent than higher-rated securities. There may be fewer investors in lower-rated securities or unrated securities and it may be harder to buy and sell such securities at an optimum time.

Counterparty Risk

Financial institutions, such as brokerage firms, broker-dealers and banks, may enter into transactions with the relevant Investment Manager on account of a Fund in relation to the Fund's investments. These financial institutions, being a counterparty to the transactions, may also be issuers of other Financial Instruments in which a Fund invests.

A Fund will also have a credit risk on the counterparties with which it trades. In the event of the insolvency, bankruptcy or default of any such counterparty the Fund bears the risk that the counterparty may not settle a transaction in accordance with market practice due to credit or liquidity problems of the counterparty, or due to the insolvency, fraud or regulatory sanction of the counterparty, thus causing the Fund to suffer a loss.

A Fund may have exposure to trading counterparties other than the Depositary. Where a Fund delivers collateral to its trading counterparties under the terms of its trading agreements with such parties, a counterparty may be over-collateralised and the Fund will, therefore, be exposed to the creditworthiness of such counterparties to the extent of the over-collateralisation. Collateral provided to a trading counterparty may be subject to counterparty risk. In addition, the Fund may from time to time have uncollateralised exposure to its trading counterparties in relation to its rights to receive securities and cash under contracts governing its trading positions. In the event of the insolvency of a trading counterparty, the Fund will rank as an unsecured creditor in relation to amounts equivalent to both any uncollateralised exposure to such trading counterparties and any such over collateralisation, and in such circumstances it is likely that the Fund will not be able to recover any debt in full, or at all.

A Fund's transactions involve counterparty credit risk and will expose the Fund to unanticipated losses to the extent that counterparties are unable or unwilling to fulfil their contractual obligations. With respect to exchange traded derivatives and centrally cleared OTC derivatives, the risk is more complex in that it involves the potential default of the exchange, clearing house or the clearing broker.

Any Investment Manager may have contractual remedies upon any default pursuant to the agreements related to the transactions. Such remedies could be inadequate, however, to the extent that the collateral or other assets available are insufficient.

Deposits of securities or cash with a custodian, bank or financial institution ("**custodian or depository**") will also carry counterparty risk as the custodian or depository may be unable to perform their obligations due to credit-related and other events like insolvency or default by them. In these circumstances, a Fund may be required to exit certain transactions and may encounter difficulties with respect to court procedures in seeking recovery of the Fund's assets. Furthermore, in some custody, sub-custody or stock-lending arrangements, a Fund may not have a right to have specific assets returned to it, but rather, the Fund may only have an unsecured claim against the custodian or counterparty, in which case it may lose all or the greater part of the value of the relevant assets.

Leverage Risk

A Fund's possible use of borrowing, leverage or derivative instruments may result in additional risks. Leveraged investments, by their nature, increase the potential loss to investors resulting from any depreciation in the value of such investments. Consequently, a relatively small price movement in the underlying of a leveraged instrument may result in a substantial loss to the Fund.

Emerging and Frontier Markets Risk

A Fund may invest in Financial Instruments in emerging and/or frontier markets. Frontier markets are the least developed amongst emerging markets. Examples of frontier markets would be Ghana, Kenya, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, Dominican Republic, Guatemala.

Investment in both emerging and frontier markets involves risk factors and special considerations which may not be typically associated with investing in more developed markets. Political or economic change and instability may be more likely to occur and have a greater effect on the economies and markets of

emerging and frontier countries. Adverse government policies, taxation, restrictions on foreign investment and on currency convertibility and repatriation, currency fluctuations and other developments in the laws and regulations of emerging and frontier countries in which investment may be made, including expropriation, nationalisation or other confiscation could result in loss to the relevant Fund.

By comparison with more developed financial markets, most emerging and frontier countries' financial markets are comparatively small, less liquid and more volatile. This may result in greater volatility in the Net Asset Value per Share (and consequently Subscription and Redemption Prices for Shares in the Fund) than would be the case in relation to funds invested in more developed markets. In addition, if a large number of Financial Instruments have to be realised at short notice to meet substantial redemption requests in the Fund such sales may have to be effected at unfavourable prices which may in turn have an adverse effect on the Net Asset Value per Share.

In addition settlement, clearing, safe custody and registration procedures may be underdeveloped increasing the risks of error, fraud or default. Furthermore, the legal infrastructure and accounting, auditing and reporting standards in emerging and frontier markets may not provide the same degree of investor information or protection as would generally apply in more developed markets. Investments in certain emerging and frontier markets may require consents or be subject to restrictions which may limit the availability of attractive investment opportunities to the Fund. Emerging and frontier markets generally are not as efficient as those in developed countries. In some cases, a market for the Financial Instruments may not exist locally and so transactions may need to be made on a neighbouring exchange.

The clearing, settlement and registration systems available to effect trades in emerging and frontier markets are significantly less developed than those in more mature world markets. This can result in significant delays and other material difficulties in settling trades and in registering transfer of Financial Instruments. Problems of settlement may impact on the Net Asset Value and the liquidity of the relevant Fund.

Emerging and frontier markets Financial Instruments may incur brokerage or stock transfer taxes levied by foreign governments which would have the effect of increasing the cost of investment and which may reduce the realised gain or increase the loss on such Financial Instruments at the time of same. The issuers of emerging and frontier markets Financial Instruments, such as banks and other financial institutions, may be subject to less stringent regulation than would be the case for issuers in developed countries, and therefore potentially carry greater risk. In addition custodial expenses for emerging and frontier markets Financial Instruments are generally higher than for developed market Financial Instruments. Dividend and interest payments from, and capital gains in respect of, emerging and frontier market Financial Instruments may be subject to foreign taxes that may or may not be reclaimable.

Laws governing foreign investment and financial transactions in emerging and frontier markets may be less sophisticated than in developed countries. Accordingly, a Fund which invests in emerging and frontier markets may be subject to additional risks, including inadequate investor protection, unclear or contradictory legislation or regulations and lack of enforcement thereof, ignorance or breach of legislation or regulations on the part of other market participants, lack of legal redress and breaches of confidentiality. It may be difficult to obtain and enforce a judgement in certain emerging and frontier markets in which assets of the Fund are invested.

Repatriation Limitations

Some countries may impose restrictions on foreign exchange, especially in relation to the repatriation of foreign funds. Such restrictions may include prohibition on the repatriation of foreign funds for a fixed time horizon and limitation of the percentage of invested funds to be repatriated at each time. As a result, a Fund can incur loss from any prohibition or delay in its ability to repatriate funds from those countries and therefore cause a decline in the Net Asset Value. Investors may lose money or may be unable to redeem the full amount of their shares or may experience some delay.

Inflation Risk

Some Funds may invest in securities whose value can be adversely affected by changes in inflation, for example, bonds with a long term maturity and a fixed coupon. Although many companies in which a Fund may hold Shares may have operated profitably in the past in an inflationary environment, past performance is no assurance of future performance. Inflation may adversely affect any economy and the value of companies' Shares.

Political and Regulatory Risk

Uncertainty with any change in social conditions, government policies or legislation in the countries in which a Fund may invest may adversely affect the political or economic stability of such countries. The value of the assets of a Fund may be affected by uncertainties such as domestic and international political developments, changes in social conditions, changes in government policies, taxation, restrictions on foreign investments and currency repatriation, the level of interest rates, currency fluctuations, fluctuations in both debt and equity capital markets, sovereign defaults, inflation and money supply deflation, and other developments in the legal, regulatory and political climate in the countries in which investments may be made, which may or may not occur without prior notice. Any such changes or developments may affect the value and marketability of a Fund's investments. Furthermore, the legal infrastructure and accounting, auditing and reporting standards in certain countries in which investment may be made may not provide the same degree of investor protection or information to investors as would generally apply in major developed financial markets.

Fraud Risk

None of the ICAV, the Manager, any Investment Manager, the Administrator or the Depositary or any of their respective directors, officers, employees or agents will be responsible or liable for the authenticity of or acting upon instructions from Shareholders, including but not limited to requests for redemptions of Shares, reasonably believed to be genuine, and shall not in any event be liable for any losses, costs or expenses arising out of or in conjunction with any unauthorised or fraudulent instructions. The Administrator shall employ reasonable procedures to seek to establish that instructions are genuine and that the subscription, redemption and switching procedures of the ICAV are adhered to, as appropriate. In the event that a Fund suffers a loss due to the payment of redemption monies to, for example, a fraudster who has successfully redeemed a Shareholder's holding or part thereof, the Net Asset Value of that Fund shall be reduced accordingly and in the absence of any negligence, fraud, or wilful default on the part of the

Manager, any Investment Manager, the Administrator or in the case of the Depositary its negligent or intentional failure to perform its obligations or its improper performance of them, the ICAV will not be compensated for any such loss which will therefore be absorbed by the Shareholders equally.

Amortised Cost Method

Some or all of the investments of certain Funds may be valued at amortised cost. Investors' attention is drawn to the Section of the Prospectus below entitled "**Net Asset Value and Valuation of Assets**" for further information.

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

Investment Manager Valuation Risk

The Manager may consult any Investment Manager with respect to the valuation of certain investments including over-the-counter derivatives. There is an inherent conflict of interest between the involvement of any Investment Manager in determining the valuation price of each Fund's investments and the Investment Manager's other duties and responsibilities in relation to the Fund.

Market Crisis and Governmental Intervention

Global financial markets may from time to time undergo pervasive and fundamental disruptions which may lead to extensive and unprecedented governmental intervention. Such intervention may in some circumstances be implemented on an "emergency" basis with little or no notice. When circumstances such as these arise, this may subsequently impair some market participants from implementing strategies or managing the risk of their outstanding positions.

Epidemics and Other Health Risks

Many countries have experienced outbreaks of infectious illnesses in recent decades. These infectious diseases have, and will continue to have, a material adverse impact on local economies in the affected jurisdictions and also on the global economy and currencies, as cross border commercial activity and market sentiment are increasingly impacted by the outbreak and by government and other measures seeking to contain its spread. These developments may directly or indirectly result in adverse financial or operational consequences for, inter alia, the Shareholders, each Fund, their investments and service providers to the ICAV. In addition, while the Manager and each Investment Manager have detailed business continuity plans in place and will always work to minimise any disruption, there are no guarantees that the operations of the Board of Directors of the ICAV, the Manager or any Investment Manager (including those relating to the ICAV) will not be adversely impacted, including, without limitation, as a result of quarantine measures and travel restrictions imposed on the Directors, any Investment Manager or the Manager's work force or service providers based or temporarily located in affected countries, or any related health issues of such personnel or service providers. The foregoing could, without limitation, materially and adversely

affect a Fund's ability to source, manage, operate and divest its investments as well as the value and performance of a Fund's investments, and a Fund's ability to fulfil its investment objectives. Similar consequences could rise with respect to other comparable infectious diseases.

Agreements with Shareholders

Subject to and in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations, that all Shareholders in a Class must be treated equally and fairly, the Manager or its delegate may grant or enter into fee rebate arrangements with respect to fees with respect to any Shareholder in one Class, relative to Shareholders in that Class or another Class. To grant such rights, the Manager or its delegate may enter into, or may have already have entered into, agreements ("**Side Letters**"). Where permitted by applicable law or regulation, the Manager may enter into such Side Letters without notice to, or the consent of, other Shareholders.

Cyber Security Risk

The ICAV 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 (i.e., efforts to make services unavailable to intended users). Cyber security incidents affecting the ICAV, the Manager, each Investment Manager, Administrator or 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 a ICAV's ability to calculate its Net Asset Value; impediments to trading for a Fund's portfolio; the inability of Shareholders to transact business with a Fund; 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 a Fund invests, counterparties with which the ICAV 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 have not been identified.

Investment in Russia

Investments in securities of Russian issuers may involve a particularly high degree of risk and special considerations not typically associated with investing in more developed markets, many of which stem from Russia's continuing political and economic instability and the slow-paced development of its market economy. Investments in Russian securities should be considered highly speculative. Such risks and

special considerations include: (a) delays in settling portfolio transactions and the risk of loss arising out of Russia's system of share registration and custody; (b) pervasiveness of corruption, insider trading, and crime in the Russian economic system; (c) difficulties associated in obtaining accurate market valuations of many Russian securities, based partly on the limited amount of publicly available information; (d) the general financial condition of Russian companies, which may involve particularly large amounts of inter-company debt; (e) the risk that the Russian tax system will not be reformed to prevent inconsistent, retroactive and/or exorbitant taxation or, in the alternative, the risk that a reformed tax system may result in the inconsistent and unpredictable enforcement of the new tax laws (f) the risk that the government of Russia or other executive or legislative bodies may decide not to continue to support the economic reform programs implemented since the dissolution of the Soviet Union (g) the lack of corporate governance provisions applying in Russia generally, and (h) the lack of any rules or regulations relating to investor protection.

Russian securities are issued in book-entry form, with ownership recorded in a share register held by the issuer's registrar. Transfers are effected by entries to the books of registrars. Transferees of shares have no proprietary rights in respect of shares until their name appears in the register of shareholders of the issuer. The law and practice relating to registration of shareholdings are not well developed in Russia and registration delays and failures to register shares can occur. In common with other emerging markets, Russia has no central source for the issuance or publication of corporate actions information. The Depository therefore cannot guarantee the completeness or timeliness of the distribution of corporate actions notifications.

Where applicable, the extent to which a Fund may invest in securities traded on Russian markets will be set out in the relevant Supplement. In relation to securities listed/traded in Russia, investment will only be made in securities that are listed/traded on the Moscow exchange.

Capital Controls and Sanctions Risk

Economic conditions, such as volatile currency exchange rates and interest rates, political events, military action and other conditions may, without prior warning, lead to government intervention (including intervention by the government of an investor's country of residence with respect to other governments, economic sectors, foreign companies and related securities and interests) and the imposition of capital controls and/or sanctions, which may also include retaliatory actions of one government against another government, such as seizure of assets. Capital controls and/or sanctions include the prohibition of, or restrictions on, the ability to own or transfer currency, securities or other assets, which may potentially include derivative instruments related thereto. Levies may be placed on profits repatriated by foreign entities (such as a Fund). Capital controls and/or sanctions may also impact the ability of a Fund to create and redeem Shares or to buy, sell, transfer, receive, delivery or otherwise obtain exposure to, foreign securities or currency, negatively impact the value and/or liquidity of such instruments, adversely affect the trading market and price for Shares of a Fund, and cause a Fund to decline in value.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity may be essential to a Fund's performance. Under certain market conditions, such as during volatile markets or when trading in a Financial Instrument or market is otherwise impaired, the liquidity of a Fund's portfolio positions may be reduced. During such times, a Fund may be unable to dispose of certain Financial Instruments, which would adversely affect the Fund's ability to rebalance its portfolio or to meet redemption requests. In addition, such circumstances may force the relevant Fund to dispose of Financial Instruments at reduced prices, thereby adversely affecting the Fund's performance. If other market participants are seeking to dispose of similar Financial Instruments at the same time, the Fund may be unable to sell or exit such Financial Instruments or prevent losses relating to such Financial Instruments. Furthermore, if the Fund incurs substantial trading losses, the need for liquidity could rise sharply while its access to liquidity could be impaired. In addition, in conjunction with a market downturn, the Fund's counterparties could incur losses of their own, thereby weakening their financial condition and increasing the Fund's credit risk with respect to them.

Redemption Risk

Investors are reminded that in certain circumstances their right to redeem Shares may be suspended as set out in more detail in the section headed "**Suspension of Valuation of Assets**".

If significant redemptions of shares in a Fund are requested or if the calculation of the Net Asset Value of a Fund is suspended, it may not be possible to liquidate a Fund's investments at the time such redemptions are requested or a Fund may be able to do so only at prices which the Fund believes does not reflect the true value of such investments, resulting in an adverse effect on the return to investors. Where significant redemptions of Shares are requested, a Fund may limit the number of Shares that are redeemed on any Dealing Day. Please see the section headed "**Redemption Limit**" for further details.

Currency Risk

The investments of a Fund may mainly be denominated in currencies other than the Base Currency of the Fund and, accordingly, any income received by the Fund from such investments will be made in such other currencies. A Fund will compute its Net Asset Value in the Base Currency of the Fund, and therefore in this regard, there is a currency exchange risk involved as a result of fluctuations in exchange rates between the Base Currency and such other currency which can be substantial and may occur suddenly. It may not be possible or practical to hedge against such exchange rate risk. Each Fund's Investment Manager may, but is not obliged to, mitigate this risk by using Financial Instruments within the Fund's investments. In addition, foreign exchange control in any country may cause difficulties in the repatriation of funds from such countries.

Where specified in the relevant Supplement, a Fund may enter into currency exchange transactions and/or use techniques and instruments to seek to protect against fluctuation in the relative value of its portfolio positions as a result of changes in currency exchange rates or interest rates. Although these transactions are intended to minimise the risk of loss due to a decline in the value of hedged currency, they also limit any potential gain that might be realised should the value of the hedged currency increase. The precise matching of the relevant contract amounts and the value of the Financial Instruments involved will not generally be possible because the future value of such Financial Instruments will change as a consequence

of market movements in the value of such Financial Instruments between the date when the relevant contract is entered into and the date when it matures. The successful execution of a hedging strategy which matches exactly the profile of the investments of any Fund cannot be assured. It may not be possible to hedge against generally anticipated exchange or interest rate fluctuations at a price sufficient to protect the assets from the anticipated decline in value of the portfolio positions as a result of such fluctuations.

Share Currency Designation Risk

A Class of Shares of a Fund may be designated in a currency other than the Base Currency of the Fund. Redemption proceeds and any distributions to Shareholders will normally be made in the currency of denomination of the relevant Class. Changes in the exchange rate between the Base Currency and such designated currency may lead to a depreciation of the value of such Shares as expressed in the designated currency. Each Fund's Investment Manager may try but is not obliged to mitigate this risk by using Financial Instruments within the Fund's investments, (see the section "**Hedged Classes**"). Investors should be aware that this strategy may substantially limit Shareholders of the relevant Class from benefiting if the designated currency falls against the Base Currency and/or the currency/currencies in which the assets of the Fund are denominated. In such circumstances Shareholders of the relevant Class of Shares of the Fund may be exposed to fluctuations in the Net Asset Value per Share reflecting the gains/losses on and the costs of the relevant Financial Instruments. Financial Instruments used to implement such strategies shall be assets/liabilities of the Fund as a whole. However, the gains/losses on and the costs of the relevant Financial Instruments will accrue solely to the relevant Class of Shares of the Fund. If the assets of the relevant Class are not enough to cover any liabilities brought about by the hedging activity then Shareholders in other classes of the Fund will be liable for the excess liabilities.

Market Disruptions

A Fund may incur major losses in the event of disrupted markets and other extraordinary events which may affect markets in a way that is not consistent with historical pricing relationships. The risk of loss from such a disconnection is compounded by the fact that in disrupted markets many positions become illiquid, making it difficult or impossible to close out positions against which the markets are moving.

Such a disruption may also result in substantial losses to a Fund because market disruptions and losses in one sector can cause effects in other sectors; for example, during the "**credit crunch**" of 2007-2009 many investment vehicles suffered heavy losses even though they were not necessarily heavily invested in credit-related investments.

In addition, market disruptions caused by unexpected political, military and terrorist events may from time to time cause dramatic losses for a Fund and such events can result in otherwise historically low-risk strategies performing with unprecedented volatility and risk. A financial exchange may from time to time suspend or limit trading. Such a suspension could render it difficult or impossible for a Fund to liquidate affected positions and thereby expose it to losses. There is also no assurance that investments that are not traded on an exchange will remain liquid enough for the Fund to close out positions.

Legal Risk

Transactions in general and the use of OTC derivatives in particular will expose the Funds to the risk that the legal documentation of the contract may not accurately reflect the intention of the parties.

The Fund, the Directors, the Manager, each Investment Manager, the Administrator and other related entities, may be subject to lawsuits or proceedings by government entities or private persons. Besides the risk of interfering with the service provider's ability to perform its duties to the ICAV, such litigation or proceedings could require the ICAV to assume the costs incurred by the service provider in its defence.

Derivatives and Techniques and Instruments Risk

Some of the instruments that a Fund may utilise may be referred to as “**derivative instruments**” because their value depends on (or “**derives**” from) the value of an underlying such as a security, index, interest rate, money market instrument or currency. These derivative instruments include options, futures, forwards, swaps and similar instruments that may be used in hedging strategies. The market value of derivative instruments sometimes is more volatile than that of other investments, and each type of derivative instrument may pose its own special risks. Each Investment Manager takes these risks into account in its management of a Fund. Each Investment Manager's ability to use these instruments may be limited by market conditions, regulatory limits and tax considerations.

Substantial Risks are Involved in Trading Financial Derivative Instruments.

The prices of derivative instruments, including futures and options prices, may be highly volatile. Price movements of forward contracts, futures contracts and other derivative contracts are influenced by, among other things, interest rates, changing supply and demand relationships, trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programmes and policies of governments, national and international political and economic events or changes in local laws and policies. In addition, governments from time to time intervene, directly and by regulation, in certain markets, e.g. markets in currencies or interest rates. Such intervention often is intended directly to influence prices and may, together with other factors, cause markets to move rapidly in the same direction. The use of financial derivative instruments also involves certain special risks, including (1) dependence on the ability to predict movements in the prices of Financial Instruments being hedged, (2) imperfect correlation between the hedging instruments and the Financial Instruments or market sectors being hedged, (3) the fact that skills needed to use these instruments are different from those needed to select the Fund's other investments, and (4) the possible absence of a liquid market for any particular instrument at any particular time.

OTC Markets Risk and Derivatives Counterparty Risk

Where any Fund acquires Financial Instruments on OTC markets, there is no guarantee that the Fund will be able to realise the fair value of such Financial Instruments as they may have limited liquidity and high price volatility.

A Fund may have credit exposure to counterparties by virtue of positions in OTC derivative contracts. To the extent that a counterparty defaults on its obligation and the Fund is delayed or prevented from exercising its rights with respect to the investments in its portfolio, it may experience a decline in the value of its position, lose income and incur costs associated with asserting its rights.

Settlement Risk

It is possible that settlement via a payment system will not take place as expected because payment or delivery by a counterparty fails to take place or is not in accordance with the initial conditions. This risk exists to the extent that the Fund invests in regions where the financial markets are not yet well developed and includes stock exchanges or markets on which the Fund may trade derivatives which may not be the same as those in more developed markets. This risk is limited, but still present, in regions where the financial markets are well developed.

Position Risk

When a Fund purchases a security, the risk to the Fund is limited to the loss of its investment. In the case of a transaction involving FDI that Fund's liability may be potentially unlimited until the position is closed.

OTC Trading

OTC transactions 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. Such 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 underlyings and these markets can experience periods of illiquidity, sometimes of significant duration. Market illiquidity or disruption could result in major losses to a Fund.

Foreign Exchange Fluctuation

Where a Fund utilises derivatives which alter the currency exposure characteristics of Financial Instruments held by the Fund the performance of the Fund may be strongly influenced by movements in foreign exchange rates because currency positions held by the Fund may not correspond with the Financial Instruments positions held. In addition, fluctuation in the exchange rate between the denomination currency of the underlying and the derivatives will affect the value and cash flows of the derivatives.

Absence of Regulation; Counterparty Default

In general, there is less government regulation and supervision of transactions in the OTC markets (in which e.g. currencies, forwards, certain options and swaps are generally traded) than of transactions entered into on Recognised Exchanges. In addition, many of the protections afforded to participants on some Recognised Exchanges, such as the performance guarantee of an exchange clearing house, might not be available in connection with OTC transactions. OTC contracts are not regulated and are specifically tailored to the needs of an individual investor. These contracts should enable the user to structure precisely the date, market level and amount of a given position. Currently, the counterparty for these agreements will be the specific firm involved in the transaction rather than a Recognised Exchange and accordingly, the bankruptcy or default of a counterparty with which the Fund trades OTC contracts could result in substantial losses to that Fund. In addition, a counterparty may not settle a transaction in accordance with its terms and conditions, because the contract is not legally enforceable or because it does not accurately reflect the intention of the parties or because of a dispute over the terms of the contract (whether or not bona fide) or

because of a credit or liquidity problem, thus causing a Fund to suffer a loss. To the extent that a counterparty defaults on its obligation and a Fund is delayed or prevented from exercising its rights with respect to the investments in its portfolio, it may experience a decline in the value of its position, lose income and incur costs associated with asserting its rights. Counterparty exposure will be in accordance with the Fund's investment restrictions. Regardless of the measures a Fund may implement to reduce counterparty credit risk, however, there can be no assurance that a counterparty will not default or that a Fund will not sustain losses on the transactions as a result.

Risks Associated with Securities Financing Transactions

Entering into repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements and stocklending agreements create several risks for the ICAV and its investors. The relevant Fund is exposed to the risk that a counterparty to a securities financing transaction may default on its obligation to return assets equivalent to the ones provided to it by the relevant Fund. It is also subject to liquidity risk if it is unable to liquidate collateral provided to it to cover a counterparty default. Such transactions may also carry legal risk in that the use of standard contracts to effect securities financing transactions may expose a Fund to legal risks such as the contract may not accurately reflect the intention of the parties or the contract may not be enforceable against the counterparty in its jurisdiction of incorporation. Such transactions may also involve operational risks in that the use of securities financing transactions and management of collateral are subject to the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. Risks may also arise with respect to any counterparty's right of re-use of any collateral as outlined below under "*Risks Associated with Collateral Management*".

Securities Lending

Where disclosed in the relevant Supplement, a Fund may engage in securities lending activities. As with any extensions of credit, there are risks of delay and recovery. Should the borrower of securities fail financially or default in any of its obligations under any securities lending transaction, the collateral provided in connection with such transaction will be called upon. The value of the collateral will be maintained to a certain level to ensure that the exposure to a given counterparty does not breach any risk-spreading rules imposed under the UCITS Regulations. However, there is a risk that the value of the collateral may fall below the value of the securities transferred. In addition, as a Fund may invest cash collateral received under a securities lending arrangement in accordance with the requirements set down in the Central Bank UCITS Regulations, a Fund will be exposed to the risk associated with such investments, such as failure or default of the issuer or the relevant security.

Repurchase Agreements

Repurchase agreements will generally be entered into pursuant to industry standard master agreements such as the ISLA commissioned Global Master Securities Lending Agreement or the SIFMA/ICMA commissioned Global Master Repurchase Agreement. Should the borrower of securities fail financially or default in any of its obligations under any securities lending transaction, the collateral provided in connection with such transaction will be called upon. The value of the collateral will be maintained to equal or exceed

the value of the securities transferred. However there is a risk that the value of the collateral may fall below the value of the securities transferred. As with any extensions of credit, there are risks of delay and recovery.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements

Where disclosed in the relevant Supplement, a Fund may enter into reverse repurchase agreement. If the seller of securities to the Fund under a reverse repurchase agreement defaults on its obligation to repurchase the underlying securities, as a result of its bankruptcy or otherwise, the Fund will seek to dispose of such securities, which action could involve costs or delays. If the seller becomes insolvent and subject to liquidation or reorganisation under applicable bankruptcy or other laws, the Fund's ability to dispose of the underlying securities may be restricted. It is possible, in a bankruptcy or liquidation scenario, that the Fund may not be able to substantiate its interest in the underlying securities. Finally, if a seller defaults on its obligation to repurchase securities under a reverse repurchase agreement, the Fund may suffer a loss to the extent that it is forced to liquidate its position in the market, and proceeds from the sale of the underlying securities are less than the repurchase price agreed to by the defaulting seller.

Risks Associated with Total Return Swaps

Where specified in the relevant Supplement, a Fund may enter into total return swap agreements i.e. a derivative whereby the total economic performance of a reference obligation is transferred from one counterparty to another counterparty. If there is a default by the counterparty to a swap contract, a Fund will be limited to contractual remedies pursuant to the agreement related to the transaction. There is no assurance that swap contract counterparties will be able to meet their obligations pursuant to swap contracts or that, in the event of default, the ICAV on behalf of the Fund will succeed in pursuing contractual remedies. A Fund thus assumes the risk that it may be delayed in or prevented from exercising its rights with respect to the investments in its portfolio and obtaining payments owed to it pursuant to the relevant contract and therefore may experience a decline in the value of its position, lose income and incur costs associated with asserting its rights. Furthermore, in addition to being subject to the credit risk of the counterparty to the total return swap, the Fund is also subject to the credit risk of the issuer of the reference obligation. Costs incurred in relation to entering into a total return swap, differences in currency values and costs associated with hedged/unhedged share classes may result in the value of the index/reference value of the underlying of the total return swap differing from the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Fund.

Risks Associated with Collateral Management

Where a Fund enters into an OTC derivative contract or a securities financing transaction, it may be required to pass collateral to the relevant counterparty or broker. Collateral that a Fund posts to a counterparty or a broker that is not segregated with a third-party custodian may not have the benefit of customer-protected "segregation" of such assets. Therefore in the event of the insolvency of a counterparty or a broker, the Fund may become subject to the risk that it may not receive the return of its collateral or that the collateral may take some time to return if the collateral becomes available to the creditors of the relevant counterparty or broker. In addition, notwithstanding that a Fund may only accept non-cash collateral which is highly liquid, the Fund is subject to the risk that it will be unable to liquidate collateral provided to it to cover a counterparty

default. The Fund is also subject to the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events.

Where cash collateral received by a Fund is re-invested in accordance with the conditions imposed by the Central Bank, a Fund will be exposed to the risk of a failure or default of the issuer of the relevant security in which the cash collateral has been invested.

Where collateral is posted to a counterparty or broker by way of a title transfer collateral arrangement or where the ICAV on behalf of a Fund grants a right of re-use under a security collateral arrangement which is subsequently exercised by the counterparty, the ICAV on behalf of a Fund will only have an unsecured contractual claim for the return of equivalent assets. In the event of the insolvency of a counterparty, the Fund shall rank as an unsecured creditor and may not receive equivalent assets or recover the full value of the assets. Investors should assume that the insolvency of any counterparty would result in a loss to the relevant Fund, which could be material. In addition, assets subject to a right of re-use by a counterparty may form part of a complex chain of transactions over which the ICAV or its delegates will not have any visibility or control.

Because the passing of collateral is effected through the use of standard contracts, a Fund may be exposed to legal risks such as the contract may not accurately reflect the intentions of the parties or the contract may not be enforceable against the counterparty in its jurisdiction of incorporation.

Risks arising from potential reforms to the UCITS Eligible Asset Directive

On 26 June 2025, ESMA published technical advice to the European Commission on its review of the Commission Directive 2007/16/EC (the **UCITS Eligible Assets Directive**). ESMA proposed changes to the existing eligible assets regime for Funds including to incorporate a mandatory look-through approach to determine the eligibility of investments for at least 90% of the portfolio of investments of a UCITS. Such changes, if implemented as proposed by ESMA in its technical advice to the European Commission, may impact certain UCITS and their holdings and/or require certain Funds to be restructured or require the terms of certain UCITS to be amended. There is currently no certainty or indication that such proposals will be implemented in full or at all by the European Commission and no certainty regarding the timing of the implementation of any changes to the UCITS Eligible Asset Directive.

Sustainability Risk

Sustainability Risks may arise in respect of an 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 an 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 and issuers.

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 of sustainability factors on 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 entity 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 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 a Fund. For example, the occurrence of a Sustainability Risk can give rise to financial and business risk, including though a negative impact on the creditworthiness of other businesses.

Geopolitical Risk

A Fund may be affected by geopolitical risks arising from events or circumstances such as war, civil unrest, sanctions or political and economic instability. These events or circumstances may disrupt markets, increase volatility and negatively impact the value or liquidity of a Fund's investments. Such risks are unpredictable and may lead to capital losses.

Risks associated with investing in China

A Fund may invest in the People's Republic of China (PRC) where provided for in the Supplement of the relevant Fund. Investing in the PRC market is subject to the risks of investing in emerging markets generally and the risks specific to the PRC market which involves a greater risk of loss than investment in more developed countries due to higher economic, political, social and regulatory uncertainty and risks linked to volatility and market liquidity.

In the PRC, it is uncertain whether a court would protect the Fund's right to securities it may purchase. A Fund may invest in Chinese markets via several programs, whose regulations are untested and subject to change. The application and interpretation of such investment regulations are relatively untested and there

is no certainty as to how they will be applied and there is no precedent or certainty as to how the wide discretion of the PRC authorities and regulators may be exercised now or in the future.

Settlement practices for transactions on Chinese markets may involve delays beyond periods customary in developed markets.

Chinese accounting standards and practices may deviate significantly from international accounting standards. The settlement and clearing systems of the Chinese securities markets may not be well tested and may be subject to increased risks of error or inefficiency.

Funds investing in the PRC may invest in Chinese equity securities via the Stock Connect (Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect and/or Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect) programmes, subject to any applicable regulatory limits and/or other means as may be permitted by the relevant regulation from time to time. Stock Connect is a securities trading and clearing links program that links stock markets in China and Hong Kong and may be subject to additional risk factors. Stock Connect is subject to quota limitations, which may restrict a Fund's ability to deal via Stock Connect on a timely basis. The structure of these schemes does not require full accountability of some of its component entities and leaves investors such as a Fund with relatively little standing to take legal action in China.

Each of the Chinese equity exchanges (Shanghai Stock Exchange, Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect and Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect) reserves the right to suspend trading if necessary for ensuring an orderly and fair market and that risks are managed prudently. Consent from the relevant regulator would be sought before a suspension is triggered. Where a suspension is effected, the Funds' ability to access the PRC market will be adversely affected.

The Stock Connects only operate on days when both the PRC and Hong Kong 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 market but the Funds cannot carry out any trades in Chinese listed securities. The Funds may be subject to a risk of price fluctuations in Chinese listed securities during the time when any of the Stock Connects is not trading as a result.

The Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect and Shenzhen Stock Exchange shares in respect of the relevant Funds are held by the Depositary / sub-custodian in accounts in the Hong Kong Central Clearing and Settlement System maintained by the Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited (HKSCC) as central securities depositary in Hong Kong. HKSCC in turn holds the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect and Shenzhen Stock Exchange shares, as the nominee holder, through an omnibus securities account in its name registered with ChinaClear for each of the Stock Connects. The precise nature and rights of a Fund as the beneficial owner of the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect and Shenzhen Stock Exchange shares through HKSCC as nominee is not well defined under PRC law. There is lack of a clear definition of, and distinction between, "legal ownership" and "beneficial ownership" under PRC law and there have been few cases involving a nominee account structure in the PRC courts. Therefore, the exact nature and methods of enforcement of the rights and interests of the relevant Funds under PRC law is uncertain. Because of this uncertainty, in the unlikely event that HKSCC becomes subject to winding up proceedings in Hong

Kong it is not clear if the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect and Shenzhen Stock Exchange shares will be regarded as held for the beneficial ownership of the Funds or as part of the general assets of HKSCC available for general distribution to its creditors.

The HKSCC and ChinaClear have established the clearing links and each will become a participant of each other to facilitate clearing and settlement of cross-boundary trades. For cross-boundary trades initiated in a market, the clearing house of that market will on one hand clear and settle with its own clearing participants, and on the other hand undertake to fulfil the clearing and settlement obligations of its clearing participants with the counterparty clearing house.

In addition, the security exchanges in China may tax or limit short-swing profits, recall eligible stocks, set maximum trading volumes (at the investor level or at the market level) or may otherwise limit or delay trading.

The China bond market is made up of the Interbank Bond Market and exchange listed bond markets. The China Interbank Bond Market is an OTC market, executing the majority of CNY bond trading. It is in a development stage and the market capitalisation and trading volume may be lower than those of more developed markets. Market volatility and potential lack of liquidity due to low trading volumes may result in prices of debt securities to fluctuate significantly and impact both liquidity and volatility. The Fund may also be subject to risks associated with settlement procedures and default of counterparties and regulatory risk.

A Fund may invest in the China Interbank Bond Market (CIBM) via the Foreign Access Regime and/or the Bond Connect North Bound and/or other means as may be permitted by the relevant regulation from time to time. Some of the Funds may seek exposure to RMB fixed income securities without particular license or quota directly in the CIBM via an onshore bond settlement agent or through the Bond Connect North Bound. The CIBM direct access and Bond Connect North Bound access are relatively new rules and regulations. Certain restrictions may be imposed by the authorities on investors participating in the CIBM Direct Access and/or bond settlement agent and/or the Bond Connect North Bound and/or sub-custody which may have an adverse effect on the Fund's liquidity and performance.

Domestic PRC securities are also available for investment by a Fund where it, or the relevant Investment Manager, is a qualified foreign institutional investor (QFII) authorised under the relevant regulations in the PRC. The current QFII regulations include rules on investment restrictions. Transaction sizes for QFIIs are relatively large (with the corresponding heightened risk of exposure to decreased market liquidity and significant price volatility leading to possible adverse effects on the timing and pricing of acquisition or disposal of securities).

There are risks and uncertainties associated with the current PRC tax laws, regulations and practice in respect of the capital gains realised by the relevant Fund on the disposal of direct investment in China A Shares through the Stock Connect or indirect investment in China A Shares through participation notes or other financial instruments. The Chinese tax authorities may issue guidance on the tax consequences of QFII and Stock Connect transactions at any time, possibly with retrospective effect. In addition, before published guidance is issued and is well established in the administrative practice of the Chinese tax

authorities, the practices of the Chinese tax authorities that collect Chinese taxes with respect to QFII and Stock Connect transactions may differ from, or be applied in a manner inconsistent with, the practices with respect to the analogous investments described herein or any new guidance that may be issued.

Pandemic Risk

An outbreak of an infectious disease, pandemic or any other serious public health concern could occur in any jurisdiction in which a Fund may invest, leading to changes in regional and global economic conditions and 35 cycles which may have a negative impact on the Fund's investments and consequently its Net Asset Value. Any such outbreak may also have an adverse effect on the wider global economy and/or markets which may negatively impact a Fund's investments more generally. In addition, a serious outbreak of infectious disease may also be a force majeure event under contracts that the Manager or the Investment Manager has entered into with counterparties thereby relieving a counterparty of the timely performance of the services such counterparties have contracted to provide to the Funds (the nature of the services will vary depending on the agreement in question). In a worst-case scenario, this may result in the Funds being delayed in calculating their Net Asset Value, processing dealing in Shares, undertaking independent valuations of the Funds or processing trades in respect of the Funds. However, each of the Manager, the Depositary, the Administrator and the Investment Manager have business continuity plans in place which are tested regularly.

Taxation

Prospective investors and Shareholders should be aware that they may be required to pay income tax, withholding tax, capital gains tax, wealth tax, stamp taxes or any other kind of tax on distributions or deemed distributions from the ICAV or any Fund, capital gains within the ICAV or any Fund whether or not realised, income received or accrued or deemed received within the ICAV or any Fund, etc. The requirement to pay such taxes will be according to the laws and practices of the country where the Shares are purchased, sold, held or redeemed and in the country of residence or nationality of the Shareholder and such laws and practices may change from time to time.

Any change in the taxation legislation in Ireland, or elsewhere, could affect (i) the ICAV or any Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective, (ii) the value of the ICAV or any Fund's investments or (iii) the ability to pay returns to Shareholders or alter such returns. Any such changes, which could also be retroactive, could have an effect on the validity of the information stated herein based on current tax law and practice. Potential investors and Shareholders should note that the statements on taxation which are set out herein and in this Prospectus are based on advice which has been received by the Directors regarding the law and practice in force in the relevant jurisdiction as at the date of this Prospectus. As is the case with any investment, there can be no guarantee that the tax position or proposed tax position prevailing at the time an investment is made in the ICAV will endure indefinitely. Prospective investors and Shareholders should consult their tax advisors with respect to their particular tax situations and the tax consequences of an investment in a particular Fund.

Finally, if the ICAV or a Fund becomes liable to account for tax, in any jurisdiction, including any interest or penalties thereon if an event giving rise to a tax liability occurs, the ICAV or the Fund shall be entitled to deduct such amount from the payment arising on such event or to compulsorily redeem or cancel such

number of Shares held by the Shareholder or the beneficial owner of the Shares as have a value sufficient after the deduction of any redemption charges to discharge any such liability. The relevant Shareholder shall indemnify and keep the ICAV or the Fund indemnified against any loss arising to the ICAV or the Fund by reason of the ICAV or the Fund becoming liable to account for tax and any interest or penalties thereon on the happening of an event giving rise to a tax liability including if no such deduction, appropriation or cancellation has been made.

Shareholders and prospective investors' attention is drawn to the taxation risks associated with investing in the ICAV. Please refer to the section headed "**TAXATION**".

Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act

The foreign account tax compliance provisions ("**FATCA**") of the Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act 2010 which apply to certain payments are essentially designed to require reporting of Specified US Person's direct and indirect ownership of non-US accounts and non-US entities to the US Internal Revenue Service, with any failure to provide the required information resulting in a 30% US withholding tax on direct US investments (and possibly indirect US investments). In order to avoid being subject to US withholding tax, both US investors and non-US investors are likely to be required to provide information regarding themselves and their investors. In this regard the Irish and US Governments signed an intergovernmental agreement ("**Irish IGA**") with respect to the implementation of FATCA (see section entitled "*Compliance with US reporting and withholding requirements*" for further detail) on 21 December 2012.

Under the Irish IGA (and the relevant Irish regulations and legislation implementing same), foreign financial institutions (such as the ICAV) should generally not be required to apply 30% withholding tax. To the extent the ICAV however suffers US withholding tax on its investments as a result of FATCA, or is not in a position to comply with any requirement of FATCA, the Administrator acting on behalf of the ICAV may take any action in relation to a Shareholder's investment in the ICAV to redress such non-compliance and/or ensure that such withholding is economically borne by the relevant Shareholder whose failure to provide the necessary information or to become a participating foreign financial institution or other action or inaction gave rise to the withholding or non-compliance, including compulsory redemption of some or all of such Shareholder's holding of shares in the ICAV.

Shareholders and prospective investors should consult their own tax advisor with regard to US federal, state, local and non-US tax reporting and certification requirements associated with an investment in the ICAV.

Common Reporting Standard

Drawing extensively on the intergovernmental approach to implementing FATCA, the OECD developed the Common Reporting Standard ("**CRS**") to address the issue of offshore tax evasion on a global basis. The CRS provides a common standard for due diligence, reporting and exchange of financial account information. Pursuant to the CRS, participating jurisdictions will obtain from reporting financial institutions, and automatically exchange with exchange partners on an annual basis, financial information with respect to all reportable accounts identified by financial institutions on the basis of common due diligence and

reporting procedures. The CRS was effective in Ireland from 1 January 2016 and, as a result, the ICAV is required to comply with the CRS due diligence and reporting requirements, as adopted by Ireland. Shareholders may be required to provide additional information to the ICAV to enable the ICAV to satisfy its obligations under the CRS. Failure to provide requested information may subject an investor to liability for any resulting penalties or other charges and/or compulsory redemption of their Shares in the relevant Fund.

GDPR

Under the GDPR, data controllers are subject to additional obligations including, amongst others, accountability and transparency requirements whereby the data controller is responsible for, and must be able to demonstrate compliance with the rules set down in the GDPR relating to data processing and must provide data subjects with more detailed information regarding the processing of their personal data. Other obligations imposed on data controllers include more enhanced data consent requirements and the obligation to report any personal data breach to the relevant supervisory authority without undue delay. Under the GDPR, data subjects are afforded additional rights, including the right to rectify inaccurate personal information, the right to have personal data held by a data controller erased in certain circumstances and the right to restrict or object to processing in a number of circumstances.

The implementation of GDPR may result in increased operational and compliance costs being borne directly or indirectly by the ICAV.

Securitisation Regulation

Where disclosed in its investment policy, a Sub-Fund may invest in securitisations. Under Regulation (EU) 2017/2402) (the “Securitisation Regulation”), the ICAV must comply with certain due diligence and ongoing monitoring requirements relating to investment in securitisations. The Securitisation Regulation requires parties involved in an EU securitisation to make certain information on the securitisation available to investors which should allow the ICAV to conduct the necessary due diligence and ongoing monitoring required under the Securitisation Regulation. However, in the case of a non-EU securitisation, such information may not be readily available. This may result in the ICAV not being able to gain exposure to such securitisation, thus restricting the investment universe for the ICAV. This in turn may have a negative impact on the performance of a Sub-Fund. Further, under the Securitisation Regulation, the ICAV is obliged to conduct due diligence on both the parties to a securitisation and the due diligence itself. Where the ICAV engages professional advisors in connection with the completion of such due diligence, this may result in additional costs being borne by a Sub-Fund.

Benchmark Regulations

Subject to certain transitional and grandfathering arrangements, the Benchmark Regulations which governs the provision of, contribution to and use of benchmarks, took effect from 1 January 2018. Subject to the applicable transitional arrangements, a Sub-Fund is no longer able to “use” a benchmark within the meaning of the Benchmark Regulations which is provided by an EU index provider which is not registered or authorised pursuant to Article 34 of the Benchmark Regulations. In the event that the relevant EU index

provider does not comply with the Benchmark Regulations in line with the transitional arrangements set down in the Benchmark Regulations or if the benchmark materially changes or ceases to exist, a Sub-Fund will be required to identify a suitable alternative benchmark if available which may prove difficult or impossible. Failure to identify a suitable replacement benchmark may have an adverse impact on the relevant Sub-Fund, including in certain circumstances the ability of the relevant Investment Manager to implement the investment strategy of the relevant Sub-Fund. Compliance with the Benchmark Regulations may also result in additional costs being borne by the relevant Sub-Fund.

As required under the Benchmark Regulations, the Manager has put in place appropriate contingency arrangements setting out the actions which will be taken in the event that a benchmark which is used by a Sub-Fund which is subject to the Benchmark Regulations materially changes or ceases to be provided. A copy of the Manager's policy on cessation or material change to a benchmark is available upon request from the Manager.

Third Party Data

The selection of assets may rely on a proprietary scoring process that relies partially or totally on third party data. Data provided by third parties may be incomplete, inaccurate or unavailable and as a result, there is a risk that any Investment Manager may incorrectly assess a security or issuer.

Risk Factors Not Exhaustive

The investment risks set out in this Prospectus do not purport to be exhaustive and potential investors should be aware that an investment in the ICAV or any Fund may be exposed to risks of an exceptional nature from time to time.

2. MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

The powers of management of the ICAV are vested in the Directors pursuant to the Instrument. The Directors control the affairs of the ICAV and are responsible for the formulation of investment policy. The Directors have delegated the day to day management of the ICAV to the Manager.

Directors of the ICAV

The Directors of the ICAV and the biography of each Director are set out below. The Directors of the ICAV are all non-Executive Directors.

- *Eimear Cowhey (Irish) - Independent Non-Executive Director*

Eimear Cowhey (Irish Resident) has over 25 years' experience in the offshore funds industry and currently acts as a non-executive independent chairman, director and committee member of various investment fund and management boards in Dublin and Luxembourg. From 1999 to 2006 she held various executive positions within The Pioneer Group, including Head of Legal and Compliance and Head of Product Development. From 1992 to 1999 she held various executive positions within Invesco Asset Management, including Managing Director, Global Fund Director and Head Legal Counsel. Eimear is a qualified Irish lawyer with a Diploma in Accounting and Finance, Diploma in Company Direction (IoD), Certificate in Financial Services Law and is in the course of achieving Chartered Director status from the IoD (London).

Eimear was a member of the Committee on Collective Investment Governance (CCIG) which was established by the Central Bank of Ireland in December 2013 and which issued an expert report in July 2014 on recommendations for good governance practice for investment funds.

She is a former Council member and past Chairman of Irish Funds (formerly IFIA) and is a former member of the IFSC Funds Group a joint government/industry group to advise the government of investment fund related matters. Ms Cowhey lectures at the Law Society of Ireland on Financial Services and Investment Funds law and is a regular conference speaker.

- *Fiona Mulcahy (Irish) - Independent Non-Executive Director*

Ms Mulcahy is a Chartered Director, working as Chair and Independent Non-Executive Director on a range of Irish authorised financial services entities. Ms. Mulcahy has 35 years' experience in the investment funds industry and almost 20 years' experience serving on a wide range of financial services boards, as Chair, Non-Executive Director, Director responsible for Organisational Effectiveness and Audit Committee Member. She has in depth knowledge of the investment fund sector, with a governance, oversight and control overlay. Ms Mulcahy was formerly a Partner with a leading Dublin law firm, where she worked principally in the area of financial services, banking and corporate finance. Ms Mulcahy graduated with an Honours Law Degree from University College Dublin and is qualified as a Solicitor. Ms Mulcahy is authorised PCF-2 and PCF-3 with the

Central Bank of Ireland. She also holds a Certificate and Diploma in Company Direction (Cert. IoD; Dip.IoD) and is admitted as a Chartered Director.

- *Ben Dear (British) - Non-Executive Director*

Prior to founding Osmosis Investment Management in 2009, Ben launched, developed and sold two businesses. Ben used the proceeds of both corporate transactions to found Osmosis Investment Management, believing there was an opportunity to change the way capital is allocated as a force for good. With the intent of growing a globally recognised brand within the asset management industry, Ben sought a sustainable investment solution that would work for the economy and the environment and thus encourage mainstream adoption. He has been Head of Distribution since inception and has been actively involved in product development during that period. Mr. Dear has been CEO of Osmosis Investment Management since late 2017. Ben is also a regular speaker and panellist on the role of environmental data in the sustainable transition.

- *Graeme Stephen (British) - Non-Executive Director*

Graeme Stephen has been in the financial services industry for more than 25 years specialising in fund management in the alternative sector. After 7 years with Clifford Chance, Graeme joined Man Investments where he was one of the original directors responsible for Corporate Finance, Legal, Structuring & Compliance, developing products for global distribution. He built a pro-active compliance team responsive to multi-jurisdictional regulatory requirements. Graeme is a professional securities lawyer. He has created his own insurance business in London and maintains his professional standing as a solicitor with the Law Society. He joined Osmosis in January 2013 to restructure the Osmosis Group and support the expansion of the business on a global basis.

- *Eoin Gleeson (Irish) – Non-Executive Director*

Mr. Gleeson is the Chief Operating Officer of Prescient Fund Services (Ireland) Limited and has over 20 years of Fund Services experience behind him. He holds a Bachelor of Arts Honours Degree in Accounting and Finance from Dublin City University and is a Fully Qualified ACCA accountant and ACCA member since 2013. He received two awards for finishing 1st and 3rd in Ireland while completing his ACCA exams. Prior to joining Prescient Fund Services (Ireland) Limited in 2010 he held supervisory and management positions within the PFPC International, HedgeServ and UBS. He has extensive experience in overseeing Fund Operational teams, and has been responsible for managing Prescient Fund Service (Ireland) Limited's Fund Administration teams since it was authorised as a UCITS manager in 2011.

None of the Directors have had any convictions in relation to indictable offences, been involved in any bankruptcies, individual voluntary arrangements, receiverships, compulsory liquidations, creditors voluntary liquidations, administrations, company or partnership voluntary arrangements, any composition or arrangements with its creditors generally or any class of its creditors of any company where they were a director or partner with an executive function, nor have had any public criticisms by statutory or regulatory

authorities (including recognised professional bodies) nor has any director ever been disqualified by a court from acting as a director of a company or from acting in the management or conduct of the affairs of any company.

The address of the Directors is the registered address of the ICAV.

Manager

Prescient Fund Services (Ireland) Limited has been appointed by the ICAV to act as manager pursuant to the Management Agreement. Under the terms of the Management Agreement, the Manager has responsibility for the management and administration of the ICAV's affairs and distribution of the Shares, subject to the overall supervision and control of the Directors. Pursuant to the provisions of the Management Agreement the Manager may delegate one or more of its functions subject to the overall supervision and control of the ICAV.

The Manager is incorporated in Ireland as a limited liability company and is ultimately a wholly owned subsidiary of Prescient Global Limited and is part of the Prescient Group of Companies.

The Manager has responsibility for the management and administration of the ICAV's affairs, subject to the overall supervision and control of the Directors. The Manager has delegated the investment management and distribution responsibilities to each Investment Manager and Distributor and has further appointed the Administrator to carry out certain administrative functions in respect of the ICAV. The Manager may also provide middle office administration and other related services for the benefit of the relevant Fund.

The Directors of the Manager and the biography of each Director are set out below. A description of Mr. Eoin Gleeson appears under the heading "The Directors" above. Ms. Davy, Mr. Gleeson and Mr. Mockford are executive directors of the Manager; all other directors of the Manager are non-executive directors.

- *Emily Davy (Irish)*

Emily Davy is the Chief Executive Officer of the Manager. She joined the Manager in 2018 as the Head of Legal and Compliance and also served as Prescient's Money Laundering Reporting Officer. In 2021, Emily joined the board of the Manager.

Prior to her role at Prescient, Emily was Of Counsel for investment funds and asset management at international law firm Walkers, having initially trained and qualified with Matheson. Emily holds a Bachelor in Civil Law and French from University College Cork and Université Robert Schumann Strasbourg, as well as a Diploma in Applied Finance Law. She is also an active contributor to industry groups within the Association of Investment Managers Ireland and the Irish Funds Association and is also a member of the Law Society of Ireland.

- *Hermanus Steyn (South African)*

Mr. Steyn is a co-founder of Prescient Investment Management and is the current Executive Chairman. He has over 15 years' experience, has a B Bus SC (Hons) degree and is responsible

for overall strategy for the group. Mr Steyn has gained significant investment management experience with a number of leading South African institutions.

- *Carey Millerd (Irish)*

Mr. Millerd is a non-executive director of various of the Prescient group companies including Prescient Fund Services, Prescient Fund Services (Ireland), Prescient Global Funds ICAV and Prescient Global Qualified Alternative Investment Funds ICAV. He has been with the Group since October 2002 and retired from his executive positions in January 2016. He held various executive roles including but not limited to being responsible for the establishment of the various collective investment scheme companies in South Africa and Ireland. He has over 25 years' experience in the investment industry and was previously an executive within the Nedcor Group with responsibility for the various unit trusts businesses within the group.

- *Craig Mockford (South African)*

Craig Mockford is the Chief Executive Officer of Prescient Fund Services and has 20 years of accounting experience behind him. He holds a Bachelor of Commerce and Post Graduate Diploma in Accounting from the University of Cape Town, and has been a member of the South African Institute of Chartered Accountants since 1999. After completing his articles at Deloitte & Touche in 1997, Craig spent time in London working for both Abbey National Treasury Services and the Royal Bank of Scotland in their Treasury and Capital Markets area. He returned to South Africa at the end of 1999 where he joined Prudential Portfolio Managers Unit Trusts Ltd. Here he was appointed a director of the management company before joining Prescient in 2006 as Chief Operating Officer of the unit trust management company. Craig manages the relationships with a large number of service providers and clients of both Prescient Fund Services and Prescient Fund Services (Ireland), which has given him significant experience to help carry out the responsibility of supervising delegates.

- *John Walley (Irish)*

John Walley is a member of the Institute of Bankers in Ireland and Corporate Governance Ireland. He currently acts as a consultant within the hedge fund industry and since the mid 1990's as a non-executive director of investment companies domiciled in Dublin, Luxembourg, Guernsey, Cayman Islands, Bermuda and the Cook Islands. These investment companies marketed to institutional and retail clients include UCITS, complex fund of funds structures investing in a range of strategies and structured products.

Until June 2008, he was Chief Executive of Olympia Capital Ireland Ltd, a global fund administration company, a position he held since 1998 when the company was formed. Previously, he was Group Managing Director of Investors Trust Holdings (Ireland) Limited, also a global fund administration company. Prior to that, he established Chemical Bank's first presence in Ireland and was its Managing Director from 1993 to 1996. He joined Chase Manhattan Bank in Ireland in 1982 working in various senior management capacities, including head of global custody and service products.

The Manager's company secretary is Northern Trust International Fund Administration Services (Ireland) Limited.

Promoter

The promoter of the ICAV is the Osmosis Investment group of companies comprising Osmosis Investment Management UK Limited, Osmosis Investment Management NL B.V., and Osmosis (Holdings) Limited.

Osmosis Investment Management UK Limited has a registered address at 36-38 Botolph Lane, London EC3R 8DE, United Kingdom, and is incorporated in England under the Companies Act 2006 as a private company and is regulated and authorised by the Financial Conduct Authority in the United Kingdom as an investment manager.

Osmosis Investment Management NL B.V., has a registered address at Coolsingel 65, Rotterdam, 3012 AC, The Netherlands, and is incorporated in the Netherlands as a private company and is regulated by the Netherlands Authority for the Financial Markets as an investment manager.

Investment Manager and Distributor

The relevant Investment Manager and Distributor of each Fund will be set out in the relevant Supplement.

The relevant Investment Manager is responsible for managing the assets and investments of each Fund in accordance with the investment objectives, policies and strategies described in this Prospectus and the relevant Supplement, subject always to the supervision and direction of the Manager.

The relevant Investment Manager may delegate the discretionary investment management of a Fund to one or more sub-investment managers in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank. The fees and expenses of each sub-investment manager so appointed shall be paid by the relevant Investment Manager out of its own fee. Details of such appointment will be provided to Shareholders on request and shall be further disclosed in each annual and semi-annual report of the ICAV.

The relevant Investment Manager is also appointed as Distributor of the Shares of each relevant Fund and is in relation thereto entitled to any Subscription Fee payable on subscriptions. The relevant Investment Manager may delegate the distribution of Shares of the Fund to sub-distributors in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank. The fees and expenses of each sub-distributor so appointed shall be paid by the Investment Manager out of its own fee.

Administrator

The Manager has appointed Northern Trust International Fund Administration Services (Ireland) Limited as administrator, registrar and transfer agent of the ICAV pursuant to the Administration Agreement with responsibility for the day to day administration of the ICAV's affairs. The responsibilities of the Administrator include share registration and transfer agency services, valuation of the ICAV's assets and calculation of the Net Asset Value per Share and the preparation of the ICAV's semi-annual and annual reports.

The Administrator is a private limited liability company incorporated in Ireland on 15 June, 1990 and is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Northern Trust Corporation. Northern Trust Corporation and its subsidiaries comprise the Northern Trust Group, one of the world's leading providers of global custody and administration services to institutional and personal investors. As at 31 March 2025, Northern Trust Corporation's assets under custody and administration totalled US \$16.9 trillion. The principal business activity of the Administrator is the administration of collective investment schemes.

The duties and functions of the Administrator include, inter alia, the calculation of the Net Asset Value and the Net Asset Value per Share, the keeping of all relevant records in relation to the ICAV as may be required with respect to the obligations assumed by it pursuant to the Administration Agreement, the preparation and maintenance of the ICAV's books and accounts, liaising with the Auditor in relation to the audit of the financial statements of the ICAV and the provision of certain Shareholder registration and transfer agency services in respect of shares in the ICAV.

In calculating the Net Asset Value and Net Asset Value per Share, the Administrator shall not be liable for any loss suffered by the ICAV or the Manager by reason of any error resulting from any inaccuracy in the information provided by or on behalf of the Manager or any third party pricing service that the Administrator is directed to use by the Manager.

The Administrator has not been retained by the Manager to act as an independent valuation agent.

The Administrator is not involved directly or indirectly with the business affairs, organisation, sponsorship or management of the ICAV and is not responsible for the preparation of this document other than the preparation of the above description and accepts no responsibility or liability for any information contained in this document except disclosures relating to it.

As at the date of this Prospectus, the Administrator is not aware of any conflict of interest in respect of its appointment as administrator to the ICAV. If a conflict of interest arises, the Administrator will ensure it is addressed in accordance with the Administration Agreement, applicable laws and in the best interests of Shareholders.

Depository

The ICAV has appointed Northern Trust Fiduciary Services (Ireland) Limited as Depository of all of its assets pursuant to the Depositary Agreement.

Northern Trust Fiduciary Services (Ireland) Limited is a private limited liability company established in Ireland on 5 July 1990. Its principal business is the provision of custodial services to collective investment schemes. The Depository is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Northern Trust Corporation. Northern Trust Corporation and its subsidiaries comprise of the Northern Trust Group, one of the world's leading providers of global custody and administration services to institutional and personal investors. As at 31 March 2025, Northern Trust Corporation's assets under custody and administration totalled US \$16.9 trillion.

Duties of the Depository

The duty of the Depositary is to provide safekeeping, oversight and asset verification services in respect of the assets of the ICAV and the Funds in accordance with the provisions of the UCITS Regulations. The Depositary will also provide cash monitoring services in respect of the ICAV's cash flows and subscriptions.

The Depositary will be obliged, inter alia, to ensure that the sale, issue, repurchase and cancellation of Shares in the ICAV is carried out in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Instrument. The Depositary will carry out the instructions of the Directors unless they conflict with the Act or Instrument of the ICAV. The Depositary is also obliged to enquire into the conduct of the ICAV in each financial year and report thereon to the Shareholders.

Depositary's Liability

Pursuant to the Depositary Agreement, the Depositary will be liable for loss of financial instruments held in custody (i.e. those assets which are required to be held in custody pursuant to the UCITS Regulations) or in the custody of any sub-custodian unless it can prove that the loss has arisen as a result of an external event beyond its control, the consequences of which would have been unavoidable despite all reasonable efforts to the contrary.

The Depositary shall also be liable for all other losses suffered as a result of the Depositary's negligent or intentional failure to properly fulfil its obligations under the UCITS Regulations.

Delegation

Under the Depositary Agreement, the Depositary has power to delegate the whole or any part of its safekeeping obligations, however, its liability will not be affected by the fact that it has entrusted to a third party some or all of the assets in its safekeeping.

Under the terms of the Depositary Agreement, the Depositary may delegate the whole or part of its safekeeping obligations, provided that (i) the services are not delegated with the intention of avoiding the requirements of the UCITS Regulations, (ii) the Depositary can demonstrate that there is an objective reason for the delegation and (iii) the Depositary has exercised all due, skill, care and diligence in the selection and appointment of any third party to whom it wants to delegate all or part of its safekeeping functions and keeps exercising all due skill, care and diligence in the periodic review and ongoing monitoring of any third party to whom it has delegated parts of its safekeeping services and of the arrangements of the third party in respect of the matters delegated to it.

The Depositary has delegated its safe-keeping duties (as set out in 34(a)(4) of the UCITS Regulations) in respect of financial instruments in custody to its global sub-custodian, The Northern Trust Company, London Branch. The global sub-custodian, proposes to further delegate these responsibilities to sub-delegates, the identities of which are set out in Appendix III hereto.

This list may be updated from time to time and is available upon request in writing from the Administrator or Depositary.

Conflicts

While the Depositary does not anticipate that there would be any specific conflicts of interest arising as a result of any delegation to The Northern Trust Company or any of the sub-delegates listed in Appendix III, the Depositary may act as the depositary of other open-ended investment companies and as trustee or custodian of other collective investment schemes. It is therefore possible that the Depositary and/or its delegates and sub-delegates may in the course of its or their business be involved in other financial and professional activities which may on occasion have potential conflicts of interest with the ICAV or a particular Fund and/or other funds managed by the Manager or other funds for which the Depositary acts as the depositary, trustee or custodian. The Depositary will, however, have regard in such event to its obligations under the the Depositary Agreement and the UCITS Regulations and, in particular, will use reasonable endeavours to ensure that the performance of its duties will not be impaired by any such involvement it may have and that any conflicts which may arise will be resolved fairly and in the best interests of Shareholders collectively so far as practicable, having regard to its obligations to other clients.

Up-to-date information regarding the duties of the Depositary, any conflicts of interest that may arise and the Depositary's delegation arrangements will be made available to investors on request.

Secretary

The ICAV has appointed Northern Trust International Fund Administration Services (Ireland) Limited as the ICAV secretary.

Paying Agents / Representatives / Sub-Distributors

Local laws/regulations in EEA Member States may require the appointment of paying agents / information agents / representatives / distributors / correspondent banks ("**Paying Agents**") and maintenance of accounts by such Paying Agents through which subscription and redemption monies or dividends may be paid. Shareholders who choose or are obliged under local regulations to pay or receive subscription or redemption monies or dividends via an intermediate entity rather than directly to or from the Depositary (via the Umbrella Cash Account) (e.g. a Paying Agent in a local jurisdiction) bear a credit risk against that intermediate entity with respect to:

- (a) subscription monies prior to the transmission of such monies to the Umbrella Cash Account; and
- (b) redemption monies payable by such intermediate entity to the relevant Shareholder.

Fees and expenses of Paying Agents appointed by the ICAV which will be at normal commercial rates will be borne by the ICAV or the Fund in respect of which a Paying Agent has been appointed.

Country Supplements dealing with matters pertaining to Shareholders in jurisdictions in which Paying Agents are appointed may be prepared for circulation to such Shareholders and, if so, where required, a summary of the material provisions of the agreements appointing the Paying Agents will be included in the relevant Country Supplements.

All Shareholders of the ICAV or the Fund on whose behalf a Paying Agent is appointed may avail of the services provided by Paying Agents appointed by or on behalf of the ICAV.

Details of the paying agents appointed will be set out in the relevant Country Supplement and will be updated upon the appointment or termination of appointment of paying agents.

Conflicts of Interest

The Directors, the Manager, any Investment Manager, the Distributor, the Administrator and the Depositary and their respective affiliates, officers, directors and shareholders, partners, employees and agents (collectively the “**Parties**”) are or may be involved in other financial, investment and professional activities which may on occasion cause a conflict of interest with the management of the ICAV and/or their respective roles with respect to the ICAV. These activities may include managing or advising other funds, purchases and sales of Financial Instruments, banking and investment management services, brokerage services, currency hedging services, valuation of unlisted Financial Instruments (in circumstances in which fees payable to the entity valuing such Financial Instruments may increase as the value of the Financial Instruments increases) and serving as directors, officers, advisers or agents of other funds or companies, including funds or companies in which the ICAV may invest. In particular, any Investment Manager may advise or manage other funds and other collective investment schemes in which a Fund may invest or which have similar or overlapping investment objectives to or with the ICAV or its Funds.

No Investment Manager nor any of its affiliates is under any obligation to offer investment opportunities of which any of them becomes aware to the ICAV or to account to the ICAV in respect of (or share with the ICAV or inform the ICAV of) any such transaction or any benefit received by any of them from any such transaction, but will allocate such opportunities in its absolute discretion between the ICAV and other clients.

Each Investment Manager and its officers, partners and employees will devote as much of their time to the activities of the ICAV as they deem necessary and appropriate. Each Investment Manager and its delegates and affiliates are not restricted from forming additional investment funds, from entering into other investment advisory relationships or from engaging in other business activities, even though such activities may be in competition with the ICAV and/or may involve substantial time and resources. These activities could be viewed as creating a conflict of interest in that the time and effort of any Investment Manager, its delegates and their officers and employees will not be devoted exclusively to the business of the ICAV but will be allocated between the business of the ICAV and such other activities. Future activities by any Investment Manager and its delegates and affiliates, including the establishment of other investment funds, may give rise to additional conflicts of interest.

An Investment Manager may be consulted by the Administrator in relation to the valuation of investments in a relevant Fund. There is a conflict of interest between the involvement of any Investment Manager in this valuation process and with such Investment Manager’s entitlement to any proportion of a Management Fee or Performance Fee which are calculated on the basis of the Net Asset Value.

Each of the Parties will use its reasonable endeavours to ensure that the performance of their respective duties will not be impaired by any such involvement they may have and that any conflicts which may arise will be resolved fairly and in the best interests of Shareholders.

Dealings with Connected Parties

There is no prohibition on transactions with the Manager and the Depositary or any delegate of the Manager such as any Investment Manager, the Administrator or any delegate or sub-delegate of such entities (excluding any non-group sub-delegates appointed by the Depositary) or any associated or group company of the Depositary or delegate of the Manager or any delegate or sub-delegate of such entities (“**Connected Parties**”) including, without limitation, holding, disposing or otherwise dealing with property of the ICAV and none of them shall have any obligation to account to the ICAV for any profits or benefits made by or derived from or in connection with any such transaction provided that such transactions are consistent with the best interests of Shareholders and dealings are conducted at arm's length.

Transactions permitted are subject to:

- (i) the value of the transaction is certified by a person approved by the Depositary (or, in the case of a transaction entered into by the Depositary, the Manager) as independent and competent; or
- (ii) execution on best terms on organised investment exchanges under the rules of the relevant exchange; or
- (iii) where (a) and (b) are not practical, execution on terms which the Depositary is (or, in the case of a transaction entered into by the Depositary, the Directors are) satisfied is conducted at arm's length and in the best interests of Shareholders.

The Depositary (or the Manager in the case of transactions involving the Depositary) must document how it has complied with the provisions of paragraph (i), (ii) and (iii) above. Where transactions are conducted in accordance with (iii) above, the Depositary (or Manager in the case of transactions involving the Depositary) must document the rationale for being satisfied that the transaction conformed to the principles outlined above.

The periodic reports of the ICAV will confirm (i) whether the Directors are satisfied that there are arrangements (evidenced by written procedures) in place to ensure that the obligations set out above are applied to all transactions with connected parties and (ii) whether the Directors are satisfied that the transactions with connected parties entered into during the period complied with the obligations outlined above.

Each Investment Manager or an associated company of the Investment Manager may invest in Shares so that a Fund or Class may have a viable minimum size or is able to operate more efficiently. In such circumstances each Investment Manager or its associated company may hold a high proportion of the Shares of a Fund or Class in issue. Details of the proportion of shares held by each Investment Manager will be made available to investors and prospective investors upon request.

“Knowledgeable Persons” means

- (i) each Investment Manager and any affiliate of each Investment Manager;
- (ii) any other company appointed to provide investment management or advisory services to the ICAV;
- (iii) a director or executive of each Investment Manager or the ICAV or of another company appointed to provide investment management or advisory services to the ICAV;

- (iv) an employee, executive or partner of each Investment Manager or of a company appointed to provide investment management or advisory services to the ICAV, where such person:
- is directly involved in the investment activities of the ICAV; or
 - is of senior rank and has experience in the provision of investment management services.

Knowledgeable Persons will be permitted to invest in the ICAV. Due to the nature of a Knowledgeable Person, and subject to legislation relating to market abuse, market timing and disclosure rules, in certain market situations a Knowledgeable Person may have access to market information in advance of other Shareholders, thereby affording them certain advantages in respect of an investment in the ICAV.

Details of interests of the Directors are set out in the Section of the Prospectus entitled “**General Information - Directors' Interests**”.

Soft Commissions

Any Investment Manager, which is subject to the requirements of MiFID, shall not be entitled to receive any soft commissions.

3. FEES, CHARGES AND EXPENSES

Establishment Expenses

The fees and expenses relating to the establishment and organisation of the ICAV, including the fees of the ICAV's professional advisers and registering the Shares for sale in various markets were borne by the initial Fund of the ICAV. Such fees and expenses did not exceed €100,000 and were amortised over the first five Accounting Periods of the ICAV, or such other period as the Directors may determine and in such manner as the Directors in their absolute discretion deem fair and shall be subject to such adjustment following the establishment of new Funds as the Directors may determine. The fees and expenses relating to the establishment of any additional Funds will be set out in the relevant Supplement.

Operating Expenses and Fees

The ICAV will pay all its operating expenses and the fees hereinafter described as being payable by the ICAV. Expenses paid by the ICAV throughout the duration of the ICAV, in addition to fees and expenses payable to the Manager, the Administrator, the Depositary, each Investment Manager, the company secretary and any Paying Agent appointed by or on behalf of the ICAV include but are not limited to brokerage and banking commissions and charges, investment research costs, legal and other professional advisory fees, statutory filings and statutory fees, regulatory fees, auditing fees, translation and accounting expenses, interest on borrowings, taxes and governmental expenses applicable to the ICAV, the costs associated with income distribution, costs and expenses of preparing, translating, printing, updating and distributing the ICAV's Prospectus and Supplements, annual and semi-annual reports and other documents furnished to current and prospective Shareholders, expenses applicable to the ICAV for the costs of preparation, translation, printing and distribution of marketing material and advertisements, stock exchange listing fees, all expenses in connection with registration, listing and distribution of the ICAV and Shares issued or to be issued, all expenses in connection with obtaining and maintaining a credit or other rating for any Funds or Classes or Shares, expenses of Shareholders meetings, Directors' professional indemnity insurance premia, expenses of the publication and distribution of the Net Asset Value, clerical costs of issue or redemption of Shares, postage, telephone, facsimile and telex expenses and any other expenses in each case together with any applicable value added tax.

An estimated accrual for operating expenses of the ICAV will be provided for in the calculation of the Net Asset Value of each Fund. Operating expenses and the fees and expenses of service providers which are payable by the ICAV shall be borne by all Funds in proportion to the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund or other methods, which will be fair and equitable to investors, or attributable to the relevant Class provided that fees and expenses directly or indirectly attributable to a particular Fund or Class shall be borne solely by the relevant Fund or Class.

Manager's Fees

The fees of the Manager will be paid out of the assets of the relevant Fund, details of which will be set out in the relevant Fund Supplement.

The Manager may from time to time, and at its sole discretion, decide to rebate all or a portion of the fees paid to it by the ICAV with respect to any Shareholder.

The Manager shall also be entitled to be repaid all of its out-of-pocket expenses out of the assets of the relevant Fund, which shall include legal fees, courier's fees and telecommunication costs and expenses.

Manager's Remuneration Policy

The Manager has designed and implements a remuneration policy which is consistent with and promotes sound and effective risk management by having a business model which by its nature does not promote excessive risk taking that is inconsistent with the risk profile of the ICAV or the Instrument and which does not impair the Manager's duty to act in the best interests of the ICAV. The Manager's remuneration policy is consistent with the business strategy, objectives, values and interests of the Manager, the ICAV and the Shareholders and includes measures to avoid conflicts of interest.

The Manager's remuneration policy applies to those categories of staff, including senior management, risk takers, control functions and any employee receiving total remuneration that falls into the remuneration bracket of senior management and risk takers, whose professional activities have a material impact on the risk profiles of the Manager or the ICAV.

In line with the provisions of the UCITS Directive and ESMA Guidelines on Sound Remuneration Policies under the UCITS Directive (ESMA/2016/575) (the "**ESMA Remuneration Guidelines**"), the Manager applies its remuneration policy and practices in a way and to the extent that is proportionate to its size, its internal organisation and the nature, scope and complexity of its activities.

Where the Manager delegates certain portfolio management and risk management functions in respect of the Funds, which it does to each Investment Manager, it will in accordance with the requirements of the ESMA Remuneration Guidelines ensure that;

- the entities to which investment management activities have been delegated are subject to regulatory requirements on remuneration that are equally as effective as those applicable under the ESMA Remuneration Guidelines; or
- appropriate contractual arrangements are put in place to ensure that there is no circumvention of the remuneration rules set out in the ESMA Remuneration Guidelines.

Details of the remuneration policy of the Manager including, but not limited to, a description of how remuneration and benefits are calculated, the identity of persons responsible for awarding the remuneration and benefits including the composition of the remuneration committee, where such a committee exists, will be available at www.prescient.ie and a paper copy will be made available free of charge upon request.

Administrator's Fees

The fees of the Administrator will be paid out of the assets of the relevant Fund, details of which will be set out in the relevant Fund Supplement. The Administrator shall also be entitled to be repaid all of its out-of-pocket expenses out of the assets of the relevant Fund.

Depository's Fees

The fees of the Depository will be paid out of the assets of the relevant Fund, details of which will be set out in the relevant Fund Supplement. The Depository shall also be entitled to be repaid all of its out-of-pocket expenses out of the assets of the relevant Fund.

Investment Manager's Fees

The Manager shall pay the relevant Investment Manager out of the assets of the relevant Fund a fee as disclosed in the relevant Supplement. Each Investment Manager shall also be entitled to be repaid all of its out-of-pocket expenses out of the assets of the relevant Fund.

Each Investment Manager may appoint one or more sub-investment managers or investment advisors in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank. Details of any such appointment will be provided to Shareholders on request and shall be further disclosed in each annual and semi-annual report of the ICAV. Unless otherwise provided for in the relevant Supplement, the fees and expenses of each sub-investment manager or investment advisor so appointed shall be paid by each Investment Manager out of its own fee.

Distributor's Fees

The Manager shall pay each Distributor out of the assets of the relevant Fund a fee as disclosed in the relevant Supplement. A Distributor shall also be entitled to be repaid all of its out-of-pocket expenses out of the assets of the relevant Fund.

A Distributor may appoint one or more sub-distributors in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank. Unless otherwise provided for in the relevant Supplement, the fees and expenses of each sub-distributor so appointed shall be paid by the relevant Distributor out of its own fee.

Performance Fee

Details of the Performance Fee to be charged (if any) can be found in the relevant Supplement.

Paying Agents' Fees

Reasonable fees and expenses of any Paying Agent appointed by the ICAV which will be at normal commercial rates together with VAT, if any, thereon will be borne by the ICAV or the relevant Fund in respect of which a Paying Agent has been appointed.

Conversion Charge

The ICAV may in its discretion charge a fee on the conversion of Shares in any Fund or in any Class to Shares in another Fund or Class up to a maximum of 3% of the Subscription Price in the new Fund or Class as outlined under the heading "**Conversion of Shares**". Where such a fee is to be charged details of the conversion fee will be specified in the Supplement.

Subscription Fee

Where specified in the relevant Fund Supplement, Shareholders may be subject to a subscription fee calculated as a percentage of the aggregate investment amount subscribed subject to a maximum of 5% of the Subscription Price subscribed for by Shareholders (the “**Subscription Fee**”).

Redemption Fee

Where specified in the relevant Fund Supplement, Shareholders may be subject to a Redemption Fee not exceeding 3% of the Redemption Price of Shares being redeemed, as specified in the relevant Supplement (the “**Redemption Fee**”). **In the event of a Redemption Fee being charged, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.**

Directors' Fees

The Instrument authorises the Directors to charge a fee for their services at a rate determined by the Directors. Each Director may receive a fee for their services up to a maximum of EUR 40,000 per annum, or such other amount as may from time to time be disclosed in the annual report of the ICAV. Any increase above the maximum permitted fee will be notified in advance to Shareholders. Mr. Gleeson, Mr. Dear and Mr. Stephen are not entitled to receive a fee for acting as a Director. Each Director may be entitled to special remuneration if called upon to perform any special or extra services to the ICAV, details of which will be set out in the financial statements of the ICAV. All Directors will be entitled to reimbursement by the ICAV of expenses properly incurred in connection with the business of the ICAV or the discharge of their duties.

Anti-Dilution Levy

Under certain circumstances and where provided in the Supplement relating to a Fund, the Manager or the Directors are entitled to impose an anti-dilution levy up to 1% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund representing a provision for market spreads (the difference between the prices at which assets are valued and/or bought or sold) and other dealing costs relating to the acquisition or disposal of assets and in order to preserve the value of the underlying assets of the Fund to be included in the Subscription Price or Redemption Price, as appropriate (the “**Anti-Dilution Levy**”). The Anti-Dilution Levy may only be imposed in circumstances where there are net subscriptions or redemptions in a Fund on a particular Dealing Day. The application of any Anti-Dilution Levy shall be in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations and will be subject to the overall direction and discretion of the ICAV and the Manager.

Allocation of Fees and Expenses

All fees, expenses, Duties and Charges will be charged to the relevant Fund and within such Fund to the Classes in respect of which they were incurred. Where an expense is not considered by the Directors to be attributable to any one Fund, the expense will normally be allocated to all Funds in proportion to the Net Asset Value of the Funds or other methods which will be fair and equitable to investors. In the case of any fees or expenses of a regular or recurring nature, such as audit fees, the Directors may calculate such fees

or expenses on an estimated figure for yearly or other periods in advance and accrue them in equal proportions over any period.

Charging of Fees and Expenses to Capital

The fees and expenses attributable to each Fund may be charged against that Fund's current income or against realised and unrealised capital gains, or, if the Directors so determine and such treatment is disclosed in the relevant Supplement, against the capital of the relevant Class of a Fund in such manner as the Directors may from time to time decide. Where fees and expenses, or a portion thereof, are charged to capital, Shareholders should note that the capital of the relevant Class may be eroded and income shall be achieved by foregoing the potential for future capital growth. Thus, on redemptions of holdings Shareholders of the relevant Class may not receive back the full amount invested. The policy of charging fees & expenses, or a portion thereof, to capital seeks to maximise distributions but it will also have the effect of lowering the capital value of your investment and constraining the potential for future capital growth.

Fee Increases

The rates of fees for the provision of services to any Fund or Class may be increased within the maximum levels stated above so long as reasonable written notice of the new rate(s) is given to Shareholders of the relevant Fund or Class.

4. THE SHARES

General

Shares may be issued as at any Dealing Day. Shares issued in a Fund or Class will be in registered form and denominated in the Base Currency specified in the relevant Supplement for the relevant Fund or a currency attributable to the particular Class.

Where a Class of Shares is denominated in a currency other than the Base Currency of a Fund, that Class may be hedged or unhedged as disclosed in the relevant Supplement for the relevant Class. Where a Class is to be unhedged, currency conversion will take place on subscriptions, redemptions, conversions and distributions at prevailing exchange rates which are available to the Administrator and which are normally obtained from Bloomberg, Reuters or such other data provider as each Investment Manager deems fit. In such circumstances, the value of the Share expressed in the Class currency will be subject to exchange rate risk in relation to the Base Currency. Where a Class of Shares is to be hedged, the ICAV shall employ the hedging policy as more particularly set out herein.

Shares will have no par value and will first be issued in relation to the Initial Offer Period for each Fund or Class as specified in the relevant Supplement. Thereafter, Shares shall be issued at the Net Asset Value per Share. Please see the section entitled “**Application for Shares**” for more information regarding the cost of shares.

Title to Shares will be evidenced by the entering of the investor's name on the ICAV's register of Shareholders and no certificates will be issued. Amendments to a Shareholder's registration details and payment instructions will only be made following receipt of appropriately authorised original written instructions from the relevant Shareholder to the Administrator.

The Directors may decline to accept any application for Shares without giving any reason and may restrict the ownership of Shares by any person, firm or corporation in certain circumstances including where such ownership would be in breach of any regulatory or legal requirement or might affect the tax status of the ICAV or might result in the ICAV suffering certain disadvantages which it might not otherwise suffer. Any restrictions applicable to a particular Fund or Class shall be specified in the relevant Supplement for such Fund or Class. Any person who holds Shares in contravention of restrictions imposed by the Directors or, by virtue of his/her holding, is in breach of the laws and regulations of their competent jurisdiction or whose holding could, in the opinion of the Directors, cause the ICAV to incur any liability to taxation or to suffer any pecuniary disadvantage relating to the Shareholder's relevant jurisdiction which it or the Shareholders or any or all of them might not otherwise have incurred or sustained or otherwise in circumstances which the Directors believe might be prejudicial to the interests of the Shareholders, shall indemnify the ICAV, the Manager, each Investment Manager, the Distributor, the Depositary, the Administrator and Shareholders for any loss suffered by it or them as a result of such person or persons acquiring or holding Shares in the ICAV.

The Directors have power under the Instrument to compulsorily redeem and/or cancel any Shares held or beneficially owned in contravention of any restrictions imposed by them or in breach of any law or regulation.

None of the ICAV, the Manager, any Investment Manager, any Distributor, the Administrator or the Depositary or any of their respective directors, officers, employees or agents will be responsible or liable for the authenticity of instructions from Shareholders reasonably believed to be genuine and shall not be liable for any losses, costs or expenses arising out of or in conjunction with any unauthorised or fraudulent instructions. Abusive Trading Practices/Market Timing

The Directors generally encourage investors to invest in the Funds as part of a long-term investment strategy and discourages excessive or short term or abusive trading practices. Such activities, sometimes referred to as “**market timing**”, may have a detrimental effect on the Funds and Shareholders. For example, depending upon various factors such as the size of the Fund and the amount of its assets maintained in cash, short-term or excessive trading by Shareholders may interfere with the efficient management of the Fund’s portfolio, increased transaction costs and taxes and may harm the performance of the Fund.

The Directors seek to deter and prevent abusive trading practices and to reduce these risks, through several methods, including the following:

- (i) to the extent that there is a delay between a change in the value of a Fund’s portfolio holdings and the time when that change is reflected in the Net Asset Value per Share, a Fund is exposed to the risk that investors may seek to exploit this delay by purchasing or redeeming Shares at a Net Asset Value which does not reflect appropriate fair value prices. The Directors seek to deter and prevent this activity, sometimes referred to as “**stale price arbitrage**”, by the appropriate use of its power to adjust the value of any Financial Instrument having regard to relevant considerations in order to reflect the fair value of such Financial Instrument.
- (ii) the Directors may monitor Shareholder account activities in order to detect and prevent excessive and disruptive trading practices and reserves the right to exercise its discretion to reject any subscription or conversion transaction without assigning any reason therefore and without payment of compensation if, in its judgment, the transaction may adversely affect the interest of a Fund or its Shareholders. The Directors may also monitor Shareholder account activities for any patterns of frequent purchases and sales that appear to be made in response to short-term fluctuations in the Net Asset Value per Share and may take such action as it deems appropriate to restrict such activities including, if it so determines, the compulsory redemption of Shares held in that Fund by the respective Shareholder or, where disclosed in the relevant Supplement, the Directors may impose a Redemption Fee for the benefit of the relevant Fund where the holding period is less than that time period specified in the relevant Supplement.

There can be no assurances that abusive trading practices can be mitigated or eliminated. For example nominee accounts in which purchases and sales of Shares by multiple investors may be aggregated for dealing with the Fund on a net basis, conceal the identity of underlying investors in a Fund which makes it more difficult for the Directors and their delegates to identify abusive trading practices.

Operation of Umbrella Cash Accounts

The ICAV has established a single Umbrella Cash Account through which subscription monies, redemption monies and dividend payments with respect to all Funds shall be lodged. All subscriptions, redemptions or dividends payable to or from the relevant Fund will be channelled and managed through such umbrella cash account and no such accounts shall be operated at Fund level. However, the ICAV will ensure that the amounts within an Umbrella Cash Account whether positive or negative can be attributed to the relevant Fund in order to comply with the requirement as set out in the Instrument of Incorporation that the assets and liabilities of each Fund are kept separate from all other Funds and that separate books and records are maintained for each Fund in which all transactions relevant to a Fund are recorded.

Further details on the operation of the umbrella cash account are set out in the sections of the Prospectus titled (i) **"The Shares;" – "Subscription Monies and the Operation of the Umbrella Cash Account in the name of the ICAV"**; (ii) **"The Shares;" – "Redemption Proceeds and the Operation of the Umbrella Cash Account in the name of the ICAV"**; and (iii) **"The Shares; Distributions"**. In addition, your attention is drawn to the section of the Prospectus entitled **"Risk Factors" – "Operation of the Umbrella Cash Account"** above.

Application for Shares

An Application Form for Shares in a Fund may be obtained from the Administrator. The Initial Subscription, Minimum Holding and Minimum Transaction Size for Shares are set out in the Supplement for each Fund.

The Manager, the Directors or a duly appointed delegate on behalf of the ICAV may reject any application in whole or in part without giving any reason for such rejection in which event the subscription monies or any balance thereof will be returned without interest, expenses or compensation to the applicant by transfer to the applicant's designated account or by post at the applicant's risk.

Subject to the requirement for original documentation for initial subscriptions (as set out below), the Application Form and supporting documentation, including anti-money laundering documentation, must be submitted to the Administrator (i) by fax or (ii) any other approved electronic means (or such means as may be prescribed by the Manager from time to time) and provided that such electronic means are in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank and that the applicant will not be obliged to deal by electronic means.

Applications for Shares in a Fund may be made through the Administrator. Applications accepted and received by the Administrator prior to the relevant Dealing Deadline for a Fund for any Dealing Day will normally be processed as at that Dealing Day. Any applications received after the relevant Dealing Deadline for a Fund for a particular Dealing Day will be processed as at the following Dealing Day unless the Directors or the Manager, in their absolute discretion otherwise determine to accept one or more applications received after the relevant Dealing Deadline for processing as at that Dealing Day provided that such application(s) have been received prior to the Valuation Point for the particular Dealing Day. Applications for Shares in a Fund received after the relevant Dealing Deadline but prior to the Valuation Point will only be accepted in exceptional circumstances, as determined and agreed by the Manager.

Initial applications should be made by submitting a completed signed Application Form including full anti-money laundering due diligence documentation to the ICAV care of the Administrator. Once the completed signed Application Form and full anti-money laundering due diligence documentation is received, the Administrator will issue an account number confirmation whereupon dealing instructions may be placed. Applicants must not forward subscription instructions and monies until such time as the account number confirmation has been issued and any such dealing instructions received prior to the issuance of the account number confirmation will be rejected. Investors may submit initial Application Forms and supporting documentation by facsimile, post or any other approved electronic means (or such means as may be prescribed by the Manager from time to time), but the original signed duly completed application must be mailed to the Administrator immediately thereafter.

No redemption proceeds will be paid to a Shareholder in respect of a redemption request (although subsequent subscriptions may be processed) prior to the acceptance of the original Initial Application Form by the Administrator which is subject to prompt transmission to the Administrator of such papers and supporting documentation (such as documentation relating to money laundering prevention checks) as may be required by the Administrator and completion by the Administrator of all anti-money laundering procedures.

Shares will not be allotted until such time as the Administrator has received and is satisfied with all the information and documentation required to verify the identity, address and source of funds of the applicant. This may result in Shares being issued on a Dealing Day subsequent to the Dealing Day on which an applicant initially wished to have Shares issued to him/her. It is further acknowledged that the Administrator shall be held harmless by the applicant against any loss arising as a result of the failure to process a subscription or redemption if information that has been requested by the Administrator has not been provided by the applicant.

Subsequent applications to purchase Shares in a Fund following the initial subscription may be made to the Administrator using an Application Form by post, facsimile or any other approved electronic means or such other means as may be permitted by the Directors and agreed with the Administrator in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank. Applications by facsimile will be treated as definite orders and no application will be capable of withdrawal after acceptance by the Administrator (save in the event of suspension of calculation of the Net Asset Value of the Fund).

The Directors may, in their absolute discretion, reject any application for Shares in full or in part. Amounts paid to the ICAV in respect of subscription applications which are rejected (or, in the case of applications which are not accepted in full, the balance of the amount paid) will be returned to the applicant, subject to applicable law, at his/her own risk and expense without interest.

The Directors may at any time determine to temporarily or permanently close any Class of Shares or all Classes of Shares in the ICAV to new subscriptions in their sole discretion and may not give advance notice of such closure to Shareholders though the Directors will endeavour to notify Shareholders as soon as possible.

All subscription requests are dealt with on a forward pricing basis, i.e. by reference to the Subscription Price for Shares calculated at the Valuation Point on the relevant Dealing Day.

Withdrawal of Subscription Requests

Requests for subscription of Shares may not be withdrawn save with the written consent of the ICAV or in the event of suspension of calculation of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund.

Issue of Shares

Shares will be issued at the Net Asset Value per Share calculated as at the relevant Dealing Day. This price could be less than the Subscription Price per Share for that Dealing Day due to the effect of Duties and Charges, the application of an Anti-Dilution Levy and other fees and levies. Potential Shareholders should note therefore that the cost paid for Shares issued could exceed their value on the day of issue.

Fractions

Subscription monies representing less than the subscription price for a Share will not be returned to the investor. Fractions of Shares will be issued where any part of the subscription monies for Shares represents less than the subscription price for one Share, provided however, that fractions shall not be less than 0.0001 of a Share.

Subscription monies, representing less than 0.0001 of a Share will not be returned to the investor but will be retained by the ICAV in order to defray administration costs.

Method of Payment

Subscription payments net of all bank charges should be paid by electronic transfer to the bank account specified in the relevant Application Form. No interest will be paid in respect of payments received in circumstances where the receipt of payment is in advance of the relevant Subscription Settlement Cut-Off or the application is held over until a subsequent Dealing Day.

Currency of Payment

Subscription monies are payable in the currency of denomination of the relevant Class. However, the ICAV may accept payment in such other currencies as the Directors may agree at the prevailing exchange rate available to the Administrator. The cost and risk of converting currency in such circumstances will be borne by the investor.

Timing of Payment

Save where otherwise disclosed in the relevant Supplement, payment in respect of subscriptions must be received in cleared funds by the Administrator prior to the Subscription Settlement Cut-Off. The ICAV reserves the right to defer the issue of Shares until receipt of cleared subscription monies by the relevant Fund. If payment in cleared funds in respect of a subscription has not been received by the Subscription Settlement Cut-Off, any allotment of Shares made in respect of such application may be cancelled and

subject to the requirements of the Act, the ICAV may make any alteration in the register of Members or otherwise such Shares may be compulsorily redeemed. In either event and notwithstanding cancellation of the application, the ICAV may charge the applicant for any expense incurred by it or the relevant Fund or for any loss to the Fund arising out of such non-receipt or non-clearance. In addition, the ICAV will have the right to sell all or part of the applicant's holding of Shares in the relevant Fund or any other Fund in order to meet those charges and may be required to liquidate assets to repay any shortfall between the redemption proceeds and any amounts borrowed. Whilst the defaulting Shareholder will be liable for any costs incurred by the Fund in so doing, there is a risk that the Fund may not be able to recover such costs from such Shareholder.

Subscription Monies and the Operation of the Umbrella Cash Account in the name of the ICAV

Subscription monies received from an investor in advance of a Dealing Day in respect of which an application for Shares has been, or is expected to be, received will be held in an Umbrella Cash Account and will be treated as an asset of the relevant Fund upon receipt and will not benefit from the application of any investor money protection rules (i.e. the subscription monies in such circumstance will not be held on trust as investor monies for the relevant investor). In such circumstance, the investor will be an unsecured creditor of the relevant Fund with respect to the amount subscribed and held by the ICAV until such Shares are issued as of the relevant Dealing Day.

In the event of an insolvency of the Fund or the ICAV, there is no guarantee that the Fund or the ICAV will have sufficient funds to pay unsecured creditors in full. Investors who have forwarded subscription monies in advance of a Dealing Day as detailed above and which are held in an Umbrella Cash Account will rank equally with all other unsecured creditors of the relevant Fund and will be entitled to a pro-rata share of monies which are made available to all unsecured creditors by the insolvency practitioner. Therefore in such circumstances, the investor may not recover all monies originally paid into an Umbrella Cash Account in relation to the application for Shares.

Your attention is drawn to the section of the Prospectus entitled “**Risk Factors**” –“**Operation of the Umbrella Cash Account**” above.

Confirmation of Ownership

Confirmation of each purchase of Shares in a Fund, in the form of written confirmation of entry onto the ICAV's register of Members, will normally be sent to Shareholders within one Business Day of the Net Asset Value being published. Title to Shares will be evidenced by the entering of the investor's name on the ICAV's register of Members and no certificates will be issued.

Subscriptions in Specie

In accordance with the provisions of the Instrument, the ICAV may at the discretion of the Directors accept in specie applications for Shares provided that the nature of the assets to be transferred into the relevant Fund qualify as investments of the relevant Fund in accordance with its investment objectives, policies and restrictions. Assets so transferred shall be vested with the Depositary or arrangements shall be made to vest the assets with the Depositary. The Depositary and the Directors shall be satisfied that the terms of

any exchange will not be such as are likely to result in any material prejudice to the existing Shareholders of the relevant Fund.

The cost of such subscription in specie shall be borne by the relevant Shareholder.

The value of assets being transferred, (the “**In Specie Net Asset Value**”) shall be calculated in accordance with the valuation principles governing the ICAV and applicable law.

The Directors will also ensure that the number of Shares issued in respect of any such in specie transfer will be the same amount which would have fallen to be allotted for settlement of the In Specie Net Asset Value in cash.

Any prospective investor wishing to subscribe for Shares by a transfer in specie of assets will be required to comply with any administrative and other arrangements (including any warranties to the ICAV in relation to the title of such assets being passed to the Depositary, if applicable) for the transfer specified by the Directors, the Depositary and the Administrator.

Initial Subscription, Minimum Holding and Minimum Transaction Size

The Initial Subscription, Minimum Holding and Minimum Transaction Size requirements for Shares are set out in the Supplement for each Fund, as applicable. The Directors or the Manager may increase or reduce such Initial Subscription, Minimum Holding and Minimum Transaction Size requirements if, in their absolute discretion they consider that the circumstances so warrant.

Closure of Classes

The Directors or the Manager may close some or all of the Classes in the Fund to subscriptions from existing and/or new Shareholders. The Directors or the Manager may subsequently re-open some or all of the Classes in the Fund to further subscriptions from existing and/or new Shareholders at their discretion and the process of closing and potentially, re-opening the Classes may be repeated thereafter as the Directors and/or the Manager may determine from time to time. Shareholders may ascertain the closed or open status of the Classes of the Fund and if those Classes are open to existing and/or new Shareholders by contacting the Administrator or the relevant Investment Manager. Closing the Fund to new subscriptions will not affect the redemption rights of existing Shareholders in the Fund and such Shareholders will be permitted to convert into other Classes of the same Fund or a Class of another Fund as outlined below under the heading “**Conversion of Shares**”.

Anti-Money Laundering and Countering Terrorist Financing Measures

As part of the ICAV's responsibility for the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing, the Administrator may require a detailed verification of the applicant's identity and, in certain circumstances, the source of the payment. Depending on the circumstances of each application, a detailed verification might not be required where the applicant is a regulated financial institution in a country with equivalent Anti-Money Laundering and Counter Terrorist Financing rules to those in place in Ireland, or is a company listed on a recognised stock exchange.

The Administrator and the Manager each reserve the right to request such information as is necessary to verify the identity of an applicant and the source of the payment. In the event of delay or failure by the applicant to produce any information required for verification purposes, the Administrator may refuse to accept the application and the subscription moneys relating thereto or delay the payment of dividends or redemption proceeds.

Examples of the types of documents that may be requested by the Administrator for the purposes of verifying the identity of the applicant are as follows:

Individual Investor – a certified true copy of photographic ID such as a passport, drivers' licence or national identity card, plus one original form of address verification e.g. a utility bill or bank statement.

Corporate Investors – a certified true copy of the authorised signatory list, a certified true copy of the certificate of incorporation and memorandum and articles of association, a list of all directors names, residential and business addresses and dates of birth, a list of names and addresses for all shareholders that hold 25% or more of the company's issued share capital. Individual Identification Documents (as above) for two directors or one director and one authorised signatory and all those shareholders holding over 25% of the company's issued share capital.

The details given above are by way of example only and the Administrator and the ICAV each reserves the right to request such information as is necessary to verify the source of the payment, the source of wealth, the identity of an investor and where applicable the Beneficial Owner of an investor. Applicants should contact the Administrator for a more detailed list of requirements for anti-money laundering purposes.

In the event of delay or failure by an investor or applicant to produce any information required for verification purposes, the Administrator or the ICAV may refuse to accept the application and subscription monies or delay the payment of dividends or redemption proceeds. Each applicant for Shares acknowledges that the ICAV and its delegates shall be held harmless against any loss arising as a result of a failure to process or a delay in processing his application for Shares or redemption request if such information and documentation as has been requested by the ICAV or its delegates has not been provided by the applicant. Furthermore, the ICAV or the Administrator also reserve the right to refuse to make any payment or distribution to a Shareholder where it is considered necessary or appropriate to ensure the compliance by the ICAV, its Directors or the Administrator with any such laws or regulations in any relevant jurisdiction.

In circumstances where a redemption request is received, the ICAV or its delegate will process any redemption request received by a Shareholder; however the proceeds of that redemption will be held in an Umbrella Cash Account and therefore shall remain an asset of the relevant Fund. The redeeming Shareholder will rank as a general creditor of the relevant Fund until such time as the ICAV or its delegate is satisfied that its anti-money laundering and terrorist financing procedures have been fully complied with, following which redemption proceeds will be released.

In the event of an insolvency of the Fund or the ICAV, there is no guarantee that the Fund or the ICAV will have sufficient funds to pay unsecured creditors in full. Investors / Shareholders due redemption / dividend monies which are held in an Umbrella Cash Account will rank equally with all other unsecured creditors of

the relevant Fund and will be entitled to a pro-rata share of monies which are made available to all unsecured creditors by the insolvency practitioner. Therefore in such circumstances, the investor/ Shareholder may not recover all monies originally paid into an Umbrella Cash Account for onward transmission to that investor / Shareholder.

Therefore, a Shareholder is advised to ensure that all relevant documentation requested by the ICAV or its delegate in order to comply with anti-money laundering and terrorist financing procedures is submitted to the ICAV or its delegate promptly on subscribing for Shares in the ICAV.

Beneficial Ownership Regulations

The ICAV may also request such information (including by means of statutory notices) as may be required for the establishment and maintenance of the ICAV's beneficial ownership register in accordance with the Beneficial Ownership Regulations. It should be noted that a Beneficial Owner has, in certain circumstances, obligations to notify the ICAV in writing of relevant information as to his/her status as a Beneficial Owner and any changes thereto (including where a Beneficial Owner has ceased to be a Beneficial Owner).

It should be noted that it is an offence under the Beneficial Ownership Regulations for a Beneficial Owner to (i) fail to comply with the terms of a beneficial ownership notice received from or on behalf of the ICAV or (ii) provide materially false information in response to such a notice or (iii) fail to comply with his/her obligations to provide relevant information to the ICAV as to his/her status as a Beneficial Owner or changes thereto (in circumstances referred to above) or in purporting to comply, provide materially false information.

Data Protection

Prospective investors should note that by completing the Application Form they are providing information to the ICAV which may constitute personal data within the meaning of the GDPR. This data may be processed by the ICAV, the Administrator or the Manager (or any of their affiliates, agents, employees, delegates or sub-contractors) to facilitate the management and administration of your holdings in the ICAV, in order to carry out anti-money laundering checks, to report tax related information to tax authorities, to monitor and record calls and electronic communications, to disclose information to other third parties (such as service providers of the ICAV, auditors, regulatory authorities and technology providers), to monitor and record calls for quality, business analysis, training and related purposes, to update and maintain records and fee calculation and to retain AML and other records of individuals to assist with the subsequent screening of them, and which are necessary to comply with the ICAV or the Administrator's legal obligations and/or which are necessary for the ICAV or the Administrator's legitimate interests.

When processing your personal information, there may also be times where the Administrator will act as a data controller. In circumstances where the Administrator acts as a data controller in respect of the information that has been provided to it by you, all rights afforded to you as a data subject under GDPR shall be exercisable by you solely against the Administrator.

Such data may be disclosed and / or transferred to third parties including regulatory bodies, tax authorities, delegates, advisers and service providers of the ICAV and their or the ICAV's duly authorised agents and

any of their respective related, associated or affiliated companies wherever located (including to countries outside the EEA which may not have the same data protection laws as in Ireland) for the purposes specified.

Investors have a right to obtain a copy of their personal data kept by the ICAV, the right to rectify any inaccuracies in personal data held by the ICAV and in a number of circumstances a right to be forgotten and a right to restrict or object to processing. In certain limited circumstances, a right to data portability may apply.

The ICAV and its appointed service providers will retain all documentation provided by a Shareholder in relation to its investment in the ICAV for such period of time as may be required by Irish legal and regulatory requirements, but for at least six years after the period of investment has ended or the date on which a Shareholder has had its last transaction with the ICAV.

A copy of the data privacy statement of the ICAV is available upon request from the ICAV.

Ineligible Applicants

The ICAV requires each prospective applicant for Shares to represent and warrant to the ICAV that, among other things, it is able to acquire and hold Shares without violating applicable laws in the applicant's local jurisdiction.

In particular, the Shares may not be offered, issued or transferred to any person in circumstances which, in the opinion of the Directors, might result in the ICAV, the Shareholders as a whole or any Fund incurring any liability to taxation or suffering any other pecuniary disadvantage which the ICAV might not otherwise incur or suffer, or would result in the ICAV, the Shareholders as a whole or any Fund being required to register under any applicable US securities laws.

Unless otherwise disclosed in the Supplement, Shares may generally not be issued or transferred to any US Person, except that the Directors may authorise the issue or transfer of Shares to or for the account of a US Person provided that:

- (a) such US Person certifies that it is an “**accredited investor**” and a “**qualified purchaser**”, in each case as defined under applicable US federal securities laws;
- (b) such issue or transfer does not result in a violation of the 1933 Act or the securities laws of any of the states of the United States;
- (c) such issue or transfer will not require the ICAV to register under the 1940 Act or to file a prospectus with the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission or the US National Futures Association pursuant to regulations under the US Commodity Exchange Act;
- (d) such issue or transfer will not cause any assets of the Fund to be “**plan assets**” for the purposes of ERISA; and
- (e) such issue or transfer will not result in any adverse regulatory or tax consequences to the Fund or its Shareholders as a whole.

Each applicant for, and transferee of, Shares who is a US Person will be required to provide such representations, warranties or documentation as may be required by the Directors to ensure that these

requirements are met prior to the issue or the registration of any transfer of Shares. If the transferee is not already a Shareholder, it will be required to complete the appropriate Application Form.

Joint Shareholders

In the case of joint holdings, and unless specifically stated in writing at the time of the application and unless authorisation to the contrary has been received from the other joint Shareholders, all registered joint Shareholders must sign any and all documents or give instructions in connection with that holding.

Redemption of Shares

Shareholders may request redemption of their Shares on and with effect from any Dealing Day. Shares will be redeemed at the Redemption Price, calculated on or with respect to the relevant Dealing Day in accordance with the procedures described below (save during any period when the calculation of Net Asset Value is suspended).

For all redemptions, Shareholders will be paid the equivalent of the Redemption Price per Share for the relevant Dealing Day. This price could be less than the Net Asset Value per Share calculated for that Dealing Day due to the effect of Duties and Charges and other fees and levies. Potential Shareholders should note, therefore, that the payments received for Shares redeemed could be less than their value on the day of redemption.

If the redemption of only part of a Shareholder's shareholding would leave the Shareholder holding less than the Minimum Holding for the relevant Fund, the Manager may, if it thinks fit, redeem the whole of that Shareholder's holding.

Requests for the redemption of Shares in a Fund should be made to the Administrator on behalf of the ICAV and may be submitted by facsimile, post or any other approved electronic means as may be permitted by the Directors and agreed with the Administrator. Redemption requests should be made by submitting a completed Redemption Form to the ICAV care of the Administrator. Redemption Forms may be submitted by facsimile, post or any other approved electronic means. Redemption requests received prior to the relevant Fund's Dealing Deadline for any Dealing Day will be processed as at that Dealing Day. Any Redemption requests received after the relevant Fund's Dealing Deadline for a Dealing Day will normally be processed on the next Dealing Day. Redemption requests received after the relevant Funds Dealing Deadline but prior to the Valuation Point will only be accepted in exceptional circumstances, as determined and agreed by the Manager and/or Directors.

As mentioned above in the section titled "**Application for Shares**", no redemption proceeds will be paid to a Shareholder in respect of a redemption request prior to the acceptance of the original Initial Application Form by the Administrator which is subject to prompt transmission to the Administrator of such papers and supporting documentation (such as documentation relating to money laundering prevention checks) as may be required by the Administrator and completion by the Administrator of all anti-money laundering procedures. Any failure to supply the Administrator with any documentation requested for anti-money laundering or anti-fraud purposes, as described above, may result in a delay in the settlement of redemption proceeds. In such circumstances, the Administrator will process any redemption request received by a

Shareholders, however the proceeds of that redemption shall remain an asset of the relevant Fund and the Shareholder will rank as a general creditor of the ICAV until such time as the Administrator is satisfied that its anti-money laundering and anti-fraud procedures have been fully complied with, following which redemption proceeds will be released.

All redemption requests are dealt with on a forward pricing basis, i.e. by reference to the Redemption Price for Shares calculated at the Valuation Point on the relevant Dealing Day.

Method of Payment

Redemption payments will be made to the bank account detailed on the Application Form or as subsequently notified to the Administrator appropriately authorised in writing. Redemption payments will only be made to the account of record of a Shareholder.

Currency of Payment

Shareholders will normally be repaid in the currency of denomination of the relevant Class from which the Shareholder has redeemed Shares. If however, a Shareholder requests in advance to be repaid in any other freely convertible currency, the necessary foreign exchange transaction may be arranged by the Administrator (at its discretion) on behalf of and for the account, risk and expense of the Shareholder.

Timing of Payment

Redemption proceeds in respect of Shares will generally be paid by the Redemption Settlement Cut-off, provided that all the required documentation has been furnished to and received by the Administrator.

Redemption Proceeds and the Operation of the Umbrella Cash Account in the name of the ICAV

Redemption monies payable to an investor subsequent to a Dealing Day of a Fund as of which Shares of that investor were redeemed (and consequently the investor is no longer a Shareholder of the Fund as of the relevant Dealing Day) will be held in an Umbrella Cash Account and will be treated as an asset of the relevant Fund until paid to that investor and will not benefit from the application of any investor money protection rules (i.e. the redemption monies in such circumstance will not be held on trust for the relevant investor). In such circumstance, the investor will be an unsecured creditor of the relevant Fund with respect to the redemption amount held by the ICAV until paid to the investor. In the event of an insolvency of the Fund or the ICAV, there is no guarantee that the Fund or the ICAV will have sufficient funds to pay unsecured creditors in full. Investors due redemption monies which are held in an Umbrella Cash Account will rank equally with all other unsecured creditors of the relevant Fund and will be entitled to a pro-rata share of monies which are made available to all unsecured creditors by the insolvency practitioner. Therefore in such circumstances, the investor may not recover all monies originally paid into an Umbrella Cash Account for onward transmission to that investor.

Your attention is drawn to the section of the Prospectus entitled “**Risk Factors**” – “**Operation of the Umbrella Cash Account**” above.”

Withdrawal of Redemption Requests

Requests for redemption may not be withdrawn save with the written consent of the ICAV or its authorised agent or in the event of suspension of calculation of the Net Asset Value of the Fund.

Redemption Limit

The Directors, at their discretion, may impose a limit on redemption activity of either:

- (a) 10% or more of the total number of Shares of a Fund in issue on that day; or
- (b) 10% or more of the Net Asset Value of the Fund,

each a “**Limit**”.

Should a limit be imposed, any redemption activity in excess of a Limit on such Dealing Day shall be reduced pro rata and Shares which are not redeemed by reason of such reduction shall be treated as if a request for redemption had been made in respect of each subsequent Dealing Day until all Shares to which the original request related have been redeemed.

The Directors do not intend to impose redemption limits save in circumstances where not to do so would be contrary to the best interests of the Shareholders of the relevant Fund.

Redemptions in Specie

The Manager or the ICAV may, at the discretion of the Directors and with the consent of the relevant Shareholders, satisfy any request for redemption of Shares by the transfer in specie to those Shareholders of assets of the relevant Fund having a value equal to the value of the Shares redeemed as if the redemption proceeds were paid in cash less any Redemption Fee and other expenses of the transfer as the Directors may determine.

A determination to provide redemption in specie is solely at the discretion of the Manager where the redeeming Shareholder requests a redemption that represents 5% or more of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund.

If the Manager determines to satisfy a redemption request with an in specie transfer of assets, the Shareholder requesting redemption shall be entitled to request, in lieu of the transfer, the sale of any asset or assets proposed to be distributed in specie and the distribution to such Shareholder of the cash proceeds of such sale, less the costs of such sale which shall be borne by the relevant Shareholder.

The nature and type of assets to be transferred in specie to each Shareholder shall be determined by the Directors or their delegate (subject to the approval of the Depositary as to the allocation of assets) on such basis as the Directors or their delegate in their discretion shall deem equitable. The redemption of Shares on an in specie basis may only be accepted if the Depositary is satisfied that the terms of the exchange will not be such as are likely to result in any material prejudice to the Shareholders in the applicable Fund.

Compulsory Redemption of Shares / Deduction of Tax

Shareholders are required to notify the Administrator immediately if they become an Ineligible Applicant (as described above) or persons who are otherwise subject to restrictions on ownership as set out herein in which Shareholders may be required to redeem or transfer their Shares.

The Directors may compulsorily redeem any Shares which are or become owned, directly or indirectly, by or for the benefit of any person in breach of any restrictions on ownership from time to time as set out herein or if the holding of Shares in the following circumstances:

- (i) any person in breach of the law or requirements of any country or governmental authority by virtue of which such person is not qualified to hold Shares including without limitation any exchange control regulations;
- (ii) a person who is, or any person who has acquired such Shares on behalf of, or for the benefit of US Person in contravention of applicable laws and regulations;
- (iii) any person, whose holding would cause or be likely to cause the ICAV to be required to register as an “investment company” under the United States Investment Company Act of 1940 or to register any class of its securities under the Securities Act or similar statute;
- (iv) any person or persons in circumstances (whether directly or indirectly affecting such person or persons and whether taken alone or in conjunction with any other person or persons connected or not, or any other circumstances appearing to the Directors to be relevant) which in the opinion of the Directors might result in the ICAV or any Fund or Shareholders of the ICAV or Fund as a whole incurring any liability to taxation or suffering any tax, legal, pecuniary, regulatory liability or material administrative disadvantage which the ICAV, the Fund or the Shareholders or any of them might not otherwise have incurred or suffered;
- (v) any person who does not supply any information or declarations (including for the avoidance of doubt anti-money laundering documents) required by the Directors within seven days of a request to do so by the Directors;
- (vi) any person who does not provide cleared settlement monies by the relevant Subscription Settlement Date;
- (vii) any person who, otherwise than as a result of depreciation in the value of his holding, holds less than the Minimum Holding for a particular Fund or Class of Participating Shares; or
- (viii) any person who is an Ineligible Applicant.

In all cases of compulsory redemption, the Directors retain the right to determine the Dealing Day for the redemption.

The ICAV may apply the proceeds of such compulsory redemption in the discharge of any taxation or withholding tax arising to the ICAV as a result of the holding or beneficial ownership of Shares by a Shareholder who has become an Ineligible Applicant including any interest or penalties payable thereon.

Shares will not receive or be credited with any dividend declared on or after the relevant Dealing Day on which they were redeemed.

Total Redemption of Shares

All of the Shares of any Class or any Fund may be redeemed:

- (a) if the ICAV gives not less than two nor more than twelve weeks' notice expiring on a Dealing Day to Shareholders of its intention to redeem such Shares; or
- (b) if the holders of 75% in value of the relevant Class or Fund resolve at a meeting of the Shareholders duly convened and held that such Shares should be redeemed.

The Directors may resolve in their absolute discretion to retain sufficient monies prior to effecting a total redemption of Shares to cover the costs associated with the subsequent termination of a Fund or the liquidation of the ICAV.

Conversion of Shares

Subject to the Initial Subscription, Minimum Holding and Minimum Transaction Size requirements of the relevant Fund or Classes and any other restrictions set down in the relevant Supplement, Shareholders may request conversion of some or all of their Shares in one Fund or Class (the **"Original Fund"**) to Shares in another Fund or Class or another Class in the same Fund (the **"New Fund"**) in accordance with the formula and procedures specified below.

Requests for conversion of Shares should be made to the ICAV care of the Administrator by facsimile, telephone, written communication, any other approved electronic means (or such other means as shall be permitted by the Directors and agreed in advance with the Administrator and subject to and in accordance with the requirements of the Administrator) and should include such information as may be specified from time to time by the Directors or their delegate.

Requests for conversion should be received prior to the earlier of the relevant Dealing Deadline for redemptions in the Original Fund and the relevant Dealing Deadline for subscriptions in the New Fund.

Conversion requests received after the relevant Dealing Deadline but prior to the Valuation Point will only be accepted in exceptional circumstances as determined and agreed by the Directors and having regard to the equitable treatment of Shareholders.

Conversion requests will only be accepted where cleared funds and completed documents are in place from original subscriptions.

Where a conversion request would result in a Shareholder holding a number of Shares of either the Original Fund or the New Fund which would be less than the Minimum Holding for the relevant Fund, the ICAV or its delegate may, if it thinks fit, convert the whole of the holding in the Original Fund to Shares in the New Fund or refuse to effect any conversion from the Original Fund.

Fractions of Shares which shall not be less than 0.0001 of a Share may be issued by the ICAV on conversion where the value of Shares converted from the Original Fund are not sufficient to purchase an integral number of Shares in the New Fund and any balance representing less than 0.0001 of a Share will be retained by the ICAV.

The number of Shares of the New Fund to be issued will be calculated in accordance with the following formula:

$$S = \frac{(R \times RP \times ER) - F}{SP}$$

where

“S” is the number of Shares of the New Fund to be allotted.

“R” is the number of Shares in the Original Fund to be redeemed.

“RP” is the Redemption Price per Share of the Original Fund for the relevant Dealing Day.

“ER” is the currency conversion factor (if any) as determined by the Administrator.

“F” is the conversion charge (if any) of up to 1% of the Net Asset Value of the Shares in the Original Fund.

“SP” is the Subscription Price per Share of the New Fund for the relevant Dealing Day.

Withdrawal of Conversion Requests

Conversion requests may not be withdrawn save with the written consent of the Directors or its authorised agent or in the event of a suspension of calculation of the Net Asset Value of the Funds in respect of which the conversion request was made.

Net Asset Value and Valuation of Assets

The Net Asset Value of each Fund or, if there are different Classes within a Fund, each Class will be calculated by the Administrator as at the Valuation Point with respect to each Valuation Day in accordance with the Instrument. The Net Asset Value of a Fund shall be determined as at the Valuation Point for the relevant Valuation Day by valuing the assets of the relevant Fund (including income accrued but not collected) and deducting the liabilities of the relevant Fund, including those to be incurred in the event of a subsequent termination of a Fund or liquidation of the ICAV and all other liabilities). The Net Asset Value attributable to a Class shall be determined as at the Valuation Point for the relevant Valuation Day by calculating that portion of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund attributable to the relevant Class as at the Valuation Point subject to adjustment to take account of assets and/or liabilities attributable to the Class. The Net Asset Value of a Fund will be expressed in the Base Currency of the Fund, or in such other currency as the Manager may determine either generally or in relation to a particular Class or in a specific case.

The Net Asset Value per Share shall be calculated as at the Valuation Point on or with respect to each Valuation Day by dividing the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund or attributable to a Class by the total number of Shares in issue, or deemed to be in issue, in the Fund or Class at the relevant Valuation Point.

In determining the Net Asset Value of the ICAV and each Fund:

- (a) Securities which are quoted, listed or traded on a Recognised Exchange save as hereinafter provided at (d), (h), (i), (j) and (k) will be valued at the last traded price on the principal exchange or market for such investment (or if the last traded price is not available, at the mid-market price). Where a security is listed or dealt in on more than one Recognised Exchange the relevant exchange or market shall be the principal stock exchange or market on which the security is listed or dealt on

or the exchange or market which the Manager determine provides the fairest criteria in determining a value for the relevant investment. Securities listed or traded on a Recognised Exchange, but acquired or traded at a premium or at a discount outside or off the relevant exchange or market may be valued by a competent person, firm or corporation (including any Investment Manager) selected by the Manager and approved for the purpose by the Depositary, taking into account the level of premium or discount at the Valuation Point provided that the Depositary shall be satisfied that the adoption of such a procedure is justifiable in the context of establishing the probable realisation value of the security.

- (b) The value of any security which is not quoted, listed or dealt in on a Recognised Exchange or which is so quoted, listed or dealt but for which no such quotation or value is available or the available quotation or value is not representative of the fair market value shall be the probable realisation value as estimated with care and good faith by
 - (i) the Manager; or
 - (ii) a competent person, firm or corporation (including any Investment Manager) selected by the Manager and approved for the purpose by the Depositary;
 - (iii) any other means, provided that the value is approved by the Depositary.

Where reliable market quotations are not available for fixed income securities the value of such securities may be determined using matrix methodology compiled by the Manager or a competent person appointed by the Manager and approved by the Depositary, whereby such securities are valued by reference to the valuation of other securities which are comparable in rating, yield, due date and other characteristics.

- (c) Cash in hand or on deposit will be valued at its nominal/face value plus accrued interest, where applicable, to the end of the relevant day on which the Valuation Point occurs.
- (d) Derivative contracts traded on a regulated market including without limitation exchange traded futures and options contracts and index futures shall be valued at the settlement price as determined by the market where the exchange traded future/option is traded. If the settlement price is not available or the available quotation or value is not representative of the fair market value, the value shall be the probable realisation value estimated with care and in good faith by
 - (i) the Manager; or
 - (ii) a competent person (including any Investment Manager) selected by the Manager and approved for the purpose by the Depositary; or
 - (iii) any other means, provided that the value is approved by the Depositary.
- (e) OTC derivative contracts will be valued daily either;
 - (i) using a valuation provided by a competent person (including any Investment Manager) appointed by the Manager and approved for the purpose by the Depositary; or
 - (ii) on the basis of a quotation provided by the relevant counterparty and such valuation shall be approved or verified at least weekly by a party (including any Investment Manager) who

is selected by the Manager and approved for the purpose by the Depositary and who is independent of the counterparty.

- (f) OTC Derivative contracts which are not cleared by a clearing counterparty will be valued on the basis of the mark to market value of the outstanding derivative contracts daily or if market conditions prevent marking to market, reliable and prudent marking to model may be used.
- (g) Forward foreign exchange and interest rate swap contracts shall be valued in the same manner as other OTC derivatives contracts as detailed at paragraph (e) above or by reference to freely available market quotations and market practices.
- (h) Notwithstanding paragraph (a) above units in collective investment schemes shall be valued at the latest available net asset value per unit or bid price as published by the relevant collective investment scheme or, if listed or traded on a Recognised Exchange, in accordance with (a) above. Where a final net asset value per share is not available, an estimated net asset value per share received from the administrator or investment manager of the relevant collective investment scheme may be used. Where estimated values are used, these shall be final and conclusive notwithstanding any subsequent variation in the net asset value of the collective investment scheme.
- (i) In the case of a Fund which complies with the Central Bank's requirements for short-term money market funds, the Manager may use the amortised cost method of valuation provided that a review of the amortised cost valuation vis-à-vis market valuation will be carried out in accordance with the Central Bank's requirements.
- (j) In the case of a Fund which is not a short-term money market fund, the Manager may value Money Market Instruments using the amortised cost method of valuation if the money market instrument has a residual maturity of less than 3 months and does not have any specific sensitivity to market parameters, including credit risk.
- (k) The Manager may, with the approval of the Depositary, adjust the value of any Financial Instrument if having regard to its currency, marketability, dealing costs, applicable interest rates, anticipated rates of dividend, maturity, liquidity or any other relevant considerations, they consider that such adjustment is required to reflect the fair value thereof.
- (l) Any value expressed otherwise than in the Base Currency of the relevant Fund shall be converted into the Base Currency of the relevant Fund at the prevailing exchange rate which is available to the Administrator and which is normally obtained from Bloomberg or Reuters or such other data provider.
- (m) Where the value of any Financial Instrument is not ascertainable as described above, the value shall be the probable realisation value estimated by the Manager with care and in good faith or by a competent person appointed by the Manager and approved for the purpose by the Depositary.

- (n) Where the Manager deems it necessary to do so, the Manager is entitled to use other generally recognised valuation methods in order to reach a proper valuation of that specific Financial Instrument provided that any alternative method of valuation is approved by the Depositary and the rationale/methodologies used shall be clearly documented.

Notwithstanding the valuation rules set out in paragraphs (a) to (n) above, in calculating the value of Financial Instruments of a Fund, the Manager may value the Financial Instruments of a Fund:

- (a) at lowest market dealing bid or exit prices where on any Dealing Day the value of all redemption requests received exceeds the value of all applications for Shares received for that Dealing Day or at highest market dealing offer prices or entry prices where on any Dealing Day the value of all applications for Shares received for that Dealing Day exceeds the value of all redemption requests received for that Dealing Day, in each case in order to preserve the value of the Shares held by existing Shareholders;
- (b) at bid and offer prices, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank where a bid and offer value (i.e. dual pricing) is used to determine the price at which Shares are issued and redeemed; or
- (c) at mid prices;

provided in each case that the valuation policy selected by the Manager (including provisions which allow for a switch from a mid-market to a bid or offer basis) shall be applied consistently throughout the life of the ICAV and, as appropriate, individual Funds.

Notwithstanding monies in an Umbrella Cash Account may be treated (at the requirement of the Central Bank or otherwise) as assets of, and attributable to, a Fund:-

- (a) any subscription monies received from an investor prior to the Dealing Day of a Fund in respect of which an application for Shares has been received and held in an Umbrella Cash Account shall not be taken into account when determining the Net Asset Value of that Fund until the Valuation Day in respect of the Dealing Day as of which Shares of the Fund are agreed to be issued to that investor;
- (b) any redemption monies payable to an investor subsequent to the Dealing Day of a Fund as of which Shares of that investor were redeemed and held in an Umbrella Cash Account shall not be taken into account when determining the Net Asset Value of that Fund; and
- (c) any dividend amount payable to a Shareholder of a Fund and held in an Umbrella Cash Account shall not be taken into account when determining the Net Asset Value of that Fund.

In the absence of negligence, fraud, bad faith or wilful default, every decision taken by the Manager or any duly authorised person on behalf of the ICAV in determining the value of any Financial Instrument or

calculating the Net Asset Value of a Fund or Class or the Net Asset Value per Share shall be final and binding on the ICAV and on present, past or future Shareholders.

Publication of Net Asset Value per Share

Except where the determination of the Net Asset Value of a Fund, the Net Asset Value per Share and/or the issue and repurchase prices have been temporarily suspended in the circumstances described below in the section headed “**Suspension of Valuation of Assets**”, the Net Asset Value per Share of each Class of a Fund and the issue and repurchase prices of the Shares on each Subscription Day and Redemption Day will be available from the office of the relevant Investment Manager and the Administrator during normal business hours and is published on www.prescient.ie and/or such other publication as the Directors may decide, circulating in the jurisdictions in which Shares are marketed and which are notified to Shareholders. The Net Asset Value per Share published on www.prescient.ie will be up to date.

Suspension of Valuation of Assets

The Directors may at any time and from time to time temporarily suspend the determination of the Net Asset Value of any Fund or attributable to a Class and the issue, conversion and redemption of Shares in any Fund or Class:

- (a) during the whole or part of any period (other than for ordinary holidays or customary weekends) when any of the Recognised Exchanges on which the relevant Fund's Financial Instruments are quoted, listed, traded or dealt are closed or during which dealings therein are restricted or suspended or trading is suspended or restricted; or
- (b) during the whole or part of any period when circumstances outside the control of the Directors exist as a result of which any disposal or valuation of Financial Instruments of the Fund is not reasonably practicable or would be detrimental to the interests of Shareholders or it is not possible to transfer monies involved in the acquisition or disposition of Financial Instruments to or from the relevant account of the ICAV; or
- (c) during the whole or any part of any period when any breakdown occurs in the means of communication normally employed in determining the value of any of the relevant Fund's Financial Instruments; or
- (d) during the whole or any part of any period when for any reason the value of any of the Fund's Financial Instruments cannot be reasonably, promptly or accurately ascertained;
- (e) during the whole or any part of any period when subscription proceeds cannot be transmitted to or from the account of any Fund or the ICAV is unable to repatriate funds required for making redemption payments or when such payments cannot, in the opinion of the Directors, be carried out at normal rates of exchange;

- (f) upon mutual agreement between the ICAV and the Depositary for the purpose of winding up the ICAV or terminating any Fund or Class; or
- (g) during any period when, as a result of political, economic, military or monetary events or any circumstances outside of the control, responsibility and power of the ICAV, disposal or valuation of a substantial portion of the Investments of the relevant Fund is not reasonably practicable without being seriously detrimental to the interests of the Shareholders of the relevant Fund or if, in the opinion of the Directors, the Net Asset Value of the Fund cannot be fairly calculated; or
- (h) if any other reason makes it impossible or impracticable to determine the value of a substantial portion of the Financial Instruments of the ICAV or any Fund.

Any suspension of valuation shall be notified immediately (without delay) to the Central Bank and shall be communicated to Shareholders. Where possible, all reasonable steps will be taken to bring any period of suspension to an end as soon as possible.

Distributions

The ICAV can issue both accumulating and distributing Shares. Please see the relevant Supplement to determine the shares available for each Fund. Dividends may be paid in the manner specified in the relevant Fund Supplement.

The distribution policy of each Share Classes and Fund is described in the relevant Supplement.

Pending payment to the relevant Shareholder, distribution payments will be held in an Umbrella Cash Account and will be treated as an asset of the Fund until paid to that Shareholder and will not benefit from the application of any investor money protection rules (i.e. the distribution monies in such circumstance will not be held on trust for the relevant Shareholder). In such circumstance, the Shareholder will be an unsecured creditor of the relevant Fund with respect to the distribution amount held by the ICAV until paid to the Shareholder and the Shareholder entitled to such distribution amount will be an unsecured creditor of the Fund.

In the event of an insolvency of the Fund or the ICAV, there is no guarantee that the Fund or the ICAV will have sufficient funds to pay unsecured creditors in full. Shareholders due dividend monies which are held in an Umbrella Cash Account will rank equally with all other unsecured creditors of the relevant Fund and will be entitled to a pro-rata share of monies which are made available to all unsecured creditors by the insolvency practitioner. Therefore in such circumstances, the Shareholder may not recover all monies originally paid into an Umbrella Cash Account for onward transmission to that Shareholder.

Your attention is drawn to the section of the Prospectus entitled “**Risk Factors**” –“**Operation of the Umbrella Cash Account**”.

5. TAXATION

General

The information given is not exhaustive and does not constitute legal or tax advice. It does not purport to deal with all of the tax consequences applicable to the ICAV or its current or future Funds or to all categories of investors, some of whom may be subject to special rules.

Prospective investors should consult their own professional advisers as to the implications of their subscribing for, purchasing, holding, switching or disposing of Shares under the laws of the jurisdictions in which they may be subject to tax.

The following is a brief summary of certain aspects of Irish taxation law and practice relevant to the transactions contemplated in this Prospectus. It is based on the law and practice and official interpretation currently in effect, all of which are subject to change.

The Finance Act 2016 introduced a new regime for the tax treatment of investments in Irish real estate funds ("IREFs"). An IREF is as an investment undertaking, or sub-fund of an investment undertaking, in which 25% or more of the value of the assets at the end of the immediately preceding accounting period is derived directly or indirectly from Irish real estate and related assets, or where it would be reasonable to consider that the main purpose or one of the main purposes of the investment undertaking, or sub-fund, was to acquire such assets or carry on an Irish real estate business. The Irish tax summary below is based on the assumption that neither the ICAV nor any of its sub-funds is an IREF and that accordingly Chapter 1B of Part 27 of the Taxes Act does not apply to the ICAV or to any of its Funds.

Dividends, interest and capital gains (if any) which the ICAV or any of the Funds receive with respect to their investments (other than securities of Irish issuers) may be subject to taxes, including withholding taxes, in the countries in which the issuers of investments are located. It is anticipated that the ICAV may not be able to benefit from reduced rates of withholding tax in double taxation agreements between Ireland and such countries. If this position changes in the future and the application of a lower rate results in a repayment to the ICAV the Net Asset Value will not be re-stated and the benefit will be allocated to the existing Shareholders rateably at the time of repayment.

Irish Taxation

The Directors have been advised that on the basis that the ICAV is resident in Ireland for taxation purposes the taxation position of the ICAV and the Shareholders is as set out below.

Definitions

For the purposes of this section, the following definitions shall apply;

"Exempt Irish Investor" means;-

- a pension scheme which is an exempt approved scheme within the meaning of Section 774 of the Taxes Act or a retirement annuity contract or a trust scheme to which Section 784 or 785 of the Taxes Act applies;
- a company carrying on life business within the meaning of Section 706 of the Taxes Act;
- an investment undertaking within the meaning of Section 739B(1) of the Taxes Act;
- a special investment scheme within the meaning of Section 737 of the Taxes Act;
- a charity being a person referred to in Section 739D(6)(f)(i) of the Taxes Act;
- a unit trust to which Section 731(5)(a) of the Taxes Act applies;
- a specified company within the meaning of section 734 of the Taxes Act;
- a qualifying fund manager within the meaning of Section 784A(1)(a) of the Taxes Act where the Shares held are assets of an approved retirement fund or an approved minimum retirement fund;
- a qualifying management company within the meaning of Section 739B of the Taxes Act;
- an investment limited partnership within the meaning of Section 739J of the Taxes Act;
- a personal retirement savings account (“PRSA”) administrator acting on behalf of a person who is entitled to exemption from income tax and capital gains tax by virtue of Section 787I of the Taxes Act and the Shares are assets of a PRSA;
- a credit union within the meaning of Section 2 of the Credit Union Act, 1997;
- the National Asset Management Agency;
- the National Treasury Management Agency or a Fund investment vehicle (within the meaning of section 37 of the National Treasury Management Agency (Amendment) Act 2014) of which the Minister for Finance is the sole beneficial owner, or the State acting through the National Treasury Management Agency;
- the Motor Insurers’ Bureau of Ireland in respect of an investment made by it of moneys paid to the Motor Insurers Insolvency Compensation Fund under the Insurance Act 1964 (amended by the Insurance (Amendment) Act 2018);
- a company which is within the charge to corporation tax in accordance with Section 110(2) of the Taxes Act in respect of payments made to it by the ICAV;
- the Courts Service;
- a company with the charge to corporation tax under section 739G(2) of the Taxes Act but only where the sub-fund is a money market fund;
- a person who is entitled to exemption from income tax or capital gains tax by virtue of section 787AC of the Taxes Act and the units held are assets of a PEPP (within the meaning of Chapter 2D of Part 30);
- a person that holds units in an AE provider scheme, registered in the name of the Authority on behalf of a participant (all terms within the meaning of Chapter 2E of Part 30 of the Taxes Act) from 1 January 2026 where Finance Bill 2025 is enacted as passed by Dáil Éireann); or
- any other Irish Resident or persons who are Ordinarily Resident in Ireland who may be permitted to own Shares under taxation legislation or by written practice or concession of the Irish Revenue Commissioners without giving rise to a charge to tax in the ICAV or

jeopardising tax exemptions associated with the ICAV giving rise to a charge to tax in the ICAV;

provided that they have correctly completed the Relevant Declaration or otherwise, as appropriate and such other information evidence such status is in the possession of the ICAV on the appropriate date and the ICAV is not in possession of any information that would reasonably suggest that such declaration is incorrect or has at any time been incorrect.

“Irish Resident” in the case of:-

- an individual, means an individual who is resident in Ireland for tax purposes.
- a trust, means a trust that is resident in Ireland for tax purposes.
- a company, means a company that is resident in Ireland for tax purposes.

An individual will be regarded as being resident in Ireland for a tax year if he/she is present in Ireland: (1) for a period of at least 183 days in that tax year; or (2) for a period of at least 280 days in any two consecutive tax years, provided that the individual is present in Ireland for at least 31 days in each period. In determining days present in Ireland, an individual is deemed to be present if he/she is in Ireland at any time during the day.

A trust will generally be Irish resident where the trustee is resident in Ireland or a majority of the trustees (if more than one) are resident in Ireland.

Prior to Finance Act 2014, company residence was determined with regard to the long-established common law rules based on central management and control. These rules were significantly revised in Finance Act 2014 to provide that a company incorporated in the State will be regarded as resident for tax purposes in the State, unless it is treated as resident in a treaty partner country by virtue of a double taxation treaty. While the common law rule based on central management and control remains in place, it is subject to the statutory rule for determining company residence based on incorporation in the State set out in the revised section 23A of the Taxes Act.

The incorporation rule for determining the tax residence of a company incorporated in the State applies to companies incorporated on or after 1 January 2015. For companies incorporated in the State before this date, a transition period applied until 31 December 2020.

It should be noted that the determination of a company's residence for tax purposes can be complex in certain cases and prospective investors are referred to the specific legislative provisions that are contained in Section 23A of the Taxes Act.

“Ordinarily Resident in Ireland” in the case of:-

- an individual, means an individual who is ordinarily resident in Ireland for tax purposes.
- a trust, means a trust that is ordinarily resident in Ireland for tax purposes.

An individual will be regarded as ordinarily resident for a particular tax year if he/she has been Irish Resident for the three previous consecutive tax years (i.e. he/she becomes ordinarily resident with effect from the commencement of the fourth tax year). An individual will remain ordinarily resident in Ireland until he/she has been non-Irish Resident for three consecutive tax years. Thus, an individual who is resident and ordinarily resident in Ireland in the tax year 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025 and departs from Ireland in that tax year will remain ordinarily resident up to the end of the tax year 1 January 2028 to 31 December 2028.

The concept of a trust's ordinary residence is somewhat obscure and linked to its tax residence.

"Intermediary" means a person who:-

- carries on a business which consists of, or includes, the receipt of payments from an investment undertaking on behalf of other persons; or
- holds shares in an investment undertaking on behalf of other persons.

"Ireland" means the Republic of Ireland

"Recognised Clearing System" means any clearing system listed in Section 246A of the Taxes Act (including, but not limited to, Euroclear, Clearstream Banking AG, Clearstream Banking - SA and CREST) or any other system for clearing shares which is designated for the purposes of Chapter 1A in Part 27 of the Taxes Act, by the Irish Revenue Commissioners, as a recognised clearing system.

"Relevant Declaration"

means the declaration relevant to the Shareholder as set out in Schedule 2B of the Taxes Act.

"Relevant Period"

means a period of 8 years beginning with the acquisition of a Share by a Shareholder and each subsequent period of 8 years beginning immediately after the preceding Relevant Period.

"Taxes Act", means the Taxes Consolidation Act, 1997 (of Ireland) as amended.

Taxation of the ICAV

The Directors have been advised that, under current Irish law and practice, the ICAV qualifies as an investment undertaking as defined in Section 739B of the Taxes Act, so long as the ICAV is resident in Ireland. Accordingly, the ICAV is not chargeable to Irish tax on its income and gains.

However, tax can arise on the happening of a "chargeable event" in the ICAV. A chargeable event includes any distribution payments to Shareholders or any encashment, redemption, cancellation, transfer or deemed disposal (a deemed disposal will occur at the expiration of a Relevant Period) of Shares or the appropriation or cancellation of Shares of a Shareholder by the ICAV for the purposes of meeting the amount of tax payable on a gain arising on a transfer. No tax will arise on the ICAV in respect of chargeable

events in respect of a Shareholder who is neither Irish Resident nor Ordinarily Resident in Ireland at the time of the chargeable event provided that a Relevant Declaration is in place and the ICAV is not in possession of any information which would reasonably suggest that the information contained therein is no longer materially correct. In the absence of either a Relevant Declaration or the ICAV satisfying and availing of equivalent measures (see paragraph headed “*Equivalent Measures*” below) there is a presumption that the investor is Irish Resident or Ordinarily Resident in Ireland. A chargeable event does not include:

- An exchange by a Shareholder, effected by way of an arms-length bargain where no payment is made to the Shareholder, of Shares in the ICAV for other Shares in the ICAV;
- Any transactions (which might otherwise be a chargeable event) in relation to shares held in a Recognised Clearing System as designated by order of the Irish Revenue Commissioners;
- A transfer by a Shareholder of the entitlement to Shares where the transfer is between spouses or civil partners and former spouses or former civil partners, subject to certain conditions; or
- An exchange of Shares arising on a qualifying amalgamation or reconstruction (within the meaning of Section 739H of the Taxes Act) of the ICAV with another investment undertaking.

If the ICAV becomes liable to account for tax if a chargeable event occurs, the ICAV shall be entitled to deduct from the payment arising on a chargeable event an amount equal to the appropriate tax and/or where applicable, to appropriate or cancel such number of Shares held by the Shareholder or the beneficial owner of the Shares as are required to meet the amount of tax. The relevant Shareholder shall indemnify and keep the ICAV indemnified against loss arising to the ICAV by reason of the ICAV becoming liable to account for tax on the happening of a chargeable event if no such deduction, appropriation or cancellation has been made.

Dividends received by the ICAV from investment in Irish equities may be subject to Irish dividend withholding tax at the rate of 25%. However, the ICAV can make a declaration to the payer that it is a collective investment undertaking beneficially entitled to the dividends which will entitle the ICAV to receive such dividends without deduction of Irish dividend withholding tax.

Stamp Duty

No stamp duty is payable in Ireland on the issue, transfer, repurchase or redemption of Shares in the ICAV. Where any subscription for or redemption of Shares is satisfied by the in specie transfer of securities, property or other types of assets, Irish stamp duty may arise on the transfer of such assets.

No Irish stamp duty will be payable by the ICAV on the conveyance or transfer of stock or marketable securities provided that the stock or marketable securities in question have not been issued by a company registered in Ireland and provided that the conveyance or transfer does not relate to any immovable property situated in Ireland or any right over or interest in such property or to any stocks or marketable securities of a company (other than a company which is an investment undertaking within the meaning of Section 739B-(1) of the Taxes Act or a “qualifying company” within the meaning of Section 110 of the Taxes Act) which is registered in Ireland.

Shareholders Tax

Shares which are held in a Recognised Clearing System

Any payments to a Shareholder or any encashment, redemption, cancellation, deemed disposal or transfer of Shares held in a Recognised Clearing System will not give rise to a chargeable event in the ICAV. Thus the ICAV will not have to deduct any Irish taxes on such payments regardless of whether they are held by Shareholders who are Irish Residents or Ordinarily Resident in Ireland, or whether a non-resident Shareholder has made a Relevant Declaration. However, Shareholders who are Irish Resident or Ordinarily Resident in Ireland or who are not Irish Resident or Ordinarily Resident in Ireland but whose Shares are attributable to a branch or agency in Ireland may still have a liability to account for Irish tax, on a self assessment basis on any payment or encashment, redemption cancellation, deemed disposal or transfer of their Shares.

To the extent any Shares are not held in a Recognised Clearing System at the time of a chargeable event, the following tax consequences will typically arise on a chargeable event.

Shareholders who are neither Irish Residents nor Ordinarily Resident in Ireland

The ICAV will not have to deduct tax on the occasion of a chargeable event in respect of a Shareholder if (a) the Shareholder is neither Irish Resident nor Ordinarily Resident in Ireland, (b) the Shareholder has made a Relevant Declaration on or about the time when the Shares are applied for or acquired by the Shareholder and (c) the ICAV is not in possession of any information which would reasonably suggest that the information contained therein is no longer materially correct. In the absence of either a Relevant Declaration (provided in a timely manner) or the ICAV satisfying and availing of equivalent measures (see paragraph headed “*Equivalent Measures*” below) tax will arise on the happening of a chargeable event in the ICAV regardless of the fact that a Shareholder is neither Irish Resident nor Ordinarily Resident in Ireland. The appropriate tax that will be deducted is as described below.

To the extent that a Shareholder is acting as an Intermediary on behalf of persons who are neither Irish Resident nor Ordinarily Resident in Ireland no tax will have to be deducted by the ICAV on the occasion of a chargeable event provided that either (i) the ICAV satisfied and availed of the equivalent measures or (ii) the Intermediary has made a Relevant Declaration that he/she is acting on behalf of such persons and the ICAV is not in possession of any information which would reasonably suggest that the information contained therein is no longer materially correct.

Shareholders who are neither Irish Residents nor Ordinarily Resident in Ireland and either (i) the ICAV has satisfied and availed of the equivalent measures or (ii) such Shareholders have made Relevant Declarations in respect of which the ICAV is not in possession of any information which would reasonably suggest that the information contained therein is no longer materially correct, will not be liable to Irish tax in respect of income from their Shares and gains made on the disposal of their Shares. However, any corporate Shareholder which is not Irish Resident and which holds Shares directly or indirectly by or for a trading branch or agency in Ireland will be liable to Irish tax on income from their Shares or gains made on disposals of the Shares.

Where tax is withheld by the ICAV on the basis that no Relevant Declaration has been filed with the ICAV by the Shareholder, Irish legislation provides for a refund of tax only to companies within the charge to Irish corporation tax, to certain incapacitated persons and in certain other limited circumstances.

Shareholders who are Irish Residents or Ordinarily Resident in Ireland

Unless a Shareholder is an Exempt Irish Investor and makes a Relevant Declaration to that effect and the ICAV is not in possession of any information which would reasonably suggest that the information contained therein is no longer materially correct or unless the Shares are purchased by the Courts Service, tax at the rate of 38% (25% where the Shareholder is a company and an appropriate declaration is in place) will be required to be deducted by the ICAV from any distribution payments or gain arising to the Shareholder on an encashment, redemption, cancellation, transfer or deemed disposal of Shares by a Shareholder who is Irish Resident or Ordinarily Resident in Ireland.

A deemed disposal arises for Shareholders who are Irish Resident or Ordinarily Resident in Ireland in respect of Shares held by them in the ICAV at the ending of a Relevant Period and any subsequent Relevant Period. Such Shareholders (both companies and individuals) will be deemed to have disposed of their Shares ("deemed disposal") at the expiration of that Relevant Period and will be charged to tax at the rate of 38% (25% where the Shareholder is a company and an appropriate declaration is in place) on any deemed gain (calculated without the benefit of indexation relief) accruing to them based on the increased value (if any) of the Shares since purchase or since the previous Relevant Period expired, whichever is later.

For the purposes of calculating if any further tax arises on a subsequent chargeable event (other than chargeable events arising from the ending of a subsequent Relevant Period or distribution payment), the preceding deemed disposal is initially ignored and the appropriate tax calculated as normal. Upon calculation of this tax, credit is immediately given against this tax for any tax paid as a result of the preceding deemed disposal. Where the tax arising on the subsequent chargeable event is greater than that which arose on the preceding deemed disposal, the ICAV will have to deduct the difference. Where the tax arising on the subsequent chargeable event is less than that which arose on the preceding deemed disposal, the ICAV will refund the Shareholder for the excess (subject to the paragraph headed "*15% threshold*" below).

10% Threshold

The ICAV will not have to deduct tax in respect of a deemed disposal where the value of Shares held by Shareholders who are Irish Residents or Ordinarily Resident in Ireland (but not Exempt Irish Investors) in the ICAV (or in a Fund) is less than 10% of the value of the total Shares in the ICAV (or the Fund) and the ICAV has made an election to report certain details in respect of each affected Shareholder to the Irish Revenue Commissioners in each year that the de minimus limit applies. In such a situation the obligation to account for the tax on any gain arising on a deemed disposal will be the responsibility of the Shareholder on a self-assessment basis as opposed to the ICAV or Fund (or their service providers). The ICAV is deemed to have made the election to report once it has advised the Shareholders in writing that it will make the required report.

15 % Threshold

As previously stated where the tax arising on the subsequent chargeable event is less than that which arose on the preceding deemed disposal (e.g. due to a subsequent loss on an actual disposal), the ICAV will refund the Shareholder the excess. Where however immediately before the subsequent chargeable event, the value of Shares held by Shareholders who are Irish Residents or Ordinarily Resident in Ireland (but not Exempt Irish Investors) in the ICAV (or in a Fund) does not exceed 15% of the value of the total Shares in the ICAV (or the Fund), the ICAV may elect to have any excess tax arising repaid directly by the Irish Revenue Commissioners to the Shareholder. The ICAV is deemed to have made this election once it notifies the Shareholder in writing that any repayment due will be made directly by the Irish Revenue Commissioners on receipt of a claim by the Shareholder.

Other

To avoid multiple deemed disposal events for multiple Shares an irrevocable election under Section 739D(5B) of the Taxes Act can be made by the ICAV to value the Shares held at the 30th June or 31st December of each year prior to the deemed disposal occurring. While the legislation is ambiguous, it is generally understood that the intention is to permit an investment undertaking to group shares in six month batches and thereby make it easier to calculate the appropriate tax by avoiding having to carry out valuations at various dates during the year resulting in a large administrative burden.

The Irish Revenue Commissioners have provided updated investment undertaking guidance notes which deal with the practical aspects of how the above calculations/objectives will be accomplished.

Shareholders (depending on their own personal tax position) who are Irish Resident or Ordinarily Resident in Ireland may still be required to pay tax or further tax on a distribution or gain arising on an encashment, redemption, cancellation, transfer or deemed disposal of their Shares. Alternatively, they may be entitled to a refund of all or part of any tax deducted by the ICAV on a chargeable event.

Where a currency gain is made by Shareholders who are Irish Residents or Ordinarily Resident in Ireland on the disposal of Shares denominated in a currency other than Euro, such Shareholder may be liable to capital gains tax, currently at the rate of 33%, in respect of such gain in the year of assessment in which the Shares are disposed of.

An Irish Resident Shareholder who is not a company and who is not an Exempt Investor (and appropriate tax has been deducted by the ICAV), will not be liable to any further income or capital gains tax in respect of any sale, transfer, deemed disposal, redemption, repurchase, cancellation of Shares or the making of any other payment in respect of their Shares.

Equivalent Measures

The requirement for a Relevant Declaration to be put in place in order for a chargeable event not to arise in respect of Shareholders who are neither Irish Residents nor Ordinarily Resident in Ireland may be done away with where the ICAV has made a submission to, and is in possession of written notice of approval from, the Irish Revenue Commissioners to the effect that the requirement to provide a Relevant Declaration is deemed to have been complied with in respect of such Shareholder and the written notice of approval has not been withdrawn.

Personal Portfolio Investment Undertaking

Certain additional provisions apply in relation to the taxation of individuals who are Irish Resident or Ordinarily Resident in Ireland where an investment undertaking represents a personal portfolio investment undertaking ("PPIU") in relation to that investor. Essentially, an investment undertaking will be considered a PPIU in relation to a specific investor where that investor can influence the selection of some or all of the property held by the investment undertaking either directly or through persons acting on behalf of or connected to the investor. Depending on each individuals' circumstances, an investment undertaking may be considered a PPIU in relation to some, none or all individual investors (i.e. it will only be a PPIU in respect of those individuals' who can "influence" selection). Any gain arising on a chargeable event in relation to an investment undertaking which is a PPIU in respect of an individual on or after 20th February 2007, will be taxed at the rate of 60%. Specific exemptions apply where the property invested in has been widely marketed and made available to the public or for non-property investments entered into by the investment undertaking. Further restrictions may be required in the case of investments in land or unquoted shares deriving their value from land.

Reporting

Pursuant to Section 891C of the Taxes Act and the Return of Values (Investment Undertakings) Regulations 2013, the ICAV is obliged to report certain details in relation to Shares held by Shareholders who are Irish Resident or Ordinarily Resident in Ireland (but not Exempt Irish Investors) to the Irish Revenue Commissioners on an annual basis. The details to be reported include the name, address and date of birth if on record of, and the value of the Shares held by, a Shareholder. In respect of Shares acquired on or after 1 January 2014, the details to be reported also include the tax reference number of the Shareholder (being an Irish tax reference number or VAT registration number, or in the case of an individual, the individual's PPS number) or, in the absence of a tax reference number, a marker indicating that this was not provided. No details are to be reported in respect of Shareholders who are;

- Exempt Irish Investors (as defined above);
- Shareholders who are neither Irish Resident nor Ordinarily Resident in Ireland (provided the relevant declaration has been made); or
- Shareholders whose Shares are held in a Recognised Clearing System.

Capital Acquisitions Tax

The disposal of Shares may be subject to Irish gift or inheritance tax (Capital Acquisitions Tax). However, provided that the ICAV falls within the definition of investment undertaking (within the meaning of Section 739B(1) of the Taxes Act), the disposal of Shares by a Shareholder is not liable to Capital Acquisitions Tax provided that (a) at the date of the gift or inheritance, the donee or successor is neither domiciled nor Ordinarily Resident in Ireland; (b) at the date of the disposition, the Shareholder disposing ("disponer") of the Shares is neither domiciled nor Ordinarily Resident in Ireland; and (c) the Shares are comprised in the gift or inheritance at the date of such gift or inheritance and at the valuation date.

With regard to Irish tax residency for Capital Acquisitions Tax purposes, special rules apply for non-Irish domiciled persons. A non-Irish domiciled donee or disposer will not be deemed to be resident or ordinarily resident in Ireland at the relevant date unless;

- i) that person has been resident in Ireland for the 5 consecutive years of assessment immediately preceding the year of assessment in which that date falls; and
- ii) that person is either resident or ordinarily resident in Ireland on that date.

Compliance with US reporting and withholding requirements

The foreign account tax compliance provisions (“**FATCA**”) of the Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act 2010 represent an expansive information reporting regime enacted by the United States (“**US**”) aimed at ensuring that Specified US Persons with financial assets outside the US are paying the correct amount of US tax. FATCA will generally impose a withholding tax of up to 30% with respect to certain US source income (including dividends and interest) and gross proceeds from the sale or other disposal of property that can produce US source interest or dividends paid to a foreign financial institution (“**FFI**”) unless the FFI enters directly into a contract (“**FFI agreement**”) with the US Internal Revenue Service (“**IRS**”) or alternatively the FFI is located in a IGA country (please see below). An FFI agreement will impose obligations on the FFI including disclosure of certain information about US investors directly to the IRS and the imposition of withholding tax in the case of non-compliant investors. For these purposes the ICAV would fall within the definition of a FFI for the purpose of FATCA.

In recognition of both the fact that the stated policy objective of FATCA is to achieve reporting (as opposed to being solely the collecting of withholding tax) and the difficulties which may arise in certain jurisdictions with respect to compliance with FATCA by FFIs, the US developed an intergovernmental approach to the implementation of FATCA. In this regard the Irish and US Governments signed an intergovernmental agreement (“**Irish IGA**”) on the 21st December 2012 and provisions were included in Finance Act 2013 for the implementation of the Irish IGA and also to permit regulations to be made by the Irish Revenue Commissioners with regard to registration and reporting requirements arising from the Irish IGA. In this regard, the Revenue Commissioners (in conjunction with the Department of Finance) have issued Regulations – S.I. No. 292 of 2014 which is effective from 1 July 2014. Supporting Guidance Notes (which will be updated on an ad-hoc basis) were first issued by the Irish Revenue Commissioners on 1 October 2014 with the most recent version being issued in October 2024.

The Irish IGA is intended to reduce the burden for Irish FFIs of complying with FATCA by simplifying the compliance process and minimising the risk of withholding tax. Under the Irish IGA, information about relevant US investors will be provided on an annual basis by each Irish FFI (unless the FFI is exempted from the FATCA requirements) directly to the Irish Revenue Commissioners. The Irish Revenue Commissioners will then provide such information to the IRS (by the 30th September of the following year) without the need for the FFI to enter into a FFI agreement with the IRS. Nevertheless, the FFI will generally be required to register with the IRS to obtain a Global Intermediary Identification Number commonly referred to as a GIIN.

Under the Irish IGA, FFIs should generally not be required to apply 30% withholding tax. To the extent the ICAV does suffer US withholding tax on its investments as a result of FATCA, the Directors may take any action in relation to an investor's investment in the ICAV to ensure that such withholding is economically borne by the relevant investor whose failure to provide the necessary information or to become a participating FFI gave rise to the withholding.

Common Reporting Standards

The main objective of the Common Reporting Standard (“**CRS**”) is to provide for the annual automatic exchange of certain financial account information between relevant tax authorities of Participating Jurisdictions.

The CRS draws extensively on the intergovernmental approach used for the purposes of implementing FATCA and, as such, there are significant similarities between both reporting mechanisms. However, whereas FATCA essentially only requires reporting of specific information in relation to Specified US Persons to the IRS, the CRS has a significantly wider ambit due to the multiple jurisdictions participating in the regime.

Broadly speaking, the CRS will require Irish Financial Institutions to identify Account Holders resident in other Participating Jurisdictions and to report specific information in relation to these Account Holders to the Irish Revenue Commissioners on an annual basis (which, in turn, will provide this information to the relevant tax authorities where the Account Holder is resident). In this regard, please note that the ICAV will be considered an Irish Financial Institution for the purposes of the CRS.

For further information on the CRS requirements of the ICAV, please refer to the below “Customer Information Notice”.

Customer Information Notice

The ICAV intends to take such steps as may be required to satisfy any obligations imposed by (i) the Standard and, specifically, the CRS therein or (ii) any provisions imposed under Irish law arising from the Standard or any international law implementing the Standard (to include the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement on Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information or the EU Council Directive 2014/107/EU (amending Council Directive 2011/16/EU)) so as to ensure compliance or deemed compliance (as the case may be) with the Standard and the CRS therein from 1 January 2016.

The ICAV is obliged under Section 891F and Section 891G of the Taxes Act and regulations made pursuant to that section to collect certain information about each Shareholder's tax arrangements (and, in particular situations, also collect information in relation to relevant Controlling Persons of such Shareholder's).

In certain circumstances the ICAV may be legally obliged to share this information and other financial information with respect to a Shareholder's interests in the ICAV with the Irish Revenue Commissioners (and, in particular situations, also share information in relation to relevant Controlling Persons of such Shareholder's). In turn, and to the extent the account has been identified as a Reportable Account, the

Irish Revenue Commissioners will exchange this information with the country of residence of the Reportable Person(s) in respect of that Reportable Account.

In particular, the following information will be reported by the ICAV to the Irish Revenue Commissioners in respect of each Reportable Account maintained by the ICAV;

- The name, address, jurisdiction of residence, tax identification number and date and place of birth (in the case of an individual) of each Reportable Person that is an Account Holder of the account and, in the case of any Entity that is an Account Holder and that, after application of the due diligence procedures consistent with CRS is identified as having one or more Controlling Persons that is a Reportable Person, the name, address, jurisdiction of residence and tax identification number of the Entity and the name, address, jurisdiction of residence, TIN and date and place of birth of each such Reportable Person.
- The account number (or functional equivalent in the absence of an account number);
- The account balance or value as of the end of the relevant calendar year or other appropriate reporting period or, if the account was closed during such year or period, the date of closure of the account;
- The total gross amount paid or credited to the Account Holder with respect to the account during the calendar year or other appropriate reporting period with respect to which the Reporting Financial Institution is the obligor or debtor, including the aggregate amount of any redemption payments made to the Account Holder during the calendar year or other appropriate reporting period;
- The currency in which each amount is denominated.

Please note that in certain limited circumstances it may not be necessary to report the tax identification number and date of birth of a Reportable Person.

In addition to the above, the Irish Revenue Commissioners and Irish Data Protection Commissioner have confirmed that Irish Financial Institutions (such as the ICAV) may adopt the “wider approach” for CRS. This allows the ICAV to collect data relating to the country of residence and the tax identification number from all non-Irish resident Shareholders. The ICAV can send this data to the Irish Revenue Commissioners who will determine whether the country of origin is a Participating Jurisdiction for CRS purposes and, if so, exchange data with them. Revenue will delete any data for non-Participating Jurisdictions.

The Irish Revenue Commissioners and the Irish Data Protection Commissioner have confirmed that this wider approach can be undertaken for a set 2-3 year period pending the resolution of the final CRS list of Participating Jurisdictions.

Shareholders can obtain more information on the ICAV’s tax reporting obligations on the website of the Irish Revenue Commissioners (which is available at <http://www.revenue.ie/en/business/aeoi/index.html>) or the following link in the case of CRS only: <http://www.oecd.org/tax/automatic-exchange/>.

All capitalised terms above, unless otherwise defined in this section, shall have the same meaning as they have in the Standard and EU Council Directive 2014/107/EU (as applicable).

6. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Registration, Registered Office and Share Capital

- (a) The ICAV was registered in Ireland on 1 February, 2017 as an umbrella type Irish collective asset-management vehicle with segregated liability between funds registered with and authorised by the Central Bank with registration number C165916 pursuant to Part 2 of the Act. The ICAV has no subsidiaries.
- (b) The registered office of the ICAV is as stated in the Directory at the front of the Prospectus.
- (c) Clause 2 of the Instrument of the ICAV provides that the ICAV's sole object is the collective investment of its funds in property and giving members the benefit of the results of the management of its funds.
- (d) The Instrument provides that the share capital of the ICAV shall be equal to the value for the time being of the issued share capital of the ICAV. The actual value of the paid up share capital of the ICAV shall at all times be equal to the value of the assets of the ICAV after deduction of its liabilities. The share capital of the ICAV is to be divided into a specified number of shares without assigning any nominal value to them.
- (e) The Instrument provides that shares of the ICAV shall be divided into ordinary participating shares of no nominal value ("**Shares**") and ordinary management shares of no nominal value ("**Management Shares**"). The ICAV may issue shares as fully paid up, or subscribed and partly paid up, in accordance with the Instrument, the requirements of the Central Bank, the UCITS Regulations, the Central Bank UCITS Regulations and the Act. The liability of Members in respect of payment on their shares shall be limited to the amount, if any, unpaid, on the shares respectively held by them.
- (f) Subject to the provisions of the Instrument, Shareholders have the right to participate in or receive profits or income arising from the acquisition, holding, management or disposal of investments of the relevant Fund, to vote at any general meeting of the ICAV or at any meeting of the relevant Fund or Class of Shares in respect of which such Shares have been issued and such other rights as may be provided in respect of Shares of a particular Fund or Class in each case as more particularly described in the Prospectus and/or relevant Supplement subject always to the requirements of the Central Bank, the UCITS Regulations, the Central Bank UCITS Regulations and the Act. Holders of Management Shares shall have the right to receive an amount not to exceed the consideration paid for such Management Shares and to vote at any general meeting of the ICAV in accordance with the provisions of the Instrument.
- (g) The Directors are authorised to exercise all the powers of the ICAV to issue shares in the ICAV on such terms and in such manner as they may think fit.

- (h) No share capital of the ICAV has been put under option nor has any share capital been agreed (conditionally or unconditionally) to be put under option.

2. Variation of Share Rights and Pre-Emption Rights

- (a) The rights attaching to the Shares issued in any Class or Fund may, whether or not the ICAV is being wound up, be varied or abrogated with the consent in writing of the holders of three-fourths of the issued Shares of that Class or Fund, or with the sanction of a special resolution passed at a general meeting of the Shareholders of that Class or Fund.
- (b) A resolution in writing signed by all the Members of the ICAV, Fund or Class for the time being entitled to attend and vote on such resolution at a general meeting (or being bodies corporate by their duly appointed representatives) shall be as valid and effective for all purposes as if the resolution had been passed at a general meeting of the ICAV, Fund or Class duly convened and held and may consist of several instruments in the like form each executed by or on behalf of one or more Members, and if described as a Special Resolution shall be deemed to be a special resolution within the meaning of the Instrument.
- (c) Subject to the Central Bank's requirements, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Instrument, a resolution in writing that is described as being an Ordinary Resolution or a Special Resolution which is signed by a Member or Members who, at the time of the signing of the resolution concerned, represent more than 50%, in the case of an Ordinary Resolution or 75%, in the case of a Special Resolution, of the total voting rights of all the Members who, at that time, would have the right to attend and vote at a general meeting of the ICAV or relevant Fund or Class and in respect of which all Members of the ICAV or relevant Fund or Class (as the case may be) concerned entitled to attend and vote on the resolution have been circulated by the Directors (or other person proposing it) with the proposed text of the resolution, shall be as valid and effective for all purposes as if the Ordinary Resolution or Special Resolution, as the case may be, had been passed at a general meeting of the ICAV or relevant Fund or Class duly convened and held.
- (d) The rights conferred upon the holders of the shares of any Class of the ICAV issued with preferred or other rights shall not, unless otherwise expressly provided by the terms of issue of the shares of that Class of the ICAV, be deemed to be varied by the creation or issue of further shares ranking *pari passu* therewith or by the liquidation of the ICAV or of any Fund and distribution of its assets to its Members in accordance with their rights or the vesting of assets in trustees for its Members in specie.

- (e) There are no rights of pre-emption upon the issue of Shares in the ICAV.

3. Voting Rights

The following rules relating to voting rights apply:

- (a) Fractions of Shares do not carry voting rights.

- (b) On a show of hands every Shareholder present in person or by proxy shall be entitled to one vote and a holder of Management Shares shall be entitled to one vote in respect of all Management Shares.
- (c) The chairman of a general meeting of the ICAV or at least two Members present in person or by proxy or any Member or Members present in person or by proxy representing at least one tenth of the shares in issue having the right to vote at such meeting may demand a poll.
- (d) On a poll every Shareholder present in person or by proxy shall be entitled to one vote in respect of each Share held by him and a holder of Management Shares shall be entitled to one vote in respect of all Management Shares held by him. A Shareholder entitled to more than one vote need not cast all his votes or cast all the votes he/she uses in the same way.
- (e) In the case of an equality of votes, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, the Chairman of the meeting at which the show of hands takes place or at which the poll is demanded shall be entitled to a second or casting vote.
- (f) Any person (whether a Member or not) may be appointed to act as a proxy; a Member may appoint more than one proxy to attend on the same occasion.
- (g) The instrument appointing a proxy and the power of attorney or other authority (if any) under which it is signed or a notarially certified copy of such power or authority, must be deposited at the registered office or at such other place as is specified for that purpose in the notice of meeting or in the instrument of proxy issued by the ICAV not less than such minimum time specified before the time appointed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person named in the instrument proposes to vote and in default the instrument of proxy shall not be treated as valid. The Directors may at the expense of the ICAV send, by post or otherwise, to the Members instruments of proxy (with or without prepaid postage for their return) for use at any general meeting or at any meeting of any Class of Members, either in blank or nominating in the alternative any one or more of the Directors or any other persons.
- (h) To be passed, ordinary resolutions of the Members or of the Shareholders of a particular Fund or Class will require a simple majority of the votes cast by the Members or Shareholders voting in person or by proxy at the meeting at which the resolution is proposed. Special resolutions of the Members or of the Shareholders of a particular Fund or Class will require a majority of not less than 75% of the Members or Shareholders present in person or by proxy and voting in general meeting in order to pass a special resolution including a resolution to amend the Instrument.

4. Meetings

- (a) The Directors may convene extraordinary general meetings of the ICAV at any time.

- (b) The Directors, in accordance with the provisions of the Instrument, may elect to dispense with the holding of an annual general meeting by giving 60 days' written notice to all of the ICAV's Members.
- (c) One or more Members of the ICAV holding, or together holding, at any time not less than 50 per cent of the voting rights in the ICAV may convene an extraordinary general meeting of the ICAV. The Directors of the ICAV shall, at the request of one or more Members holding, or together holding, at the date of the making of the request, not less than 10 per cent of the voting rights in the ICAV, proceed to convene an extraordinary general meeting of the ICAV. The request shall state the objects of the meeting and shall be signed by those making the request and deposited at the registered office of the ICAV and may consist of several documents in like form each signed by one or more of those making the request. If the Directors do not within 21 days after the date of the deposit of the request proceed to convene a meeting to be held within 2 months after that date, those making the request, or any of them representing more than 50 per cent of the total voting rights of all of them, may themselves convene a meeting, but any meeting so convened shall not be held more than 3 months after the date the request was first made.
- (d) Not less than fourteen clear days' notice of every annual general meeting and any extraordinary meeting and any convened for the passing of a special resolution must be given to the Members.
- (e) Two Members present either in person or by proxy shall be a quorum for a general meeting provided that the quorum for a general meeting convened to consider any alteration to the Class rights of Shares shall be two Shareholders holding or representing by proxy at least one third of the issued Shares of the relevant Fund or Class. If within half an hour after the time appointed for a meeting a quorum is not present the meeting, if convened on the requisition of or by Shareholders, shall be dissolved. In any other case it shall stand adjourned to the same time, day and place in the next week or to such other day and at such other time and place as the Directors may determine and if at the adjourned meeting a quorum is not present within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting, the Members present shall be a quorum and in the case of a meeting of a Fund or Class convened to consider the variation of rights of Shareholders in such Fund or Class the quorum shall be one Shareholder holding Shares of the Fund or Class in question or his proxy. All general meetings will be held in Ireland.
- (f) The foregoing provisions with respect to the convening and conduct of meetings shall save to the extent expressly provided in the Instrument with respect to meetings of a Fund or Class, apply mutatis mutandis to separate meetings of each Fund or Class of Members.

5. Reports and Accounts

The ICAV will prepare an annual report and audited accounts as of 30 June in each year and a half-yearly report and unaudited accounts as of 31 December in each year. Subject to and in accordance with the Act, separate accounts may be prepared and presented in respect of a Fund or Funds.

The audited annual report and accounts will be prepared in accordance with IFRS and will be published within four months of the ICAV's financial year end and its semi-annual report will be published within two

months of the end of the half year period and, in each case, will be offered to subscribers before conclusion of a contract and supplied to Shareholders free of charge upon request and may also be obtained at the office of the Administrator. The Instrument may also be obtained free of charge from the office of the Administrator.

6. Communications and Notices to Shareholders

Communications and Notices to Shareholders or the first named of joint Shareholders shall be deemed to have been duly given as follows:

Delivery by Hand	The day of delivery or next following working day if delivered outside usual business hours.
Post	24 hours after posting.
Facsimile	The day on which a positive transmission receipt is received.
Electronically	The day on which the electronic transmission has been sent to the electronic information system designated by a Shareholder.
Publication of Notice or Advertisement of Notice	The day of publication in a daily national newspaper circulating in the country or countries where Shares are marketed.

7. Transfer of Shares

- (a) Transfer of shares may be effected by transfer in writing or such other form as determined by the Directors accompanied by such evidence of ownership as the Directors may reasonably require to show the right of the transferor to make the transfer ("**Instrument of Transfer**"), signed by or on behalf of the transferor and every transfer shall state the full name and address of the transferor and transferee.
- (b) The Directors may, before the end of the period of two months commencing with the date of receipt of the Instrument of Transfer, decline to register the transfer in the following circumstances:
 - (i) if in consequence of such transfer, the transferor or the transferee would hold a number of Shares less than the Minimum Holding;
 - (ii) if all applicable taxes and/or stamp duties have not been paid in respect of the Instrument of Transfer and unless the Instrument of Transfer is deposited at the registered office or such other place as the Directors may reasonably require, accompanied by such relevant information and declarations as the Directors may reasonably require from the transferee including without limitation, information and declarations of the type which may be requested from an applicant for shares in the ICAV and such fee as may from time to time be specified by the Directors for the registration of any Instrument of Transfer;
 - (iii) where the Directors are aware or reasonably believe the transfer would result in the beneficial ownership of Shares by a person in contravention of any restrictions on

ownership imposed by the Directors or might result in legal, regulatory, pecuniary, taxation or material administrative disadvantage to the ICAV, a Fund, a Class of Shares or Shareholders as a whole;

- (iv) unless the Instrument of Transfer is deposited with the Administrator together with such evidence as is required by the Administrator to satisfy the Administrator as to its or the ICAV's requirements to prevent money laundering;
 - (v) if the registration of such transfer would result in a contravention of any provision of law.
- (c) The registration of transfers may be suspended for such periods as the Directors may determine provided always that each registration may not be suspended for more than 30 days in any year.

8. Directors

The following is a summary of the principal provisions in the Instrument relating to the Directors:

- (a) The number of Directors shall not be less than two.
- (b) A Director need not be a Member.
- (c) The Instrument contains no provisions requiring Directors to retire on attaining a particular age.
- (d) A Director may vote and be counted in the quorum at a meeting to consider the appointment or the fixing or variation of the terms of appointment of any Director to any office or employment with the ICAV or any company in which the ICAV is interested, but a Director may not vote or be counted in the quorum on a resolution concerning his own appointment.
- (e) The Directors of the ICAV for the time being are entitled to such remuneration as may be determined by the Directors and disclosed in this Prospectus and may be reimbursed all reasonable travel, hotel and other expenses incurred in connection with the business of the ICAV or the discharge of their duties and may be entitled to additional remuneration if called upon to perform any special or extra services to or at the request of the ICAV.
- (f) The provisions of the Act relating to restrictions on directors of an insolvent company or disqualifying persons from being appointed or acting as a director or other officer, statutory auditor, receiver or liquidator, or being in any way (directly or indirectly) concerned or taking part in the promotion, formation or management of a company apply to the ICAV.
- (g) Save as provided in the Instrument, a Director shall not vote in respect of any contract or arrangement or any proposal whatsoever in which he/she has any material interest otherwise than by virtue of his interests in shares or debentures or other securities of or otherwise in or through the ICAV. A Director shall not be counted in the quorum at a meeting in relation to any resolution on which he/she is debarred from voting. A Director shall in the absence of some material interest other than that indicated below, be entitled to vote and be counted in the quorum in respect of any resolution concerning any of the following matters, namely:-

- (i) the giving of any security or indemnity to him in respect of money lent or obligations incurred by him at the request of or for the benefit of the ICAV or any of its subsidiaries or associated companies;
 - (ii) the giving of any security, guarantee or indemnity to a third party in respect of a debt or obligation of the ICAV or any of its subsidiaries or associated companies for which he/she himself/herself has assumed responsibility in whole or in part under a guarantee or indemnity or by the giving of security;
 - (iii) any proposal concerning an offer of shares or other securities of or by the ICAV or any of its subsidiaries or associated companies for subscription or purchase in which offer he/she is or is to be interested as a participant in the underwriting or sub-underwriting thereof; or
 - (iv) any proposal concerning any other company in which he/she is interested, directly or indirectly and whether as an officer or shareholder or otherwise howsoever PROVIDED THAT he/she is not the holder of or beneficially interested in five per cent or more of the issued shares of any class of such company, or of any third company through which his interest is derived, or of any of the voting rights available to shareholders of the relevant company (any such interest being deemed for the purposes of this clause to be a material interest in all circumstances).
 - (v) any proposal concerning the purchase of any policy of insurance against directors' and officers' liability.
- (h) The office of a Director must be vacated in any of the following events namely:-
- (i) if he/she resigns his office by notice in writing signed by him/her and left at the registered office of the ICAV;
 - (ii) if he/she becomes bankrupt or makes any arrangement or composition with his/her creditors generally;
 - (iii) if he/she becomes of unsound mind;
 - (iv) if he/she is absent from meetings of the Directors for six successive months without leave expressed by a resolution of the Directors and the Directors resolve that his/her office be vacated;
 - (v) if he/she ceases to be a Director by virtue of, or becomes prohibited or restricted from being a Director by reason of, an order made under the provisions of any law or enactment;
 - (vi) if he/she is requested by a majority of the other Directors (not being less than two in number) to vacate office; or
 - (vii) if he/she is removed from office by ordinary resolution of the ICAV;
 - (viii) if he/she ceases to be approved to act as a director by the Central Bank.
- (i) The ICAV may by ordinary resolution remove a Director before the end of that Director's period of office despite anything in the Instrument or in any contract between the ICAV and the Director, in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

9. Directors' Interests

None of the Directors has or has had any direct interest in the promotion of the ICAV or in any transaction effected by the ICAV which is unusual in its nature or conditions or is significant to the business of the ICAV up to the date of this Prospectus or in any contracts or arrangements of the ICAV subsisting at the date hereof other than:

- (a) Mr. Gleeson is a Director of the ICAV and a director of Prescient Fund Services (Ireland) Limited which acts as the Manager of the ICAV. Mr. Gleeson is therefore deemed to be interested in any contract between the ICAV and the Manager, and any contract between the ICAV and any member of the Prescient group of companies.
- (b) Mr. Dear and Mr. Stephen are Directors of the ICAV and directors of Osmosis Investment Management UK Limited. Either Osmosis Investment Management UK Limited or Osmosis Investment Management NL B.V. which is an affiliate of Osmosis Investment Management UK Limited acts as Investment Manager and/or Distributor of each Fund. Mr. Dear and Mr. Stephen are therefore deemed to be interested in any contract between the ICAV and Osmosis Investment Management UK Limited, and any contract between the ICAV and Osmosis Investment Management NL B.V or any other member of the Osmosis Investment Management group of companies.

10. Winding Up of ICAV

- (a) The ICAV may be wound up if:
 - (i) at any time after the first anniversary of the registration of the ICAV, the Net Asset Value of the ICAV falls below €50 million on each Dealing Day for a period of six consecutive weeks and the Members resolve to wind up the ICAV by Ordinary Resolution; or
 - (ii) in the circumstances set out in Clause 4.05 of the Instrument the Members resolve to wind up the ICAV by Ordinary Resolution; Clause 4.05 of the Instrument provides that if within a period of three months or such other period as agreed under the terms of the Depositary Agreement from the date on which (a) the Depositary notifies the ICAV of its desire to retire in accordance with the terms of the Depositary Agreement and has not withdrawn notice of its intention to so retire; (b) the appointment of the Depositary is terminated by the ICAV in accordance with the terms of the Depositary Agreement; or (c) the Depositary ceases to be qualified, no new Depositary has been appointed, the Directors shall instruct the Secretary to forthwith convene an extraordinary general meeting of the ICAV at which there shall be proposed an Ordinary Resolution to wind up the ICAV. Notwithstanding anything set out above, the Depositary's appointment shall only terminate on revocation of the ICAV's authorisation by the Central Bank; or
 - (iii) it becomes illegal or in the opinion of the Directors of the ICAV impracticable or inadvisable to continue operating the ICAV.
- (b) In all cases other than those set out above, the Members may resolve to wind up the ICAV by Special Resolution in accordance with the summary approval procedure as provided for in the Act.

- (c) In the event of a winding up the liquidator shall firstly apply the assets of the ICAV in satisfaction of creditors' claims in such manner and order as he/she thinks fit. The liquidator shall in relation to the assets available for distribution among Members make such transfers thereof to and from the Classes as may be necessary in order that the effective burden of creditors' claims may be shared between the Members of different Classes in such proportions as the liquidator in his discretion deems equitable.
- (d) The assets available for distribution among the Members shall be applied in the following priority:
 - (i) Firstly, in the payment to the holders of the Shares of each Class or Fund of a sum in the Base Currency (or in any other currency selected by the liquidator) as nearly as possible equal (at a rate of exchange determined by the liquidator) to the Net Asset Value of the Shares of such Class or Fund held by such Shareholders respectively as at the date of commencement of winding up.
 - (ii) Secondly, in the payment to the holders of the Management Shares of sums up to the consideration paid therefor out of the assets of the ICAV not comprised within any Funds provided that if there are insufficient assets to enable such payment in full to be made, no recourse shall be had to the assets comprised in any of the Funds.
 - (iii) Thirdly, in the payment to the holders of Shares of each Class or Fund of any balance then remaining in the relevant Fund, such payment being made in proportion to the number of Shares of the relevant Class or Fund held.
 - (iv) Fourthly, any balance then remaining and not attributable to any Fund or Class of Shares shall be apportioned between the Funds and Classes of Shares pro-rata to the Net Asset Value of each Fund or Class of Shares immediately prior to any distribution to Shareholders and the amounts so apportioned shall be paid to Shareholders pro-rata to the number of Shares in that Fund or Class held by them.
- (e) The liquidator may with the authority of an Ordinary Resolution of the ICAV divide among the Shareholders (pro rata to the value of their respective shareholdings in the ICAV) in specie the whole or any part of the assets of the ICAV, and whether or not the assets shall consist of property of a single kind provided that any Shareholder shall be entitled to request the sale of any asset or assets proposed to be so distributed and the distribution to such Shareholder of the cash proceeds of such sale. The costs of any such sale shall be borne by the relevant Shareholder.
- (f) Notwithstanding any other provision contained in the Instrument, should the Directors at any time and in their absolute discretion resolve that it would be in the best interests of the Shareholders to wind up the ICAV, then any such winding up shall be commenced in accordance with the summary approval procedure as provided for in the Act. Any liquidator appointed to wind up the ICAV shall distribute the assets of the ICAV in accordance with the provisions of the Instrument.

11. Termination of a Fund

The ICAV may terminate a Fund:

- (a) if, at any time after the first anniversary of the establishment of such Fund, the Net Asset Value of the Fund falls below €50 million on each Dealing Day for a period of six consecutive weeks and the Shareholders of that Fund resolve by ordinary resolution to terminate the Fund;
- (b) by giving not less than two nor more than twelve weeks' notice to the Shareholders of such Fund or Class, expiring on a Dealing Day, and redeeming, at the Redemption Price on such Dealing Day, all of the Shares of the Fund or Class not previously redeemed;
- (c) and redeem, at the redemption price on such Dealing Day, all of the Shares in such Fund or Class not previously redeemed if the Shareholders of 75% in value of the Shares in issue of the Fund or Class resolve at a meeting of the Shareholders of the Fund or Class, duly convened and held, that such Shares should be redeemed.

If a particular Fund or Class is to be terminated and all of the Shares in such Fund or Class are to be redeemed as aforesaid, the Directors, with the sanction of an Ordinary Resolution of the relevant Fund or Class, may divide amongst the Shareholders in specie all or part of the assets of the relevant Fund or Class according to the Net Asset Value of the Shares then held by each Shareholder in the relevant Fund or Class provided that any Shareholder shall be entitled to request, at the expense of such Shareholder, the sale of any asset or assets proposed to be so distributed and the distribution to such Shareholder of the cash proceeds of such sale.

12. Indemnities and Insurance

Every person or body corporate who is or has been a Director or secretary of the ICAV or any person or body corporate who is or has acted as auditor of the ICAV and such person's heirs, administrators and executors, shall be indemnified and held harmless out of the assets and profits of the ICAV from and against all actions, costs, charges, losses, damages and expenses, which they may incur or sustain by reason of any contract entered into or any act done, concurred in, or omitted in or about the execution of their duty or supposed duty in their respective offices or trusts, except such (if any) as they shall incur or sustain by or through their own negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust.

The Directors have the power to purchase and maintain for the benefit of any persons who are or were at any time Directors, secretary or Auditors of the ICAV insurance against any liability incurred by such persons in respect of any act or omission in the execution or discharge of their duties or in the exercise of their powers.

13. General

- (a) As at the date of this Prospectus, the ICAV has no loan capital (including term loans) outstanding or created but unissued nor any mortgages, charges, debentures or other borrowings or indebtedness in the nature of borrowings, including bank overdrafts, liabilities under acceptances (other than normal trade bills), acceptance credits, finance leases, hire purchase commitments, guarantees, other commitments or contingent liabilities.

- (b) No share or loan capital of the ICAV is subject to an option or is agreed, conditionally or unconditionally, to be made the subject of an option.
- (c) The ICAV does not have, nor has it had since registration, any employees.
- (d) The ICAV does not intend to purchase or acquire nor agree to purchase or acquire any property.
- (e) The rights conferred on Shareholders by virtue of their shareholdings are governed by the Instrument, the general law of Ireland and the Act.
- (f) The ICAV is not engaged in any litigation or arbitration and no litigation or claim is known by the Directors to be pending or threatened against the ICAV.
- (g) The ICAV has no subsidiaries.
- (h) Dividends which remain unclaimed for six years from the date on which they become payable will be forfeited. On forfeiture such dividends will become part of the assets of the Fund to which they relate. No dividend or other amount payable to any Shareholder shall bear interest against the ICAV.
- (i) No person has any preferential right to subscribe for any authorised but unissued capital of the ICAV.

14. Material Contracts

The following contracts which are or may be material have been entered into otherwise than in the ordinary course of business:-

- (a) Management Agreement between the ICAV and the Manager dated 7 April, 2017 under which the Manager was appointed as Manager of the ICAV. The Management Agreement may be terminated by either party on 90 days written notice or forthwith by notice in writing in certain circumstances such as the insolvency of either party or unremedied breach after notice. Subject to compliance with the Central bank requirements, the Manager has the power to delegate its duties. The Management Agreement provides that the ICAV shall indemnify the Manager, its directors, officers, employees, delegates and agents against any and all actions, proceedings, claims, damages, costs, demands and expenses including, without limitation, legal and professional expenses on a full indemnity basis which may be imposed on, incurred by, or asserted against the Manager in performing its obligations or duties under the Management Agreement (other than those resulting from the negligence, wilful default or fraud on the part of the Manager).
- (b) Administration Agreement between the Manager, the ICAV and the Administrator dated 7 April, 2017 under which the latter was appointed as Administrator to provide certain administration and related services to the ICAV, subject to the terms and conditions of the Administration Agreement and subject to overall supervision of the Manager. The Administration Agreement may be

terminated by either party on 90 days written notice or forthwith by notice in writing in certain circumstances such as the insolvency of either party or unremedied breach after notice. The Administration Agreement provides that the ICAV shall, out of the assets of the relevant Fund indemnify the Administrator and its officers, employees, agents, sub-contractors and representatives (the “**Indemnitees**”) against and hold them harmless from any liabilities, tax interest, losses, claims, costs, damages, penalties, fines, obligations, or expenses of any kind whatsoever (including reasonable fees and legal expenses) (“**Liabilities**”) that may be imposed on, incurred by or asserted against any of the Indemnitees in the performance of their duties provided that the Indemnitees have not acted with negligence or engaged in fraud or wilful default in connection with the Liabilities in question.

- (c) Depositary Agreement between the ICAV, the Manager and the Depositary dated 7 April, 2017 under which the Depositary was appointed as depositary of the ICAV’s assets subject to the overall supervision of the Directors. The Depositary Agreement may be terminated by either party on 120 days written notice or forthwith by notice in writing in certain circumstances such as the insolvency of either party or unremedied breach after notice provided that the Depositary shall continue to act as depositary until a successor depositary approved by the Central Bank is appointed by the ICAV or the ICAV’s authorisation by the Central Bank is revoked. The Depositary has the power to delegate its duties but its liability will not be affected by the fact that it has entrusted to a third party some or all of the assets in its safekeeping. The Agreement provides that the ICAV shall indemnify the Depositary and each of its directors, officers and employees, out of the assets of the relevant Fund against and hold them harmless from any third party actions, proceedings, claims, costs, demands and expenses brought against or suffered or incurred by the Depositary in the performance of its duties other than due to: (i) the loss of financial instruments held in custody by the Depositary or a third party to whom the custody of financial instruments held in custody has been delegated; and (ii) the negligent or intentional failure of the Depositary to properly fulfil its obligations under the UCITS Regulations

- (d) Investment Management and Distribution Agreement

Such Investment Management and Distribution Agreement as may be specified in the Supplement and made between the ICAV, the Manager and the relevant Investment Manager, as may be amended, supplemented or replaced from time to time.

15. Documents Available for Inspection

Copies of the following documents, which are available for information only and do not form part of this document, may be inspected at the registered office of the ICAV in Ireland during normal business hours on any Business Day:

- (a) The Instrument (copies may be obtained free of charge from the Administrator and the Manager).
- (b) The Act and the UCITS Regulations.

- (c) Once published, the latest annual and half yearly reports of the ICAV (copies of which may be obtained from either the relevant Investment Manager or the Administrator free of charge).

Copies of the Prospectus and Key Investor Information Document may also be obtained by Shareholders from the Administrator, the Manager and each Investment Manager.

APPENDIX I

Permitted Investments

1	Permitted Investments
	Investments of a UCITS are confined to:
1.1	Transferable securities and money market instruments which are either admitted to official listing on a stock exchange in a Member State or non-Member State or which are dealt on a market which is regulated, operates regularly, is recognised and open to the public in a Member State or non-Member State.
1.2	Recently issued transferable securities which will be admitted to official listing on a stock exchange or other market (as described above) within a year.
1.3	Money market instruments other than those dealt on a regulated market.
1.4	Units of UCITS.
1.5	Units of AIFs.
1.6	Deposits with credit institutions
1.7	Financial derivative instruments
2	Investment Restrictions
2.1	A UCITS may invest no more than 10% of net assets in transferable securities and money market instruments other than those referred to in paragraph 1.
2.2	Recently Issued Transferable Securities Subject to paragraph (2) a responsible person shall not invest any more than 10% of assets of a UCITS in securities of the type to which Regulation 68(1)(d) of the UCITS Regulations 2011 apply. Paragraph (1) does not apply to an investment by a responsible person in US Securities known as “ Rule 144 A securities” provided that; (a) the relevant securities have been issued with an undertaking to register the securities with the SEC within 1 year of issue; and (b) the securities are not illiquid securities i.e. they may be realised by the UCITS within 7 days at the price, or approximately at the price, which they are valued by the UCITS.

2.3	A UCITS may invest no more than 10% of net assets in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by the same body provided that the total value of transferable securities and money market instruments held in the issuing bodies in each of which it invests more than 5% is less than 40%.
2.4	The limit of 10% (in 2.3) is raised to 25% in the case of bonds that are issued by a credit institution which has its registered office in a Member State and is subject by law to special public supervision designed to protect bond-holders. If a UCITS invests more than 5% of its net assets in these bonds issued by one issuer, the total value of these investments may not exceed 80% of the net asset value of the UCITS. This restriction need not be included unless it is intended to avail of this provision and reference must be made to the fact that this requires the prior approval of the Central Bank.
2.5	The limit of 10% (in 2.3) is raised to 35% if the transferable securities or money market instruments are issued or guaranteed by a Member State or its local authorities or by a non-Member State or public international body of which one or more Member States are members.
2.6	The transferable securities and money market instruments referred to in 2.4. and 2.5 shall not be taken into account for the purpose of applying the limit of 40% referred to in 2.3.
2.7	A UCITS shall not invest more than 20% of its assets in deposits made with the same body.
2.8	The risk exposure of a UCITS to a counterparty to an OTC derivative may not exceed 5% of net assets. This limit is raised to 10% in the case of a credit institution authorised in the EEA; a credit institution authorised within a signatory state (other than an EEA Member State) to the Basle Capital Convergence Agreement of July 1988; or a credit institution authorised in Jersey, Guernsey, the Isle of Man, Australia or New Zealand
2.9	Notwithstanding paragraphs 2.3, 2.7 and 2.8 above, a combination of two or more of the following issued by, or made or undertaken with, the same body may not exceed 20% of net assets: - investments in transferable securities or money market instruments; - deposits, and/or - counterparty risk exposures arising from OTC derivatives transactions.
2.10	The limits referred to in 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.7, 2.8 and 2.9 above may not be combined, so that exposure to a single body shall not exceed 35% of net assets.

2.11	Group companies are regarded as a single issuer for the purposes of 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.7, 2.8 and 2.9. However, a limit of 20% of net assets may be applied to investment in transferable securities and money market instruments within the same group.
2.12	A UCITS may invest up to 100% of net assets in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, its local authorities, non-Member States or public international body of which one or more Member States are members. The individual issuers must be listed in the prospectus and may be drawn from the following list: OECD Governments (provided the relevant issues are investment grade), Government of the People's Republic of China, Government of Brazil (provided the issues are of investment grade), Government of India (provided the issues are of investment grade), Government of Saudi Arabia (provided the issues are of investment grade), Government of Singapore, European Investment Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Finance Corporation, International Monetary Fund, Euratom, The Asian Development Bank, European Central Bank, Council of Europe, Eurofima, African Development Bank, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (The World Bank), The Inter American Development Bank, European Union, Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac), Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae), Student Loan Marketing Association (Sallie Mae), Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Tennessee Valley Authority, Straight-A Funding LLC, Export-Import Bank. The UCITS must hold securities from at least 6 different issues, with securities from any one issue not exceeding 30% of net assets.
3	Investment in Collective Investment Schemes ("CIS")
3.1	A UCITS may not invest more than 20% of net assets in any one CIS.
3.2	Investment in AIFs may not, in aggregate, exceed 30% of net assets.
3.3	The CIS are prohibited from investing more than 10 per cent of net assets in other open-ended CIS.
3.4	When a UCITS invests in the units of other CIS that are managed, directly or by delegation, by the UCITS management company or by any other company with which the UCITS management company is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding, that management company or other company may not charge subscription, conversion or redemption fees on account of the UCITS investment in the units of such other CIS.
3.5	Where by virtue of investment in the units of another investment fund, a responsible person, an investment manager or an investment advisor receives a commission on behalf of the UCITS

	(including a rebated commission), the responsible person shall ensure that the relevant commission is paid into the property of the UCITS.
4	Index Tracking UCITS
4.1	A UCITS may invest up to 20% of net assets in shares and/or debt securities issued by the same body where the investment policy of the UCITS is to replicate an index which satisfies the criteria set out in the Central Bank UCITS Regulations and is recognised by the Central Bank
4.2	The limit in 4.1 may be raised to 35%, and applied to a single issuer, where this is justified by exceptional market conditions.
5	General Provisions
5.1	An investment company, ICAV or management company acting in connection with all of the CIS it manages, may not acquire any shares carrying voting rights which would enable it to exercise significant influence over the management of an issuing body.
5.2	A UCITS may acquire no more than: (i) 10% of the non-voting shares of any single issuing body; (ii) 10% of the debt securities of any single issuing body; (iii) 25% of the units of any single CIS; (iv) 10% of the money market instruments of any single issuing body. NOTE: The limits laid down in (ii), (iii) and (iv) above may be disregarded at the time of acquisition if at that time the gross amount of the debt securities or of the money market instruments, or the net amount of the securities in issue cannot be calculated.
5.3	5.1 and 5.2 shall not be applicable to: (i) transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State or its local authorities; (ii) transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a non-Member State; (iii) transferable securities and money market instruments issued by public international bodies of which one or more Member States are members; (iv) shares held by a UCITS in the capital of a company incorporated in a non-member State which invests its assets mainly in the securities of issuing bodies having their registered offices in that State, where under the legislation of that State such a holding represents the only way in which the UCITS can invest in the securities of issuing bodies of that State. This waiver is applicable only if in its investment policies the company from the non-Member State complies with the limits laid down in 2.3 to 2.11, 3.1, 3.2, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 5.5 and 5.6, and provided that where these limits are exceeded, paragraphs 5.5 and 5.6 below are observed.

	(v) Shares held by an investment company or investment companies or ICAV or ICAVs in the capital of subsidiary companies carrying on only the business of management, advice or marketing in the country where the subsidiary is located, in regard to the repurchase of units at unit-holders' request exclusively on their behalf.
5.4	UCITS need not comply with the investment restrictions herein when exercising subscription rights attaching to transferable securities or money market instruments which form part of their assets.
5.5	The Central Bank may allow recently authorised UCITS to derogate from the provisions of 2.3 to 2.12, 3.1, 3.2, 4.1 and 4.2 for six months following the date of their authorisation, provided they observe the principle of risk spreading.
5.6	If the limits laid down herein are exceeded for reasons beyond the control of a UCITS, or as a result of the exercise of subscription rights, the UCITS must adopt as a priority objective for its sales transactions the remedying of that situation, taking due account of the interests of its unitholders.
5.7	Neither an investment company, ICAV nor a management company or a trustee acting on behalf of a unit trust or a management company of a common contractual fund, may carry out uncovered sales of: - transferable securities; - money market instruments*; - units of investment funds; or - financial derivative instruments.
5.8	A UCITS may hold ancillary liquid assets.
6	Financial Derivative Instruments ('FDIs')
6.1	The UCITS global exposure relating to FDI must not exceed its total net asset value.
6.2	Position exposure to the underlying assets of FDI, including embedded FDI in transferable securities or money market instruments, when combined where relevant with positions resulting from direct investments, may not exceed the investment limits set out in the Central Bank UCITS Regulations/Guidance. (This provision does not apply in the case of index based FDI provided the underlying index is one which meets with the criteria set out in Central Bank UCITS Regulations.)
6.3	UCITS may invest in FDIs dealt in over-the-counter (OTC) provided that

* Any short selling of money market instruments by UCITS is prohibited

	- The counterparties to over-the-counter transactions (OTCs) are institutions subject to prudential supervision and belonging to categories approved by the Central Bank.
6.4	Investment in FDIs are subject to the conditions and limits laid down by the Central Bank

APPENDIX II

Recognised Exchanges

The following exchanges and markets are listed or referred to below in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank which does not issue a list of approved markets. The exchanges and markets are listed in accordance with the regulatory criteria as defined in the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. With the exception of permitted investments in unlisted securities, off-exchange derivative instruments and units of open-ended collective investment schemes investment in securities or financial derivative instruments will be restricted to the following stock exchanges and markets. This list may be supplemented or modified by the Directors from time to time and the approval of the Shareholders shall not be required for any such modification or supplement.

(A) Any stock exchange or market which is:

located in any Member State of the European Union; or

located in any Member State of the European Economic Area (European Union, Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein), or

located in any of the following countries:-

Australia

Canada

Japan

Hong Kong

New Zealand

Switzerland

United States of America

United Kingdom

(B) Any of the following stock exchanges:

Argentina Buenos Aires Stock Exchange

Cordoba Stock Exchange

La Plata Stock Exchange

Mendoza Stock Exchange

	Rosario Stock Exchange
Bahrain	Bahrain Stock Exchange
Bangladesh	Dhaka Stock Exchange
	Chittagong Stock Exchange
Botswana	Botswana Stock Exchange
Bermuda	Bermuda Stock Exchange
Brazil	Bahia-Sergipe-Alagoas Stock Exchange
	Extremo Sul Stock Exchange, Porto Alegre
	Minas Esperito Santo Brasilia Stock Exchange
	Parana Stock Exchange, Curitiba
	Pernambuco e Paraiba Stock Exchange
	Regional Stock Exchange, Fortaleza
	Rio de Janeiro Stock Exchange
	Santos Stock Exchange
Bulgaria	First Bulgarian Stock Exchange
	Sao Paulo Stock Exchange
Chile	Santiago Stock Exchange
	Valparaiso Stock Exchange
China	Shanghai Securities Exchange
	Shenzhen Stock Exchange
Colombia	Bogota Stock Exchange
	Medellin Stock Exchange
	Occidente Stock Exchange
Costa Rica	Costa Rica Stock Exchange

	Bolsa Nacional De Valores
Croatia	Zagreb Stock Exchange
Egypt	Cairo and Alexandria Stock Exchange
England	London Stock Exchange
Ghana	Ghana Stock Exchange
Hong Kong	Hong Kong Stock Exchange
India	The National Stock Exchange of India
	Bombay Stock Exchange
	Madras Stock Exchange
	Delhi Stock Exchange
	Ahmedabad Stock Exchange
	Bangalore Stock Exchange
	Cochin Stock Exchange
	Gauhati Stock Exchange
	Magadh Stock Exchange
	Mumbai Stock Exchange
	Pune Stock Exchange
	Hyderabad Stock Exchange
	Ludhiana Stock Exchange
	Uttar Pradesh Stock Exchange
	Calcutta Stock Exchange
Indonesia	Indonesia Stock Exchange
Israel	Tel Aviv Stock Exchange
Ivory Coast	Bourse Régionale des Valeurs Mobilières SA

Jordan	Amman Stock Exchange
Kazakhstan	Central Asian Stock Exchange
(Rep. Of)	Kazakhstan Stock Exchange
Kenya	Nairobi Stock Exchange
Korea	Korea Stock Exchange
Kuwait	Kuwait Stock Exchange
Lebanon	Beirut Stock Exchange
Malaysia	Malaysia Exchange
Mexico	Mexico Stock Exchange
Mauritius	Stock Exchange of Mauritius
Morocco	Casablanca Stock Exchange
Namibia	Namibian Stock Exchange
Nigeria	Nigerian Stock Exchange
New Zealand	New Zealand Stock Exchange
Oman	Muscat Stock Exchange
Pakistan	Karachi Stock Exchange
	Lahore Stock Exchange
	Islamabad Stock Exchange
Peru	Lima Stock Exchange
Philippines	Philippines Stock Exchange
Romania	Bucharest Stock Exchange
Russia	Moscow International Currency Exchange
Saudi Arabia	Riyadh Stock Exchange
Singapore	Singapore Stock Exchange

	SESDAQ
South Africa	JSE Securities Exchange South Africa
South Korea	Korea Stock Exchange
Sri Lanka	Colombo Stock Exchange
Taiwan	Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation, Taipei
Thailand	Stock Exchange of Thailand
	Bangkok Stock Exchange
Tunisia	Bower des Valeurs Motilieres de Tunis
Turkey	Istanbul Stock Exchange
Uganda	Kampala Stock Exchange
Vietnam	Ho Chi Minh City Securities Trading Center
Zambia	Zambia Stock Exchange
	Lusaka Stock Exchange
Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe Stock Exchange

(C) The following markets:

- the market organised by the International Capital Market Association;
- the market conducted by “listed money market institutions” as described in the Bank of England publication “The Regulations of the Wholesale Cash and OTC Derivatives Markets in Sterling, Foreign Exchange and Bullion” dated April, 1988, (as amended from time to time);
- (a) NASDAQ in the United States, (b) the market in the U.S. government securities conducted by the primary dealers regulated by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; and (c) the over-the-counter market in the United States conducted by primary dealers and secondary dealers regulated by the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA) and by banking institutions regulated by the U.S. Comptroller of Currency, the Federal Reserve System or Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation;
- the over-the-counter market in Japan regulated by the Securities Dealers Association of Japan;
- the alternative investment market in the United Kingdom regulated and operated by the London Stock Exchange;

- the French market for Titres de Créances Négotiables (OTC market in negotiable debt instruments);
- the OTC market in Canadian Government Bonds, regulated by the Investment Industry Regulatory Organisation of Canada;
- SESDAQ (the second tier of the Singapore Stock Exchange); and
- the following Russian markets:
- Moscow Exchange

Derivatives Markets

All stock exchanges listed in (A) and (B) above on which permitted financial derivative instruments may be listed or traded and the following derivatives exchanges;

derivative markets approved in a member state of the European Economic Area and the following exchanges or markets: American Stock Exchange, Chicago Mercantile Exchange, Chicago Board of Options Exchange, Chicago Stock Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade, Kansas City Board of Trade, Mid-American Commodity Exchange, Minneapolis Grain Exchange, New York Board of Trade and New York Mercantile Exchange, New York Futures Exchange, New York Stock Exchange, Pacific Exchange, Philadelphia Stock Exchange, USFE (U.S. Futures Exchange) and SWX Swiss Exchange US.

- in Canada, the Montreal Exchange and the Toronto Stock Exchange;
- in China, the Shanghai Futures Exchange;
- in Hong Kong, the Hong Kong Futures Exchange;
- in Japan, the
Osaka Securities Exchange;
Tokyo Financial Exchange;
Tokyo Stock Exchange;
- in Singapore, on the
Singapore Exchange;
Singapore Commodity Exchange;
- in Switzerland, on the
Swiss Options & Financial Futures Exchange;

EUREX

- the Taiwan Futures Exchange;
- Kuala Lumpur Options and Financial Futures Exchange;
- Jakarta Futures Exchange;
- Korea Futures Exchange;
- Osaka Mercantile Exchange;
- Tokyo International Financial Futures Exchange;
- Australian Stock Exchange;
- Sydney Futures Exchange;
- the Bolsa de Mercadorias & Futuros, Brazil;
- the Mexican Derivatives Exchange (MEXDER); and
- the South African Futures Exchange.

Future Markets

For the purposes only of valuing the assets of a Portfolio in accordance with the Articles, the term “Recognised Market” also includes, in relation to any futures contract invested in by the Portfolio for the purposes of efficient portfolio management and/or other investment purposes, any organised exchange or market on which such futures contract is regularly traded.

APPENDIX III

List of Sub-Custodial Agents Appointed by the Northern Trust Company

The Depositary's global sub-custodian, the Northern Trust Company has appointed the following entities as sub-delegates in each of the markets set forth below. This list may be updated from time to time and is available upon request in writing from the Administrator or the Depositary. The Depositary does not anticipate that there would be any specific conflicts of interest arising as a result of any delegation to The Northern Trust Company or any of the sub-delegates listed below. The Depositary will notify the Manager of any such conflict should it so arise.

Country	Sub-Custodian	Sub-Custodian Delegates
Argentina	Citibank N.A., Buenos Aires Branch	
Australia	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank Australia Limited
Austria	UniCredit Bank Austria AG	
Bahrain	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited
Bangladesh	Standard Chartered Bank	
Belgium	The Northern Trust Company	
Bermuda	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank Bermuda Limited
Bosnia and Herzegovina (Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina)	Raiffeisen Bank International AG	Raiffeisen Bank Bosnia DD BiH
Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republic of Srpska)	Raiffeisen Bank International AG	Raiffeisen Bank Bosnia DD BiH
Botswana	Standard Chartered Bank Botswana Limited	
Brazil	Citibank N.A., Brazilian Branch	Citibank Distribuidora de Títulos e Valores Mobiliários S.A ("DTVM")
Bulgaria	Citibank Europe plc, Bulgaria Branch	
Canada	The Northern Trust Company, Canada	
Canada*	Royal Bank of Canada	
Chile	Citibank N.A.	Banco de Chile

Country	Sub-Custodian	Sub-Custodian Delegates
China A Share	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited
China A Share	Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited	
China B Share	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited
Clearstream	Clearstream Banking S.A.,	
Colombia	Cititrust Columbia S.A. Sociedad Fiduciaria	
Costa Rica	Banco Nacional de Costa Rica	
Côte d'Ivoire	Standard Chartered Bank (Mauritius) Limited	Standard Chartered Bank Cote d'Ivoire SA
Croatia	UniCredit Bank Austria AG	Zagrebacka Banka d.d.
Cyprus	Citibank Europe PLC	
Czech Republic	UniCredit Bank Czech Republic and Slovenia, a.s.	
Denmark	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ)	
Egypt	Citibank N.A., Cairo Branch	
Estonia	Swedbank AS	
Euroclear	Euroclear Bank S.A/N.V	
Finland	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ)	
France	The Northern Trust Company	
Germany	The Northern Trust Company	
Ghana	Standard Chartered Bank Ghana Limited	
Greece	Citibank Europe PLC	
Hong Kong	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	
Hong Kong (Stock and	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking	

Country	Sub-Custodian	Sub-Custodian Delegates
Bond Connect)	Corporation Limited	
Hungary	Citibank Europe plc.	
Iceland	Landsbankinn hf	
India	Citibank N.A.	
Indonesia	Standard Chartered Bank	
Ireland	The Northern Trust Company, London	
Israel	Citibank, N.A., Israel Branch	
Italy	Citibank Europe plc	
Japan	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	
Jordan	Bank of Jordan Plc	
Kazakhstan	Citibank Kazakhstan JSC	
Kenya	Standard Chartered Bank Kenya Limited	
Kuwait	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited
Latvia	Swedbank AS	
Lithuania	AB SEB bankas	
Luxembourg	Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V.	
Malaysia	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank Malaysia Berhad
Mauritius	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	
Mexico	Banco Citi Mexico S.A.	
Morocco	Citibank Maghreb S.A	
Namibia	Standard Bank Namibia Ltd	
Netherlands	The Northern Trust Company	
New Zealand	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	

Country	Sub-Custodian	Sub-Custodian Delegates
Nigeria	Stanbic IBTC Bank Plc	
Norway	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ)	
Oman	First Abu Dhabi PJSC, Oman Branch	
Pakistan	Citibank N.A., Karachi Branch	
Panama	Citibank N.A., Panama Branch	
Peru	Citibank del Peru S.A.	
Philippines	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	
Poland	Bank Handlowy w Warszawie S.A	
Portugal	BNP Paribas SA	
Qatar	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited
Romania	Citibank Europe PLC	
Russia	AO Citibank	
Saudi Arabia	The Northern Trust Company of Saudi Arabia	
Serbia	UniCredit Bank Austria A.G.	UniCredit Bank Serbia JSC
Singapore	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	
Slovakia	Citibank Europe PLC	
Slovenia	UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d.	
South Africa	The Standard Bank of South Africa Limited	
South Korea	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	
Spain	Citibank Europe plc	
Sri Lanka	Standard Chartered Bank	
Sweden	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ)	

Country	Sub-Custodian	Sub-Custodian Delegates
Switzerland	UBS AG Switzerland	
Taiwan	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank (Taiwan) Limited
Tanzania	Standard Chartered Bank (Mauritius) Limited	Standard Chartered Bank Tanzania Limited
Thailand	Citibank N.A., Bangkok Branch	
Tunisia	Union Internationale De Banques	
Turkey	Citibank A.S.	
Uganda	Standard Chartered Bank Uganda Limited	
Ukraine (Market suspended)	JSC "Citibank"	
United Arab Emirates (ADX)	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited (DIFC) Branch
United Arab Emirates (DFM)	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited (DIFC) Branch
United Arab Emirates (NASDAQ)	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited (DIFC) Branch
United Kingdom	Euroclear UK and Ireland Limited (Northern Trust self-custody)	
United States	The Northern Trust Company	
Uruguay	Banco Itau Uruguay S.A.	
Vietnam	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank (Vietnam) Ltd
Zambia	Standard Chartered Bank Zambia PLC	
Zimbabwe	The Standard bank of South Africa Limited	Stanbic Bank Zimbabwe Limited

* The Royal Bank of Canada serves as Northern Trust's Sub-Custodian for securities not eligible for settlement in Canada's local central securities depository