

ICG EUROPEAN SENIOR LOAN FUND (the Fund)

**a sub-fund of
ICG CREDIT FUNDS**

(An Umbrella Unit Trust established under the laws of Ireland)

**Supplement dated 13 December 2021 to the Prospectus
for ICG Credit Funds**

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to ICG European Senior Loan Fund (the Fund), a fund of ICG Credit Funds (the Trust), an umbrella unit trust constituted by a Trust Deed, governed by the laws of Ireland and authorised by the Central Bank of Ireland (the Central Bank), which is the successor to the Authority as that term is defined in the Prospectus.

The information contained in this Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the full information contained in the Prospectus of the Trust dated 9 March 2021.

The Fund has been authorised by the Central Bank for marketing solely to Qualifying Investors. The minimum subscription by each applicant for Units will be at least Euro 100,000. Accordingly, while the Fund is authorised by the Central Bank, the Central Bank has not set any limits or other restrictions on the investment objective, the investment policies or on the degree of leverage which may be employed by the Fund.

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

Words and expressions defined in the Prospectus shall, unless the context otherwise requires, have the same meaning when used in this Supplement.

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ICG Europe SARL (the "**AIFM**") has been appointed and acts as alternative investment fund manager of the Fund. The AIFM is authorised and regulated by the CSSF as an alternative investment fund manager.

ICG Alternative Investment Limited (the "**Investment Manager**") has been appointed and acts as discretionary investment manager of the Fund. The Investment Manager is authorised and regulated by the UK Financial Conduct Authority.

This document is being distributed on the basis that the recipients keep confidential any information contained in it or otherwise made available, whether orally or in writing, in connection with the Fund. This document is confidential and must not be copied, reproduced, published, distributed, disclosed or passed to any other person at any time without the prior written consent of the AIFM.

European Economic Area

The distribution of this document in the European Economic Area is carried out under the AIFM's rights under Articles 31 and 32 of the AIFMD or by an affiliate of the AIFM. Details of countries where notification of such distribution has been given are available from the AIFM on request.

The Units of the Fund may solely and exclusively be acquired by professional investors. In this respect a professional investor is every investor that is considered, or may be treated, based on a request to the AIFM as a professional client within the meaning of Annex II of the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive – Directive 2004/39/EC (MiFID). Accordingly the distribution of this document is restricted to such persons. Persons of any other description may not receive and should not act or rely on this document or any other marketing materials relating to the Fund.

United Kingdom

Potential investors are advised that most of the protections afforded by the United Kingdom regulatory system will not apply to an investment in the Fund and that compensation will not be available under the United Kingdom Financial Services Compensation Scheme in the event of the insolvency or other failure of the Fund, the Manager, the AIFM or the Investment Manager.

United States

In making an investment decision, U.S. investors must rely on their own examination of the Fund and the terms of the offering, including the merits and the risks involved. Units of the Fund will not be registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "**Securities Act**") or any state or other securities laws, and will not be registered with or approved by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or any other U.S. federal or state governmental or self-regulatory agency. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense. The Units of the Fund will be offered for investment only to U.S. investors who are "accredited investors" (as such term is defined in Rule 501 of Regulation D under the Securities Act) pursuant to the exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act provided by Section 4(a)(2) and/or Rule 506 of Regulation D and in compliance with any applicable state securities laws. Each prospective U.S. investor will be required to represent, among other things, that: (i) it is an "accredited investor", (ii) it is acquiring Units for its own account and not with a view to, or for resale in connection with, any distribution of such Units, (iii) it received or had access to all information it deemed relevant to evaluate the merits and risks of an investment in the Fund, and (iv) it has the ability to bear the economic risk of an investment in the Fund.

The Fund has not been and will not be registered under the United States Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "**Investment Company Act**"). It is contemplated that the Fund will be exempt from registration under the Investment Company Act by virtue of Section (3)(c)(7) thereof (the "qualified purchasers" exemption). Accordingly, it is currently intended that Units of the Fund will be offered and sold only to U.S. investors who are "qualified purchasers" (as such term is defined for the purposes of the Investment Company Act); and in connection therewith, each U.S. investor will be required to make appropriate representations and undertakings as to its "qualified purchaser" status. Neither the AIFM nor the Investment Manager will be registered as an investment adviser under the United States Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the "**Investment Advisers Act**").

The Units of the Fund are subject to restrictions on transferability and resale in the U.S. and may not be transferred or resold except as permitted under the Securities Act and the applicable state securities laws, pursuant to registration or exemption therefrom. Prospective U.S. investors should be aware that they may be required to bear the financial risks of the investment for an indefinite period of time. There will be no public market for the Units of the Fund in the U.S. and there is no obligation on the part of any person to register the Units under the Securities Act or any state securities laws.

1. INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES

Investment Objective

The Fund's investment objective is to seek to provide an absolute net return to investors with low volatility and low correlation to other markets.

Investment Policies

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing principally in a diversified portfolio of sub-investment grade debt issued by entities globally including leveraged loans and second lien loans (as described below) and floating rate notes and debt securities. For this purpose, sub-investment grade means a credit rating of below Baa3 by Moody's Investor Services and below BBB by Standard and Poor's and Fitch Ratings or if unrated, deemed to be of comparable quality by the Investment Manager. Debt acquired by the Fund is unlikely to be listed or traded on recognised exchanges or markets.

It is intended that the portfolio will be principally comprised of senior secured leveraged loans and other senior secured floating rate debt obligations (**Senior Loans**). It is also intended that the Fund will hold no more than 20% of the Fund's Net Asset Value in second lien loans, no more than 20% of the Fund's Net Asset Value in fixed rate debt and no more than 5% of the Fund's Net Asset Value in unsecured debt. The Fund will seek to outperform the Credit Suisse Institutional Western European Leveraged Loan Index.

Debt acquired by the Fund may be denominated in currencies other than the Base Currency of the Fund. The Investment Manager may, but is not obliged to, use FX swaps, options and/or forwards for the purpose of seeking to hedge the exchange rate risk between the Base Currency and such underlying currencies but there can be no assurance that any such hedging will be effective.

While it is intended that the Fund will principally invest in a portfolio of debt, it may also, from time to time, invest in equity or equity related instruments, primarily where such instruments are secured by a portfolio borrower.

In addition to Senior Loans, the Fund may also invest in credit default swap indices, exchange traded funds (ETFs), cash and cash equivalents, and other related financial instruments (the above collectively referred to as **Financial Instruments**). Derivatives may be used for hedging, liquidity and cash management purposes.

The Fund may also hold ancillary liquid assets such as cash or money market instruments which are investment grade or deemed to be of such grade by the Investment Manager. The Investment Manager will not be obliged to invest assets of the Fund if it is of the opinion that market conditions do not present suitable opportunities in which case such assets will be held in cash or near cash investments.

LEVERAGED LOANS

Leveraged Loans, also known as senior debt, are incurred in highly leveraged transactions to finance internal growth, acquisitions and mergers. Senior debt is a floating rate instrument that has a lifetime of between 5 and 9 years and can generally be pre-paid at any time without penalty. Leveraged Loans are secured and typically the most senior obligations in an issuer's capital structure. As such, they are the last financial instrument to experience the impact of, and are affected the least by, a deterioration in the issuer's financial condition. Leveraged Loans are usually secured by specific security, including receivables, inventory, cash, fixed assets, intangible assets, capital stock of subsidiaries and real property. Furthermore, they may enjoy protective covenants which are tested on a quarterly basis and which require the issuer to maintain pre-determined levels of debt or gearing and interest cover. These covenants enable lenders to take action to recover their loans prior to a payment default. Under certain conditions, Leveraged Loans may sometimes take the form of floating rate securities or notes.

The Fund will mostly invest in Leveraged Loans directly by assignment or novation. However, there may be instances where the Fund will invest indirectly by assuming the economic interests in a loan of

another lender (“Sub-Participation”) which remains the lender of record. This method of investment may be appropriate in certain jurisdictions (eg Italy) for tax efficiency purposes. In a Sub-Participation, the Fund enters into a legal agreement with the lender of record, allowing it to benefit solely from the economic interest in the loan (ie interest and capital) as if it were itself the lender of record. This is a relatively infrequent occurrence, resulting in a 'silent' participation in the loan that is limited to the income and capital flows arising therefrom. In other words, there is no direct participation in other rights and obligations inherent in the Loan documentation. These would remain with the original lender. Furthermore, there is additional credit exposure to consider from this indirect method of investing, namely that of the 'fronting' or direct lender with whom the Fund has entered into a Sub-Participation agreement.

SECOND LIEN LOANS

Second Lien Loans are secured debt which, similar to Leveraged Loans, is incurred in highly leveraged transactions to finance internal growth, acquisitions and mergers and which ranks in priority of security proceeds from enforcement of security after senior secured debt but before mezzanine loans or high yield bonds. Second Lien Loans are floating rate instruments that have a lifetime of between 5 and 9 years. Under certain conditions, Second Lien Loans can sometimes take the form of floating rate securities or notes.

FLOATING RATE NOTES

Floating Rate Notes are debt securities issued by banks, building societies, other financial institutions and corporates with a variable interest rate. The interest rate payable on Floating Rate Notes may be reset periodically by reference to some independent interest rate index or according to a formula prescribed by the issuer. The Fund may also invest in fixed and floating rate debt securities issued or guaranteed by sovereign governments and/or governmental agencies.

SUSTAINABILITY

The Fund will promote environmental and social characteristics within the meaning of Article 8 of the SFDR through the following:

- a Mandatory Exclusion List; and
- a Risk-based ESG Screening Checklist (including a Climate Risk Assessment).

Additional information required under Article 8 of SFDR is set out at Appendix 2 below. References to the AIFM therein shall include the Investment Manager as its delegate, where appropriate.

There can be no assurance that the investment objective and policies of the Fund as described above will be achieved.

2. INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

The Fund will not invest in structured credit assets such as asset backed mortgage securities.

The general investment restrictions set out under the heading **Investment Restrictions** in the Prospectus apply to the Fund.

The Fund will also seek to comply with the investment guidelines set out in Appendix I to this Supplement

3. BORROWING AND LEVERAGE

The Fund may borrow up to 10% of its Net Asset Value for liquidity purposes such as to satisfy redemption requests or for other appropriate purposes.

The use of derivative instruments will result in the creation of leverage. The level of leverage calculated using the commitment approach, and taking into account hedging and netting as permitted by the Central Bank, is not expected to exceed 100% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund. The level of leverage calculated as the sum of all the gross notionals of all derivative instruments is not expected to be in excess of 200% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund. The gross notional figure is calculated using

the sum of the gross notional of each derivative instrument but does not, in the view of the Investment Manager, reflect the economic risk of the Fund, given that derivative instruments are primarily used for hedging purposes by the Fund

The Investment Manager shall otherwise not employ leverage within the Fund.

4. LISTING

The Class A Australian Dollar Accumulation Units and Class D Euro Accumulation Units were admitted to the Official List and trading on the Global Exchange Market (**GEM**) of Euronext Dublin. GEM is not a "regulated market" as defined under the Directive on Markets in Financial Instruments.

5. DIVIDEND POLICY

The Directors do not currently intend to pay dividends in respect of Units in the Fund other than the Income Units. Dividends on these Units will be paid quarterly each 15 January, 15 April, 15 July and 15 October (or the next Business Day if such day is not a Business Day) out of the profits, being the accumulated revenue (consisting of all revenue accrued including interest and dividends) less expenses of the Fund attributable to the Income Units.

6. SUBSIDIARY

The Fund's investments are held through a subsidiary(s), a company which is wholly owned on behalf of the Fund. The subsidiary will be funded for its acquisition of investments on behalf of the Fund by way of loans from the Manager on behalf of the Fund. The Fund's interest in Leveraged and Second Lien Loans or other investments will therefore be indirect and references to the Fund's investments and risks attaching to the Fund in this Supplement shall be construed accordingly. The name of the subsidiary will be disclosed in the annual report of the Trust in accordance with Central Bank requirements.

7. RISK FACTORS

The general risk factors set out in the **Risk Factors** section of the Prospectus apply to the Fund. In addition, the following risk factors apply to the Fund.

AN INVESTMENT IN THE UNITS OF THE FUND IS SPECULATIVE AND INVOLVES A DEGREE OF RISK. ACCORDINGLY, PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS SHOULD CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING RISK FACTORS. THESE RISK FACTORS MAY NOT BE A COMPLETE LIST OF ALL RISK FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH AN INVESTMENT IN THE FUND.

Prospective purchasers of Units should ensure that they understand the nature of the Fund and the extent of their exposure to risk, that they have sufficient knowledge, experience and access to professional advisers to make their own legal, tax, accounting and financial evaluation of the merits and risks of investment in such Units and that they consider the suitability of such Units as an investment in the light of their own circumstances and financial condition.

Investment Risk

There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective and policies. An investment in the Fund involves investment risks, including possible loss of the amount invested. The capital return and income of the Fund are based on the capital appreciation and income on the investments it holds, less expenses incurred. Therefore, the Fund's return may be expected to fluctuate in response to changes in such capital appreciation or income.

The market value of the Fund's assets will generally fluctuate with, among other things, general economic conditions, the condition of certain financial markets, international political events, developments or trends in any particular industry and the financial condition of the issuers of the loans. From the perspective of the return on Leveraged and Second Lien Loans, as the loans are floating rate obligations, the exposure to changes in prevailing interest rates is a minimal risk. However, from the perspective of the ability of underlying borrowers to service their interest burdens, any increase in interest rates will increase the interest burden on the loans to the extent that the underlying borrower has unhedged its position.

The Investment Manager through its investment strategy will endeavour to avoid losses relating to defaults on the underlying assets. However, there is no assurance that such losses will be avoided. If any losses occur the value of the Units could be adversely affected by such defaults. To the extent that a default occurs with respect to any loan and the Fund sells or otherwise disposes of its exposure to such loan, it is likely that the proceeds of such sale or disposition will be less than the unpaid principal and interest thereon. The financial markets may experience substantial fluctuations in prices for loans and other assets the nature of which the Fund may acquire and there may be limited liquidity for such obligations. No assurance can be given that the conditions giving rise to such price fluctuations and limited liquidity will not occur, subsist or become more acute after the date hereof. During periods of limited liquidity and higher price volatility, the Fund's ability to acquire or dispose of loans at a price and time that the Fund deems advantageous may be impaired. A decrease in the market value of the loans would also adversely affect the value of the Units.

A below investment-grade loan or debt obligation or an interest in a below investment-grade loan is generally considered speculative in nature and may become a defaulted obligation for a variety of reasons. Upon any Fund investment becoming a defaulted obligation, such defaulted obligation may become subject to either substantial workout obligations or restructuring, which may entail, among other things, a substantial reduction in the interest rate, a substantial write-down of principal or a substantial change in the terms, conditions and covenants with respect to such defaulted obligation. In addition, such negotiations or restructuring may be extensive or protracted, and may result in uncertainty as to the ultimate recovery on such defaulted obligation. The liquidity of defaulted obligations may be limited and, to the extent that defaulted obligations are sold, the proceeds from such sale may not be equal to the amount of unpaid principal and interest thereon.

Loans are generally repayable in whole or in part at any time at the option of the obligor thereunder at par plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon. Prepayments on loans may be caused by a variety of factors, which are difficult to predict. Accordingly, there exists a risk that loans purchased at a price greater than par may experience a capital loss as a result of such a prepayment. In addition, proceeds received upon such prepayment are subject to reinvestment risk.

The Fund's investments may be subject to various laws enacted for the protection of creditors in the countries of the jurisdictions of incorporation of obligors and, if different, in which the obligors conduct business and in which they hold assets, which may adversely affect such obligors' abilities to make payment on a full or timely basis. These insolvency considerations will differ depending on the country in which each obligor is located or domiciled and may differ depending on whether the obligor is a non-sovereign entity. In particular, it should be noted that a number of continental European jurisdictions operate "debtor-friendly" insolvency regimes which would result in delays in payments under Fund investments where obligations thereunder are subject to such regimes, in the event of their insolvency. The different insolvency regimes applicable in the different European jurisdictions may result in a corresponding variability of recovery rates for loans entered into or issued by obligors in such jurisdictions. Reliable historical data is limited.

Leveraged and Second Lien Loans-Liquidity

Due to the unique and customised nature of loan agreements evidencing Leveraged and Second Lien Loans and the private syndication thereof, such loans are not as easily purchased or sold as publicly traded securities. Although the range of investors in such loans has broadened in recent years, there can be no assurance that future levels of supply and demand in loan trading will provide the degree of liquidity which currently exists in the market. In addition, the terms of such loans may restrict their transferability without borrower consent. The Investment Manager will consider any such restriction, along with all other factors, in determining whether or not to advise the Fund to acquire participation in a Leveraged or Second Lien Loan.

Leveraged and Second Lien Loans-Security

Leveraged and Second Lien Loan obligations are subject to unique risks, including the possible invalidation of an investment as a fraudulent conveyance under relevant creditors' rights laws. Further, where exposure to such loans is gained by purchase of Sub-Participations there is the additional credit and bankruptcy risk of the direct participant and its failure for whatever reason to account to the Fund for monies received in respect of loans directly held by it. In analysing each loan or Sub-Participation, the Investment Manager will compare the relative significance of the risks against the expected benefits of the investment.

Investment in Sub-Participations

In purchasing Sub-Participations, the Fund generally will have not the right to enforce compliance by the obligor with the terms of the applicable debt agreement nor directly benefit from the supporting collateral for the debt in respect of which it has purchased a Sub-Participation. As a result, the Fund will assume the credit risk of both the obligor and the institution selling the Sub-Participation.

In the event of the insolvency of the seller, the Fund may be treated as a general creditor of the seller and may not benefit from any set-off between the seller and the borrower and the Fund may suffer a loss to the extent that the borrower sets-off claims against the seller. The Fund may purchase a Sub-Participation from a seller that does not itself retain any economic interest in the loan, and therefore may have limited interest in monitoring the terms of the loan agreement and the continuing creditworthiness of the borrower. A seller voting in connection with a potential waiver of a restrictive covenant may have interests which are different from those of the Fund and such seller may not be required to consider the interests of the Fund in connection with the exercise of its votes.

Custody of Assets

To avail of the benefits of indemnities and covenants under the relevant loan documentation, the Leveraged and Second Lien Loans will be registered in the name of the subsidiary, in accordance with market practice. This is not in accordance with normal custody arrangements for other classes of securities where the securities would be registered in the name of the Depositary or of its sub-custodian's or nominees. While arrangements have been or will be put in place to reasonably ensure that the Depositary has effective control over the loan assets, there are attendant risks where the Depositary is not the legal owner of the loans, such as a failure to acquire proper title or improper disposal.

Reliance on Loan Obligors

The Investment Manager will not have control over the activities of any company which has entered into a loan invested in by the Fund. Managers of companies in whose loans the Fund has invested may manage those companies in a manner not anticipated by the Investment Manager.

Availability of Suitable Investment Opportunities

The Fund will compete with other potential investors to acquire interests in below investment grade assets. Certain of the Fund's competitors may have greater financial and other resources and may have better access to suitable investment opportunities. Furthermore, the loans are capable of being prepaid by the issuers at short notice, creating an unforeseen need to reinvest. There can be no assurance that the Fund will be able to locate and complete investments which satisfy the Fund's rate of return objectives or that the Fund will be able to invest fully its committed capital. If no suitable investments can be made then cash will be held by the Fund and this will reduce returns to Unitholders. Whether or not suitable investment opportunities are available to the Fund, unitholders will bear the cost of management fees and other Fund expenses.

Reliance on Investment Manager

The success of the Fund depends in substantial part upon the skill and expertise of the personnel of the Investment Manager. Unitholders will be relying entirely on such persons to manage the affairs of the Fund. Unitholders are not permitted to engage in the active management and affairs of the Fund. As a result, prospective investors will not be able to evaluate for themselves the merits of investments to be acquired by the Fund prior to their being required to pay for Units of the Fund. Instead, such investors must rely on the judgment of the Investment Manager to conduct appropriate evaluations and to make investment decisions. There can be no assurance that any of the key investment professionals will continue to be associated with the Investment Manager throughout the life of the Fund.

Hedging

The Fund may utilise different financial instruments to seek to hedge against declines in the values of the Fund's positions as a result of changes in currency exchange rates. Hedging against a decline in the value of the Fund's positions does not eliminate fluctuations in the values of the Fund's positions or prevent losses if the values of such positions decline, but establishes other positions designed to gain from those same developments, thus offsetting the decline in the Fund's positions' value. Such

hedging transactions also limit the opportunity for gain if the value of the Fund's positions should increase. It may not be possible for the Fund to hedge against a change or event at a price sufficient to protect its assets from the decline in value of the Fund's positions anticipated as a result of such change. In addition, it may not be possible to hedge against certain changes or events at all, or the Investment Manager may choose not to hedge all or any of the Fund's exposure. Furthermore, any swap contracts entered into by the Investment Manager on behalf of the Fund could expose the Fund to credit risk from the creditworthiness of a counterparty.

Payment of Charges and Expenses to Capital

The charges and expenses of the Fund may be charged to the capital of the Fund in circumstances where there is insufficient income being received by the Fund. In such circumstances, the capital value of a unitholder's investment will be lowered.

Taxation Risk

A risk exists that the tax authorities in countries with which Ireland has double tax treaties may, where relevant, not be prepared to permit persons in their jurisdictions to pay interest to the subsidiary in Ireland without the imposition of withholding tax in that foreign jurisdiction. Any such withholding tax will impinge upon the return payable by the Fund to investors.

Potential Involvement in Litigation

As a result of the Fund's investment in below investment grade investments and as a consequence of credit problems with such investment and the possibility that the Fund may participate in restructuring activities, it is possible that the Fund may become involved in litigation. Litigation entails expense and the possibility of counterclaims against the Fund and ultimately judgments may be rendered against the Fund for which the Fund may not carry insurance.

Political and/or Regulatory Risk

The value of the Fund's assets may be affected by uncertainties such as international political developments, changes in government policies, taxation, restrictions on foreign investment and currency repatriation, currency fluctuations and other developments in the laws and regulations of the countries to which the Fund is exposed through its investments.

Valuations of Net Asset Value

The valuation of the Fund's assets obtained for the purpose of calculating Net Asset Value may not be reflected in the prices at which Leveraged Loans are sold. For details of the valuation of assets please see the section in the Prospectus headed "Valuation of Assets".

Operational Risk

The Fund will be dependent on the proper functioning of the internal management and systems of the Investment Manager and the other service providers.

Illiquidity

It is not expected that there will be an active secondary market for the Units and it is not expected that such a market will develop. Whilst Unitholders will normally be able to realise their investment in the Fund by redeeming their Units or by a transfer to a third party it should be noted that the calculation of the Net Asset Value may be suspended in certain circumstances and redemption of Units may be suspended or deferred in certain circumstances.

Concentration of Investments

The Investment Manager will generally seek to maintain a diversified portfolio of investments. However, the Fund may at certain times hold fewer debt positions than targeted. In this event, increased concentration of positions will increase the risk of the Fund suffering proportionately higher loss should a particular position decline in value or otherwise be adversely affected.

Currency Exposure

The Net Asset Value per Unit will be denominated in the currency of the relevant class, whereas the Fund's investments may be acquired directly or indirectly in other currencies. The Investment Manager may seek to minimise the exposure to currency fluctuation risks by the use of hedging and other techniques and instruments, but it may not be possible or practicable to hedge against the consequent currency risk exposure.

Derivative Instruments

The Fund intends to invest in derivative instruments as part of its strategy. Different derivative instruments involve levels of exposure to risk.

If a derivative agreement calls for payments by the Fund, the Fund must be prepared to make such payments when due. In addition, if a counterparty's creditworthiness declines, the value of derivatives with such counterparty can be expected to decline, potentially resulting in losses to the Fund.

In particular, investors should be aware of the following points relating to the use of derivative instruments:-

(a) **Off-Exchange Transactions**

While some off-exchange markets are highly liquid, transactions in off-exchange, or non transferable, derivatives may involve greater risk than investing in on-exchange derivatives because there is no exchange market on which to close out an open position. It may be impossible to liquidate an existing position, to assess the value of the position arising from an off-exchange transaction or to assess the exposure to risk. Bid and offer prices need not be quoted, and even where they are, they will be established by dealers in these instruments and, consequently, it may be difficult to establish what is a fair price.

(b) **Suspensions of Trading**

Under certain trading conditions it may be difficult or impossible to liquidate a position. This may occur, for example, at times of rapid price movement if the price rises or falls in one trading session to such an extent that under the rules of the relevant exchange trading is suspended or restricted. Placing a stop-loss order will not necessarily limit losses to the intended amounts, because market conditions may make it impossible to execute such an order at the stipulated price.

(c) **Clearing House Protections**

On many exchanges, the performance of a transaction by a broker (or the third party with whom he is dealing on the Fund's behalf) is **guaranteed** by the exchange or its clearing house. However, this guarantee is unlikely in most circumstances to cover the Fund as the customer and may not protect the Fund if the broker or another party defaults on its obligations to the Fund. There is normally no clearing house for instruments which are not traded under the rules of a recognised or designated investment exchange.

(d) **Insolvency**

A derivative broker's insolvency or default, or that of any other brokers involved with the Fund's transactions, may lead to positions being liquidated or closed out without the Fund's consent. In certain circumstances, the Fund may not get back the actual assets which it lodged as collateral and the Fund may have to accept any available payment in cash.

BEFORE DETERMINING TO INVEST IN THE FUND, PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS SHOULD EVALUATE WHETHER THEY ACCEPT THE AFORESAID RISKS WHICH THEY WILL ASSUME BY BUYING UNITS OF THE FUND. THE FOREGOING LIST OF RISK FACTORS DOES NOT PURPORT TO BE A COMPLETE EXPLANATION OF THE RISKS INVOLVED IN THIS OFFERING.

PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS SHOULD READ THE ENTIRE PROSPECTUS AND THIS SUPPLEMENT AND FULLY EVALUATE ALL OTHER INFORMATION THAT THEY DEEM TO BE NECESSARY BEFORE DETERMINING TO INVEST IN THE FUND.

8. KEY INFORMATION FOR BUYING AND SELLING

Classes available

Units in the Fund are available as Class A, Class B, Class C and Class D Units denominated in Euro, US Dollar, Sterling, Singapore Dollar, Hong Kong Dollar, Australian Dollar, Canadian Dollar, Norwegian Krone, Danish Krone, Swedish Krona, Swiss Franc and Japanese Yen and may also be issued as either or both Income Units and Accumulation Units.

The Investment Manager shall seek to hedge the currency exposure of the Units denominated in Sterling, US Dollar, Singapore Dollar, Hong Kong Dollar, Australian Dollar, Canadian Dollar, Norwegian Krone, Danish Krone, Swedish Krona, Swiss Franc and Japanese Yen (**non-Base Currency Units**) versus the Base Currency of the Fund. The adoption of this policy may substantially limit holders of non-Base Currency Units from benefiting if their Units fall against the Base Currency of the Fund. While it is not the Investment Manager's intention, the non-Base Currency Units may be over hedged or under hedged at any stage due to market movements or other circumstances beyond the control of the Investment Manager, in which case the Investment Manager will seek to rectify the situation immediately taking due account of market conditions and the best interests of the Unitholders.

The Investment Manager will keep under review such hedged positions and such review will incorporate a procedure to ensure that as far as possible positions materially in excess of 100% will not be carried forward from month to month.

The cost and any gains or losses associated with these hedging transactions will be allocated solely to the relevant Units, where applicable.

Base Currency

Euro

Business Day

Any day other than a Saturday or Sunday on which banks are open for business in London, New York and Dublin and on which the Target System is open.

Initial Issue Price

The initial issue price during the Initial Offer Period for the Units in the Fund (other than the Class A Australian Dollar Accumulation Units, Class A Euro Accumulation Units, Class B Euro Income Units, Class B Euro Accumulation Units, Class C Euro Accumulation Units, Class C Euro Income Units, Class D Euro Accumulation Units and Class D Euro Income Units) will be €100 or its equivalent in the relevant currency.

The Class A Australian Dollar Accumulation Units, Class A Euro Accumulation Units, Class B Euro Income Units, Class B Euro Accumulation Units, Class C Euro Accumulation Units and Class C Euro Income Units are available for subscription at the relevant Net Asset Value per Unit.

Thereafter the issue price per Unit as described in the Prospectus will be the Net Asset Value per Unit of the relevant class for the relevant Dealing Day.

Initial Offer Period

The Initial Offer Period for the Class A, Class B and Class C Units in the Fund (other than the Class A Australian Dollar Accumulation Units, Class A Euro Accumulation Units, Class B Euro Income Units, Class B Euro Accumulation Units, Class C Euro Accumulation Units and Class C Euro Income Units) will be from 9.00 am (Irish time) on 14 December 2021 to 5.00 pm (Irish time) on 13 June 2022 (or such shorter or longer period as the Directors may determine and notify to the Central Bank). After the Initial Offer Period, the Fund will be continuously open for subscriptions on each Subscription Dealing Day.

The Class D Units are closed for additional subscriptions.

Subscription Dealing Day

Each Business Day or such other day or days as the Manager may determine on prior notification to Unitholders and provided there is at least one Subscription Dealing Day per calendar quarter.

Repurchase Dealing Day

Each Business Day or such other day or days as the Manager may determine on prior notification to Unitholders and provided there is at least one Repurchase Dealing Day per calendar quarter.

The Manager will not apply the provisions to restrict requests for repurchases of Units as set out in **Limitations of Repurchases** in the Prospectus in respect of this Fund.

Dealing Deadline

In respect of each Subscription Dealing Day, the Dealing Deadline is 5.00 pm (Irish time) on the Business Day prior to the relevant Subscription Dealing Day or such other time as the Manager may determine and notify to Unitholders provided it is no later than the Valuation Point for the relevant Subscription Dealing Day.

In respect of each Repurchase Dealing Day, the Dealing Deadline is 5.00 pm (Irish time) on the Business Day which is at least 30 days prior to the relevant Repurchase Dealing Day or such other time as the Manager may determine and notify to Unitholders provided it is no later than the Valuation Point for the relevant Repurchase Dealing Day.

Valuation Point

The point in time by reference to which the Net Asset Value of the Fund is calculated which, unless otherwise specified by the Manager (and notified in advance to Unitholders) with the approval of the Depositary, shall be 12 noon (Irish time) on the relevant markets on each Business Day.

Minimum Unitholding

€100,000 or the currency equivalent thereof.

Minimum Initial Investment Amount

In respect of Class A Units, €50,000,000 or its equivalent in the relevant currency or such greater or lesser amounts as the Manager may, in its absolute discretion, decide provided the Minimum Initial Investment Amount in the Trust as a whole is equal to or greater than €100,000 or its equivalent in the relevant currency.

In respect of Class B Units, €10,000,000 or its equivalent in the relevant currency or such greater or lesser amounts as the Manager may, in its absolute discretion, decide provided the Minimum Initial Investment Amount in the Trust as a whole is equal to or greater than €100,000 or its equivalent in the relevant currency.

In respect of Class C and D Units, €1,000,000 or its equivalent in the relevant currency or such greater or lesser amounts as the Manager may, in its absolute discretion, decide provided the Minimum Initial Investment Amount in the Trust as a whole is equal to or greater than €100,000 or its equivalent in the relevant currency.

Minimum Additional Investment Amount

€250,000 or the currency equivalent thereof, or such other amount as the Manager may determine.

Preliminary Charge

None.

Repurchase Charge

None.

Settlement Date

In the case of subscriptions, by 12 noon (Irish time) 3 Business Days after the relevant Subscription Dealing Day or such other Business Day as the Manager shall from time to time at its discretion decide.

In the case of repurchases, the Manager intends to settle within 10 Business Days after the relevant Repurchase Dealing Day but shall ensure that the Settlement Date is no later than 60 days after the relevant Repurchase Dealing Day, assuming timely receipt of the relevant duly signed repurchase documentation or such other Business Day as the Manager shall from time to time at its discretion decide.

Minimum Net Asset Value

€10,000,000 or the currency equivalent thereof, or such other amount as may be determined by the Manager in its absolute discretion.

9. HOW TO BUY UNITS

Application for Units should be made on the Application Form and be submitted in writing, by facsimile, by email and by any other electronic method agreed with the Administrator and is to be received by the Administrator on or prior to the Dealing Deadline for the relevant Dealing Day.

The Minimum Unitholding must be maintained by each Unitholder in the Fund (subject to the discretion of the Manager) following any partial redemption, exchange or transfer of Units.

Unless the Administrator otherwise agrees, payment for Units must be received by the relevant Settlement Date by electronic transfer in cleared funds in the currency of the relevant Units.

This section should be read in conjunction with the section entitled **Subscription for Units** in the Prospectus.

10. HOW TO SELL UNITS

Requests for the sale of Units should be submitted to the Manager c/o the Administrator in writing, by facsimile, by email and by any other electronic method agreed with the Administrator. Requests received on or prior to a Dealing Deadline will be dealt with on the relevant Dealing Day. A repurchase request once given will not be capable of revocation without the consent of the Manager.

The amount due on the repurchase of Units of any class in the Fund will be paid by the Settlement Date by electronic transfer to an account in the name of the Unitholder. Payment of the proceeds of repurchase will only be made on receipt by the Administrator of any relevant repurchase documentation.

No Unitholder shall be entitled to realise part only of his holding of Units of any class in the Fund if such realisation would result in his holding of Units of such class after such realisation being below the Minimum Unitholding.

The Trust Deed contains special provisions where a repurchase request received from a Unitholder would result in more than 5 per cent of the Net Asset Value of Units in issue in the Fund being repurchased on any Dealing Day which provisions are summarised under **Repurchase of Units** in the Prospectus.

This section should be read in conjunction with the section entitled **Repurchase of Units** in the Prospectus.

11. NET ASSET VALUE

The Administrator determines the Net Asset Value per Unit as at the Valuation Point for each Dealing Day in accordance with the procedure provided for under the heading **Calculation of Net Asset Value/Valuation of Assets** in the Prospectus.

Swing Pricing

This method of valuation is intended to pass the estimated costs of underlying investment activity of the Fund to the subscribing and/or redeeming Unitholders by adjusting the Net Asset Value of the relevant Units and thus to protect the Fund's long-term Unitholders from costs associated with ongoing subscription and redemption activity.

This alternative Net Asset Value determination method may take account of trading spreads on the Fund's underlying investments, the value of any duties and charges incurred as a result of trading in such investments, and may include an allowance for market impact.

Where the Manager, based on the prevailing market conditions and the level of subscriptions or redemptions requested by Unitholders or potential Unitholders in relation to the size of the Fund, has determined to apply an alternative Net Asset Value determination method, the Fund may be valued either on a bid or offer basis (which would take into account the factors referenced in the preceding section).

Because the determination of whether to value the Net Asset Value of each class of the Fund on an offer or bid basis is based on the net transaction activity of the relevant day, Unitholders transacting in the opposite direction of the Fund's net transaction activity may benefit at the expense of the other Unitholders in the Fund. In addition, the Net Asset Value of each class of the Fund and short-term performance may experience greater volatility as a result of this Net Asset Value determination method.

12. CHARGES AND EXPENSES

Fees of the Manager, the AIFM and the Investment Manager

The Manager will be entitled to receive out of the assets of the Fund an annual management fee of 0.03% of the first €500 million of the Net Asset Value of the Fund and 0.025% of the Net Asset Value thereafter (plus VAT, if any). This fee will accrue daily and will be calculated on each Dealing Day of the Fund. The fee will be payable monthly in arrears. The Manager will also be entitled to be reimbursed out of the assets of the Fund for all its own out-of-pocket costs and investment related expenses. The fees payable to the Manager are subject to a minimum monthly fee of €1,500.

The AIFM shall be entitled to receive out of the assets of the Fund an annual fee (the **AIFM Fee**).

The AIFM Fee attributable to all Unit classes shall be as set out in the table below:

Unit Class:	Minimum Initial Investment Amount:	AIFM Fee (% of Net Asset Value Attributable to the relevant Unit Class)
Class A Units	€50,000,000 (or its equivalent in the relevant currency)	0.4%
Class B Units	€10,000,000 (or its equivalent in the relevant currency).	0.5%
Class C Units	€1,000,000 (or its equivalent in the relevant currency).	0.6%
Class D Units	€1,000,000 (or its equivalent in the relevant currency) for investors who subscribe within 2 years of the launch date or such earlier date as the Manager, in its discretion, may determine. The launch date is available from the Administrator upon request.	0.3%

The AIFM Fee shall accrue daily and be payable quarterly in arrears. The AIFM shall also be entitled to receive out of the assets of the Fund the reasonable costs and out-of-pocket expenses incurred by the AIFM or the Investment Manager in the proper performance of their duties hereunder. The AIFM and/or the Investment Manager reserves the right to assign or rebate all or any part of the AIFM Fee to intermediaries or other individuals or entities in its sole discretion. The AIFM will pay the fees of the Investment Manager out of the AIFM Fee.

Fees of the Depositary and Administrator

The Depositary will be entitled to receive out of the assets of the Fund an annual fee in respect of

depository services which will not exceed 0.03% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (plus VAT, if any) and will be subject to a minimum of €3,000 per month for the Fund together with reasonable expenses incurred by the Depository in the performance of its duties as Depository of the Trust. This fee shall accrue and be calculated on each Dealing Day and shall be payable monthly in arrears. The Depository shall also be entitled to receive out of the assets of the Fund all agreed sub-custodian fees and transaction charges (which will be charged at normal commercial rates) together with reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred by the Depository in the performance of its duties under the Trust Deed.

The Administrator will be entitled to receive out of the assets of the Fund an annual fee which will not exceed 0.05% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund up to €300 million and which will not exceed 0.04% on the Net Asset Value of the Fund in excess of €300 million (plus VAT if any). The Administrator will also receive an additional fee on the value of loan assets held in the Fund, which will not exceed 0.02% of the value of those assets. The Administrator's fee will be subject to a minimum of €7,000 per month for the Fund, together with transaction charges at normal commercial rates and reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred by the Administrator in the performance of its duties. These fees shall accrue and be calculated on each Dealing Day and shall be payable monthly in arrears.

The Administrator will also be entitled to receive €12,000 per annum out of the assets of the Fund for carrying out financial reporting for the Fund. The Administrator will also be entitled to receive €12,000 per annum out of the assets of the Fund for providing transfer agency services to the Fund.

This section should be read in conjunction with the section entitled **Fees and Expenses** in the Prospectus.

Any other fees and expenses payable out of the assets of the Fund are set out in the Prospectus under the heading **Fees and Expenses**.

Initial Expenses

The initial expenses, including the fees and expenses in relation to the authorisation of the Fund by the Central Bank and the preparation and registration of all documents relating to the Fund (plus VAT thereon, if any) were borne by the ICG group.

13. UNITED KINGDOM TAXATION

Warning: The information contained below is provided for UK resident and domiciled investors only who hold their Units in the Fund as an investment asset and not as part of a UK trade. The comments are based on the current understanding of UK tax legislation and the known current United Kingdom HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC) interpretation thereof. This can vary according to individual circumstances and is subject to change. It is intended as a guide only and not a substitute for professional advice. The information given below does not constitute legal or tax advice, and prospective investors should consult their own professional advisers as to the implications of their subscribing for, purchasing, holding, switching or disposing of Units under the laws of any jurisdiction in which they may be subject to tax

A Nature of investment

Investors can acquire Units in the Fund. The Fund is a fund of the Trust, an umbrella unit trust constituted by a Trust Deed, governed by the laws of Ireland and authorized by the Central Bank in Ireland. It is considered that the Trust (and therefore the Fund) is not a transparent entity for UK taxation purposes. The Fund is a collective investment vehicle for the purposes of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 and is not a recognised scheme for the purposes of s238 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000.

Units in the Fund are available as Class A, Class B, Class C and Class D Units denominated in Euro, US Dollar, Sterling, Singapore Dollar, Hong Kong Dollar, Australian Dollar, Canadian Dollar, Norwegian Krone, Danish Krone, Swedish Krona, Swiss Franc and Japanese Yen and may also be issued as either or both Income Units and Accumulation Units.

The information below relates to the potential UK taxation treatment of the Trust and the Fund and of UK resident and domiciled investors in the Fund only.

B The Trust and the Fund

The Trust and therefore the Fund should be regarded as opaque for the purposes of UK income tax but should not incur any liability to UK income tax or corporation tax on income (other than on certain UK source income) provided that:

- the Trustee is not and does not become resident in the UK for UK tax purposes; and
- the activities of the Trust (and therefore the Fund) are regarded as investment, rather than trading, activities for UK tax purposes.

The Trustee, Manager and Depositary are all companies incorporated in Ireland. It is intended that the Trustee, Manager and Depositary remain incorporated there and are managed and controlled outside of the UK in order to ensure that, so far as possible, they do not become resident in the UK for UK tax purposes. It is also intended that the activities of the Trust (and therefore the Fund) are regarded as investment, rather than trading, activities.

If the Fund invests in UK investments, any UK source income arising on those investments may be subject to a deduction of UK withholding tax at source. The entitlement of the Fund or, where those investments are held through the subsidiary, to reclaim any such withholding tax from HMRC will depend on the nature of those investments and whether the Fund or the subsidiary can make a valid treaty claim to avoid or minimise such withholding tax.

For the purposes of the UK taxation of chargeable gains, the Fund should be regarded as a non-resident company for so long as the Trust remains an AIF. Accordingly, and on the basis that the investments of the Fund are acquired as investments (as opposed to on trading account), the Fund should not be subject to UK tax on any chargeable gains arising to it on the disposal or part disposal of an investment.

For the purposes of the UK Offshore Fund regime, it is expected that the Fund will constitute an 'offshore fund' for UK tax purposes.

The Directors are applying for approval from HMRC for the Fund to be treated as a "reporting fund" under the UK offshore fund regime with effect from the launch date onwards; and where practical intend to maintain this status going forward.

It is important to note that reporting fund status for the Fund must be maintained on an annual basis and if this status is revoked by HMRC that the Fund may permanently fall outside the reporting fund regime.

C Taxation of UK resident investors

C.1 Capital gains – general principles

As set out above, the Fund should be regarded as a non-resident company for the purposes of the UK taxation of chargeable gains and the Units held by investors as shares in that company. In principle, therefore, UK resident investors who hold their Units in the Fund as an investment should be subject to UK capital gains tax on any gain they realise on a disposal or part disposal of their Units as if it were the disposal or part disposal of shares in a non-UK company. This is, however, subject to special rules applicable to offshore funds and in respect of corporate investors – see below.

The principal relevance of the offshore funds regime and 'reporting fund' status is that gains realised on disposals of units in reporting funds, which retained their reporting fund status for the entire period in which the investor held the investment, will in most circumstances be treated as a capital disposal subject to UK capital gains tax by the investor, subject to special rules for UK corporate investors. Where the fund has not been a reporting fund for the entire holding period, any gain realised by the investor on disposal is likely to be subject to UK income tax as an 'offshore income gain'.

C.1.1 UK individual investors

On the basis that reporting fund status is maintained throughout, Unitholders who are resident and domiciled in the UK for tax purposes should be liable to UK capital gains tax in respect of a disposal of their Units in the Fund.

Therefore any increase in the value of the Units arising on eventual sale (when compared to deductible costs) will be taxable under the UK capital gains code (current headline rate of 20%) - subject to the

availability of various exemptions and/or reliefs. Deductible costs should include the amount initially paid for the Units, as well as any accumulated and undistributed 'reported' amounts of the Fund that have been taxable as income on the individual under C.2.1 below.

C.1.2 UK corporate investors

Except where the Fund is treated as a 'bond fund' by HMRC (see below), as long as reporting fund status is maintained throughout, UK corporate investors should be liable to UK corporation tax at their marginal rate in respect of gains realised on a disposal of their Units in the Fund.

Any undistributed 'reported' amounts of the Fund taxed as income of the corporate during their period of ownership of the Units should represent additional base cost on sale of the Units.

However, if the Fund holds more than 60% of its value in 'qualifying investments' in any period (broadly government and corporate debt, cash deposits or non-qualifying collective investment schemes), Units held by a UK corporate investor will be viewed as held in a 'bond fund'. UK resident corporate Unitholders within the charge to UK corporation tax should note that under the loan relationships regime, if at any time in an accounting period they hold an interest in a 'bond fund' that interest will be treated for that period as if it were rights under a creditor relationship for the purposes of the regime – which is likely to mean total returns from the Units are subject to corporation tax on a mark-to-market basis, and the offshore income gain regime should not apply.

As the Fund intends to invest principally in a diversified portfolio of sub-investment grade debt and will fund the subsidiary with loans it is expected that the Fund will be a 'bond fund' – although this test will need to be assessed on a period by period basis based on the actual investments held by the Fund.

C.2 Income and deemed distributions – general principles

Generally, UK investors in foreign (i.e. non UK resident) unit trusts that are non-transparent for income purposes are taxable on their proportionate share of income (as ascertained after the trustees have met the expenses of administering the trust) when it is indefeasibly allocated to them, regardless of whether the income is paid to them or accumulated.

C.2.1 UK individual investors

On the basis that the Fund is approved as a 'reporting fund' by HMRC, any excess of the reported income over the amount allocated to investors (whether distributed or accumulated) will represent taxable income of the individual.

The taxable income in respect of the Units will not be viewed as foreign dividend income for UK tax purposes and will therefore be taxable at the individual's marginal rate of UK income tax.

C.2.2 UK corporate investors

As noted at section C 1.2 above, it is likely that the Fund will be viewed as a 'bond fund' for UK corporate tax purposes. Under the loan relationships regime, if at any time in an accounting period a UK corporate investor holds an interest in a 'bond fund' that interest will be treated for that period as if it were rights under a creditor relationship for the purposes of the regime – which is likely to mean total returns from the Units are subject to corporation tax on a mark-to-market basis, and the offshore income gain regime should not apply.

If the Fund is not a 'bond fund', and on the basis the Fund is approved as a 'reporting fund' by HMRC, the amount allocated to investors (whether distributed or accumulated), together with any excess of the reported income over that amount, will represent taxable income in the hands of a UK corporate investor (and will not be viewed as a foreign dividend).

The taxable amount / loan relationship credit will be subject to corporation tax at the rate applicable to the taxable income of the company in the period in which the income is deemed to arise. The relevant rate of corporation tax will depend upon a range of factors including (but not limited to) the level of other taxable income in the company, the type / nature of any tax losses carried forward in the company, the number of associated companies etc).

C.2.3 UK exempt investors

Some investors may be exempt from UK tax in respect of income or gains realised from their investment in Units in the Fund (eg. UK approved charities or registered pension schemes). Different rules may also apply in the case of certain non-residents (for more details, please consult your tax advisor).

D Stamp Duty and VAT

No UK stamp duty, stamp duty reserve tax, stamp duty land tax or value added tax should be payable by investors in respect of any subscription for or repurchase, exchange or transfer of Units.

While an instrument transferring Units may technically become liable to UK stamp duty, no duty should need to be paid in practice provided that the register of Units is kept outside the UK.

14. UNITED STATES TAXATION

Any advice contained herein is not intended or written to be used, and may not be able to be used by any taxpayer, for the purpose of avoiding penalties that may be imposed on the taxpayer, any such advice is written in connection with the promotion or marketing of the Units and the transactions described herein (or in such opinion or other advice), and each taxpayer should seek advice based on the taxpayer's particular circumstances from an independent tax adviser.

Introduction

The following is a summary of certain of the United States federal income tax consequences of an investment in Units of the Fund. The discussion referenced below is based upon laws, regulations, rulings, and decisions currently in effect, all of which are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect. Prospective investors should note that no rulings have been, or are expected to be, sought from the United States Internal Revenue Service (the "**IRS**") with respect to any of the United States federal income tax consequences discussed below, and no assurance can be given that the IRS or a court will not take contrary positions. Further, the following summary does not address all United States federal income tax consequences applicable to any given investor, nor does it address the United States federal income tax considerations (except, in some circumstances, in very general terms) applicable to all categories of investors, some of which may be subject to special rules, such as Non-US Holders (as defined below), banks, REITs, regulated investment companies, insurance companies, tax-exempt organisations, dealers in securities or currencies, electing large partnerships, natural persons, cash method taxpayers, S corporations, estates and trusts, investors that hold their Units as part of a hedge, straddle, or an integrated or conversion transaction, or investors whose "functional currency" is not the Dollar. Furthermore, it does not address alternative minimum tax consequences, the net investment income tax, or the indirect effects on investors of equity interests in either a US Holder (as such term is defined below) or a Non-US Holder (as defined below). In addition, this summary is generally limited to investors that will hold their Units as "capital assets" within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the "**Code**"). Investors should consult their own tax advisers to determine the United States federal, state, local, and other tax consequences of the purchase, ownership, and disposition of the Units.

As used herein, "**US Holder**" means a beneficial owner of a Unit that is an individual citizen or resident of the United States for US federal income tax purposes, a corporation or other entity taxable as a corporation created or organised in, or under the laws of, the United States or any state thereof (including the District of Columbia), an estate, the income of which is subject to United States federal income taxation regardless of its source, or a trust for which a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over its administration and for which one or more United States persons (as defined in the Code) have the authority to control all of its substantial decisions or a trust that has made a valid election under US Treasury Regulations to be treated as a domestic trust.

"**Non-US Holder**" means any Holder (or beneficial holder) of Units that is not a US Holder.

This summary does not address Unitholders that are partnerships (or other pass-through entities) indirect beneficial owners that hold their shares through Unitholders that are partnerships or other pass-through entities. If a partnership (or other pass-through entity) holds Units, the tax treatment of a partner (or other equity holder) will generally depend upon the status of the partner (or other equity holder) and upon the activities of the partnership (or other pass-through entity). Partners of partnerships (or equity holders of other pass-through entities) holding Units should consult their own tax advisers.

US Federal Income Tax Consequences to the Trust and the Fund

The US tax treatment of an umbrella investment trust and its sub-funds is not clear. The Trust and the Fund intends to treat each Fund as a separate corporation for US federal income tax purposes. However, there can be no assurance that the US Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") will not challenge the intended classification of the Fund as a separate corporation. If the Fund is not respected as a separate corporation for US federal income tax purposes, the US federal income tax consequences to Unitholders may be materially different and adverse than as described below. The remainder of the discussion below assumes that the Fund will be treated as a separate corporation for US federal income tax purposes. The Fund intends to conduct the affairs of the Fund so as not to be engaged in a trade or business in the United States for US federal income tax purposes. However, the Fund has not adopted any investment guidelines to ensure that it or the Funds will not be engaged in a US trade or business and will not receive an opinion to such effect.

The Fund's intentions are not binding on the IRS or the courts, and no ruling will be sought from the IRS regarding its classification, whether it is engaged in a US trade or business, or any other aspect of the US federal income tax treatment of the Fund. Accordingly, the US federal income tax treatment of the Fund is not entirely free from doubt, and there can be no assurance that positions contrary to those stated in the assumption above may not be asserted successfully by the IRS.

If the Fund were treated as engaged in a US trade or business, among other consequences, the Fund would be subject to net income taxation in the United States on its income that was effectively connected with such business (as well as the branch profits tax). The levying of such taxes could materially affect the amounts available to the Fund to distribute in respect of the Units.

Treatment of US Holders of the Units

General

The Fund intends to treat, and each Unitholder will agree, or be deemed to agree, to treat the Units as equity (which the IRS is likely to contend is voting equity) of the Fund for US federal income tax purposes. The remainder of this discussion assumes such treatment. Prospective investors should consult their own tax advisers regarding the consequences of their acquiring, holding or disposing of the Units.

Distributions on the Units

Subject to the anti-deferral rules discussed below, any payment on the Units that is distributed by the Trust in relation to a Fund to a US Holder that is subject to United States federal income tax will be taxable to that US Holder as a dividend to the extent of the current and accumulated earnings and profits (determined under US federal income tax principles) of the Fund. The amount of such income is determined by translating foreign currency received into US dollars at the spot rate on the date of receipt. A US Holder may realise foreign currency gain or loss on a subsequent disposition of the foreign currency received.

Such payments will not be eligible for the dividends received deduction generally allowable to corporations and will not be eligible for the preferential income tax rate on qualified dividend income. Distributions in excess of earnings and profits will be non-taxable to the extent of, and will be applied against and reduce, the US Holder's adjusted tax basis in the Units. Distributions in excess of earnings and profits and basis will be taxable as gain from the sale or exchange of property, as described below.

Sale, Exchange or Other Disposition of the Units

In general, a US Holder of the Units will recognise gain or loss upon the sale, exchange or other disposition of such Units in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realised and such US Holder's adjusted tax basis in such Units. The character of that gain or loss (as ordinary or capital) generally will depend on whether the US Holder either has made a QEF Election or is subject to the CFC rules (as each is described below). Initially, the tax basis of a US Holder should equal the amount paid for the Units. That basis will be (i) increased by amounts taxable to the US Holder by virtue of a QEF Election or the CFC rules, and (ii) decreased by actual distributions from the Trust that are deemed to consist of previously taxed amounts or to represent the return of capital.

A US Holder that receives foreign currency upon the sale or other disposition of the Units generally will realise an amount equal to the US Dollar value of the foreign currency on the date of sale. A US Holder will have a tax basis in the foreign currency received equal to the US Dollar amount realised. Any gain or loss realised by a US Holder on a subsequent conversion of the foreign currency for a different amount will be foreign currency gain or loss.

Anti-Deferral Rules

Prospective investors should be aware that certain of the procedural rules for "PFICs" and "QEF" elections (as these terms are defined below) are complex and should consult their own tax advisors regarding these rules.

The tax consequences for US Holders discussed above will be materially modified by the anti-deferral rules if the Fund is a PFIC (as defined below). It is unclear, however, whether the Fund will be a PFIC because the determination of whether an entity is a PFIC is based in part on the composition of such entity's assets. The Fund will be a PFIC for United States federal income tax purposes for any taxable year if, after applying certain look-through rules, either:

- at least 75% of its gross income is passive income, or
- at least 50% of the total value of its assets (based on an average of the quarterly values of the assets during such year) is attributable to assets, including cash, that produce passive income or are held for the production of passive income.

For this purpose, the Trust in relation to a Fund will be treated as owning its proportionate share of the assets and earning its proportionate share of the income of any other corporation in which it owns, directly or indirectly, 25% (by value) of the stock. A separate determination must be made after the close of each taxable year as to whether the Fund is a PFIC for that year. Although an entity that holds assets that generate mostly passive income will generally be classified as a PFIC, income from assets derived (directly or indirectly) from the active conduct of a banking, financing, or similar business, may not constitute "passive assets" for this purpose.

If the Fund is a PFIC for any taxable year with respect to a US Holder, the Fund generally will continue to be treated as a PFIC with respect to such US Holder for all succeeding years, unless the Fund ceases to be a PFIC and the US Holder makes a "deemed sale" election with respect to the Units. If such election is timely made, a US Holder will be deemed to have sold the Units at their fair market value on the last day of the last taxable year in which the Fund qualified as a PFIC and any gain from such deemed sale would be subject to the "excess distribution" rules described below.

The following discussion assumes that the Fund will be a PFIC, but prospective investors should consult their own tax advisers with respect to whether the Fund will be a PFIC.

In general, each US Holder's investment in a Fund will be taxed as an investment in a passive foreign investment company ("**PFIC**") or a controlled foreign corporation ("**CFC**"), depending (in part) upon the percentage of the Fund's equity that is acquired and held by certain US Holders. If applicable, the rules pertaining to CFCs generally override those pertaining to PFICs. In determining what percentage of the equity of the Fund is held by various categories of investors (for example, for purposes of the CFC and information reporting rules described below), the Units will be treated as equity (and possibly as voting equity).

Prospective investors should be aware that the amount of the Fund's income that is allocated to holders (under the QEF rules and/or the CFC rules discussed below) for any taxable year may be substantially greater than the amount of cash that is distributed on the Units for that year. Differences between allocated income and cash distributions for any taxable year may arise for a variety of reasons, including but not limited to, allocations of income from the Fund that differ from distributions of income from the Fund as a result of the Fund's holding of assets subject to the original issue discount rules or purchased at a discount or premium, application of interest or other income received by the Fund to acquire assets or pay principal on any of its debt.

Status of the Fund as a PFIC

US Holders in PFICs, other than US Holders that make a timely "qualified electing fund" or "QEF" election described below, are subject to special rules for the taxation of "excess distributions" (which include both certain distributions by a PFIC and any gain recognised on a disposition of PFIC stock). In

general, the amount of any "excess distribution" will be allocated to each day of the US Holder's holding period for its PFIC stock. The amount allocated to the current taxable year will be included in the US Holder's gross income for the current taxable year as ordinary income. With respect to amounts allocated to prior taxable years, the tax imposed for the current taxable year will be increased by the "deferred tax amount" (an amount calculated with respect to each prior taxable year by multiplying the amount allocated to that year by the highest rate of tax in effect for that year, together with an interest charge, as though the amounts of tax were overdue).

An excess distribution is the amount by which distributions for a taxable year exceed 125% of the average distribution in respect of the Units during the three preceding taxable years (or, if shorter, the investor's holding period for the Units). As indicated above, any gain recognised upon disposition (or deemed disposition) of the Units will be treated as an excess distribution and taxed as described above (and not as capital gain). For this purpose, a US Holder that uses a Unit as security for an obligation will be treated as having disposed of such Unit.

Special rules apply to certain regulated investment companies that own interests in PFICs and any such investor should consult with its own tax advisers regarding the consequences to it of acquiring Units. Each US Holder who is a Unitholder of a PFIC is required to file an annual report containing certain information on Form 8621. Substantial penalties may apply in the event a US Holder does not file Form 8621.

QEF Election

If a US Holder (including certain US Holders indirectly owning Units) makes the qualified electing fund election (the "**QEF Election**"), the US Holder will be required to include its *pro rata* share (unreduced by any prior year losses) of the PFIC's ordinary income and net capital gains (as ordinary income and long-term capital gain, respectively) for each taxable year and pay tax thereon even if such income and gain is not distributed to the US Holder. In addition, any net losses of the PFIC will not be currently deductible by such US Holder. Rather, any tax benefit from such losses will be available only when a US Holder sells or disposes of its shares.

A US Holder that makes the QEF Election generally may elect to defer the payment of tax on undistributed income (until such income is distributed or the Unit is transferred), provided that it agrees to pay interest on such deferred tax liability. For this purpose, a US Holder that uses a Unit as security for an obligation will be treated as having disposed of such Unit. If the PFIC later distributes the income or gain on which the US Holder has already paid taxes, amounts so distributed to the US Holder will not be further taxable to the US Holder. A US Holder's tax basis in the Units will be increased by the amount included in that US Holder's income and decreased by the amount of non-taxable distributions. A US Holder making the QEF Election generally will recognise, on the disposition of the Units, capital gain or loss equal to the difference, if any, between the amount realised upon such disposition (including redemption or retirement) and its adjusted tax basis in such Units. Gain or loss generally will be long-term capital gain or loss if the US Holder held such Units for more than one year at the time of disposition. In certain circumstances, US Holders that are individuals may be entitled to preferential tax treatment for net long-term capital gains. The ability of US Holders to offset capital losses against ordinary income is limited.

If the Trust in relation to the relevant Fund owns an interest in another foreign corporation that is a PFIC (a "**Lower-Tier PFIC**"), then a US Holder of Units will be treated as owning directly the US Holder's proportionate amount (by value) of the Fund's interests in the Lower-Tier PFIC. For these purposes, the Subsidiary may be treated as a PFIC the equity of which is owned by the Fund. A QEF election with respect to the Fund would not be effective with respect to such Lower-Tier PFIC as a separate QEF election must be made with respect to each Lower-Tier PFIC. A US Holder would be able to make QEF elections with respect to a Lower-Tier PFIC if the Lower-Tier PFIC provides certain information and documentation to the Trust in accordance with applicable Treasury regulations. However, there can be no assurance that the Trust would be able to obtain such information and documentation from any Lower-Tier PFIC, and thus there can be no assurance that a US Holder would be able to make or maintain a QEF election with respect to any Lower-Tier PFIC.

If a US Holder does not have a QEF election in effect with respect to a Lower-Tier PFIC, as a general matter, the US Holder would be subject to the adverse consequences described above with respect to any excess distributions made by such Lower-Tier PFIC that are allocated to the Fund, any gain on the indirect disposition by the Fund of its equity interest in such Lower-Tier PFIC treated as indirectly realised by such US Holder, and any gain treated as indirectly realised by such US Holder on the

disposition of its equity in the Fund (which may arise even if the US Holder realises a loss on such disposition). Such amount would not be reduced by expenses or losses of the Fund, but any income recognised may increase a US Holder's tax basis in its Units. Moreover, if the US Holder has a QEF election in effect with respect to a Lower-Tier PFIC, the US Holder would be required to include in income the US Holder's *pro rata* share of the Lower-Tier PFIC's ordinary earnings and net capital gain as if the US Holder's indirect equity interest in the Lower-Tier PFIC were directly owned, and it appears that the US Holder would not be permitted to use any losses or other expenses of the Fund to offset such ordinary earnings and/or net capital gains, but recognition of such income may increase a US Holder's tax basis in its Units. Accordingly, such US Holders could experience significant amounts of phantom income with respect to such interests. Other adverse tax consequences may arise for such US Holders that are treated as owning indirect interests in CFCs. US Holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the tax issues associated with such investments in light of their own individual circumstances.

In general, a QEF election should be made on or before the due date for filing a US Holder's federal income tax return for the first taxable year for which it holds a Unit. The QEF election is effective only if certain required information is made available by the Trust. The Trust will undertake, upon request of a US Holder, to reasonably attempt to comply with the IRS information requirements necessary to be a qualified electing fund to permit a US Holder to make the QEF Election with respect to the Fund and the Subsidiary. Nonetheless, there can be no assurance that such information will be available or presented and the Trust may not be reasonably able to get the necessary information in order to enable its holders to make a respected QEF election. In addition, although the Trust intends to provide QEF information with respect to the Fund only, it is possible that the IRS will require that such information be determined on an aggregate basis with respect to the Trust. Certain adverse tax consequences may result if a US Holder is required to report QEF information in respect of the entire Trust rather than in respect of the Fund only.

Where a QEF election is not timely made by a US Holder for the year in which it acquired its Units, but is made for a later year, the excess distribution rules can be avoided by making an election to recognise gain from a deemed sale of such Units at the time when the QEF election becomes effective. A US Holder should consult its own tax advisors regarding whether it should make a QEF election (and, if it fails to make an initial election, whether it should make an election for a subsequent taxable year).

Status of the Fund as a CFC

A US person that owns (directly or indirectly) at least 10% of the voting stock of a foreign corporation, is considered a "United States shareholder" (a "**United States shareholder**") with respect to the foreign corporation. If United States shareholders in the aggregate own (directly or indirectly) more than 50% of the voting power or value of the stock of such corporation, the foreign corporation will be classified as a CFC. Complex attribution rules apply for purposes of determining ownership of stock in a foreign corporation. As indicated above, the Units may be treated as voting equity in a Fund.

If, for any given taxable year, the Fund is treated as a CFC, a 10% United States shareholder of the Fund would be required to include as ordinary income an amount equal to that person's *pro rata* share of the Fund's "subpart F income" at the end of such taxable year. Among other items, and subject to certain exceptions, "subpart F income" includes dividends, interest, annuities, gains from the sale of shares and securities, certain gains from commodities transactions, certain types of insurance income and income from certain transactions with related parties. It is likely that, if the Fund were to constitute a CFC, a significant portion or all of its income would be subpart F income. If the Fund is treated as a CFC and a US Holder is treated as a 10% United States shareholder of the Fund, the Fund will not be treated as a PFIC with respect to such US Holder for the period during which the Fund remains a CFC and such US Holder remains a 10% United States shareholder of the Fund (the "qualified portion" of the US Holder's holding period for the interest in the Fund). As a result, to the extent the Fund's subpart F income includes net capital gains, such gains will be treated as ordinary income to the 10% United States shareholder under the CFC rules, notwithstanding the fact that the character of such gains generally would otherwise be preserved under the QEF rules. If the qualified portion of such US Holder's holding period for the interest in the Fund subsequently ceases (either because the Fund ceases to be a CFC or the US Holder ceases to be a 10% United States shareholder), then solely for purposes of the PFIC rules, such US Holder's holding period for the interest in the Fund will be treated as beginning on the first day following the end of such qualified portion, unless the US Holder has owned any interest in the Fund for any period of time prior to such qualified portion and has not made a QEF election with respect to the Fund. In that case, the Fund will again be treated as a PFIC which is not a QEF with respect to such US Holder and the beginning of such US Holder's holding period for the

interest in the Fund will continue to be the date upon which such US Holder acquired the interest in the Fund, unless the US Holder makes an election to recognise gain with respect to the interest in the Fund and a QEF election with respect to the Fund. In the event that the Fund is treated as a CFC, then, at the request of any US Holder that is a 10% United States shareholder with respect to the Fund and at such US Holder's expense, the Fund will provide insofar as it is able the information necessary for the US Holder to comply with any filing requirements that arise as a result of the Fund's classification as a CFC.

In general, except as described below, a US Holder will recognise gain or loss upon the sale, redemption, or other disposition of its interest in the Fund (including a distribution that is treated as a disposition of its interest, as described above) equal to the difference between the amount realised and such US Holder's adjusted tax basis in its interest. Initially, a US Holder's tax basis in its interest in the Fund will equal the amount paid for such interest.

Such basis will be increased by amounts taxable to such US Holder by reason of a QEF election, or by reason of the CFC rules, as applicable, and decreased by actual distributions from the Fund that are deemed to consist of previously taxed amounts or are treated as a non-taxable reduction to the US Holder's tax basis in the interest in the Fund (as described above). Except as discussed below, such gain or loss will be long-term capital gain or loss if the US Holder held the interest in the Fund for more than one year at the time of the disposition. In certain circumstances, US Holders who are individuals may be entitled to preferential tax rates for net long-term capital gains; however, the ability of US Holders to offset capital losses against ordinary income is limited.

If a US Holder does not make a timely QEF election with respect to the Fund as described above and is not subject to the CFC rules, any gain realised on the sale, redemption, or other disposition of its interest in the Fund (or any gain deemed to accrue prior to the time a non-timely QEF election is made) will be taxed as ordinary income and subject to an additional tax reflecting a deemed interest charge under the special tax rules described above.

If the Fund is treated as a CFC and a US Holder is treated as a 10% United States shareholder of the Fund, then any gain realised by such US Holder upon the disposition of its interest in the Fund, other than gain subject to the PFIC rules, if applicable, would be treated as ordinary income to the extent of the US Holder's pro rata share of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits. In this regard, earnings and profits would not include any amounts previously taxed pursuant to a timely QEF election or pursuant to the CFC rules.

In addition, the gain attributable to interests in PFICs or CFCs owned by the Trust in respect of the Fund may be treated as ordinary income to a US Holder upon the sale, redemption, or other disposition of the US Holder's interest in the Fund.

Foreign Currency Gain or Loss

A US Holder that recognises income from the Units under the QEF or CFC rules discussed above will recognise foreign currency gain or loss attributable to movement in foreign exchange rates between the date when it recognised income under those rules and the date when the income actually is distributed.

A US Holder that purchases Units with previously owned foreign currency generally will recognise foreign currency gain or loss in an amount equal to any difference between the US Holder's tax basis in the foreign currency and the US dollar value of the foreign currency at the spot rate on the date the Units are purchased. A US Holder that receives foreign currency upon the sale or other disposition of the Units generally will realise an amount equal to the US dollar value of the foreign currency on the date of sale. A US Holder will have a tax basis in the foreign currency received equal to the US dollar amount realised. Any gain or loss realised by a US Holder on a subsequent conversion of the foreign currency for a different amount will be foreign currency gain or loss.

Tax-Exempt Investors

Special considerations apply to pension plans and other investors ("**Tax-Exempt Investors**") that are subject to tax only on their unrelated business taxable income ("**UBTI**"). A Tax-Exempt Investor's income from an investment in the Fund generally should not be treated as resulting in UBTI under current law, so long as such investor's acquisition of the Units is not debt-financed.

Tax-Exempt Investors should consult their own tax advisors regarding an investment in the Fund.

US Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

US Holders that fail to comply with the reporting requirements described below may be subject to

adverse tax consequences, including a "tolling" of the statute of limitations with respect to their entire US tax returns (and not just the portion related to the applicable filing requirement). US Holders should consult their tax advisors with respect to these or any other reporting requirements that may apply with respect to their acquisition or ownership of interests in the Fund.

In general, US Holders who acquire any Units for cash may be required to file a Form 926 with the IRS and to supply certain additional information to the IRS if (i) such US Holder owns (directly or indirectly) immediately after the transfer, at least 10% by vote or value of a Fund or (ii) the transfer when aggregated with all related transfers under applicable regulations, exceeds US \$100,000. In the event a US Holder that is required to file fails to file such form, that US Holder could be subject to a penalty of up to US\$100,000 (computed as 10% of the gross amount paid for the Units) or more if the failure to file was due to intentional disregard of its obligation.

In addition, a US Holder that owns (actually or constructively) at least 10% by vote or value of a Fund (and each officer or director of the Trust that is a US citizen or resident) may be required to file an information return on IRS Form 5471. A US Holder generally is required to provide additional information regarding the Fund annually on IRS Form 5471 if it owns (actually or constructively) more than 50% by vote or value of the Fund. US Holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding whether they are required to file IRS Form 5471. In the event a US Holder that is required to file such form fails to file such form, the US Holder could be subject to a penalty of US\$10,000 for each such failure to file (in addition to other consequences).

Prospective investors in the Units should consult with their own tax advisors regarding whether they are required to file IRS Form 8886 in respect of this transaction. Such filing generally will be required if such investors file a US federal income tax return or US federal information return and recognises a loss in excess of a specified threshold, and significant penalties may be imposed on taxpayers that fail to file the form timely. Such filing will also generally be required by a US Holder if the Fund both participates in certain types of transactions that are treated as "reportable transactions", such as a transaction in which its loss exceeds a specified threshold and either (x) such US Holder owns 10% or more of the aggregate amount of the Units of the Fund and makes a QEF Election with respect to the Fund or (y) the Fund is treated as a CFC and such US Holder is a "US Shareholder" (as defined above) of the Fund. Significant penalties may be imposed on taxpayers required to file Form 8886 that fail to do so timely.

US Holders that are individuals will be subject to reporting obligations with respect to their interest in the Fund if the aggregate value of their Units certain thresholds. This disclosure is made by filing Form 8938 with the IRS. Significant penalties can apply if a US Holder fails to disclose its specified foreign financial assets. In addition, US Holders should consider their possible obligation to file a FinCEN Form 114 – Report of Foreign Bank and Financial Accounts as a result of their investment in the Fund. The application of these reporting requirements to any specific US Holder's situation may be very complex. All US Holders are urged to consult with their own tax advisors with respect to whether a Unit is a foreign financial asset that (if the applicable threshold was met) would be subject to this rule.

Backup withholding tax may apply to reportable payments unless the Holder provides a correct taxpayer identification number or otherwise establishes an exemption. Any amount withheld may be credited against a US Holder's US federal income tax liability or refunded to the extent it exceeds the US Holder's liability.

15. MISCELLANEOUS

There are currently seven other Funds of the Trust, namely the ICG European Loan Fund 1, the ICG Total Credit Fund, the Senior Secured Credit Fund, ICG Edison Total Credit Fund, the ICG UUC Senior Loans Fund, ICG Global Loan Fund and ICG Global Total Credit Fund.

New Funds may be created from time to time by the Directors with the prior approval of the Central Bank in which case further Supplements incorporating provisions relating to those Funds will be issued by the Manager.

Unitholders may have direct rights against the AIFM, Depositary and/or sub-custodian in certain circumstances for breach of statutory duty founded on the AIFMD and its implementing measures.

At the date of this Supplement neither the Directors nor any Person Closely Associated have any beneficial interest in the share capital of the Company or any options in respect of such capital.

Person closely associated means in relation to a director:

- (a) the spouse of the director;
- (b) dependent children of the director;
- (c) other relatives of the director, who have shared the same household as that person for at least one year on the date of the transaction concerned;
- (d) any person -
 - (i) the managerial responsibilities of which are discharged by a person;
 - (ii) discharging managerial responsibilities within the issuer; or
 - (iii) referred to in paragraph (a), (b) or (c) of this definition;
 - (iv) that is directly or indirectly controlled by a person referred to in subparagraph (i) of paragraph (d) of this definition;
 - (v) that is set up for the benefit of a person referred to in subparagraph (i) of paragraph (d) of this definition; or
 - (vi) the economic interests of which are substantially equivalent to those of a person referred to in subparagraph (i) of paragraph (d) of this definition.

Securities Financing Transactions

While the Investment Manager is authorised to engage in securities lending, repurchase and reverse repurchase arrangements, sell/buy – back transactions, margin lending and total return swaps (**Securities Financing Transactions**), the Investment Manager does not currently intend to use Securities Financing Transactions in respect of this Fund. The Investment Manager will disclose any such Securities Financing Transactions to investors prior to doing so in the future.

Re-use of Assets

The Manager, AIFM and Investment Manager do not intend that the Fund should enter into any arrangements relating to the re-use of collateral or assets.

Depositary

The Depositary has appointed State Street Bank and Trust Company with registered office at Copley Place 100, Huntington Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts 02116, USA as its global sub-custodian.

State Street Bank and Trust Company as global sub-custodian has appointed local sub-custodians within the State Street Global Custody Network . The list of local sub-custodians is available upon request from the Depositary.

No conflicts of interest should arise in respect of the AIFM, Investment Manager or Manager and the Depositary's delegates as there are no overlapping personnel. While conflicts of interest may arise between the Depositary and its sub-custodians, the Depositary has appropriate policies and procedures in place to manage such conflicts.

Appendix I

Investment Guidelines

Exclusion of tobacco securities and controversial weapons securities

The Investment Manager will not allow the Fund to invest in:

- (a) instruments issued by or guaranteed by entities classified as being in the tobacco industry.
- (b) instruments issued by or guaranteed by entities that have been classified as Controversial Weapons by MSCI.

Without limiting paragraph (b), the Investment Manager must not knowingly allow the Fund to invest directly in instruments issued by or guaranteed by entities associated with the use, stockpiling, acquisition, transfer, retention, development or production of:

- (1) “cluster munitions or explosive bomblets” as those terms are defined in the *Convention on Cluster Munitions* adopted in Dublin on 30 May 2008;
- (2) “chemical weapons” as the term is defined in the *Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction*;
- (3) anti-personnel mines as referred to in the *Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction (Ottawa Treaty)*;
- (4) bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons referred to in the *Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction (Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention)* and the *1925 Geneva Protocol*; or
- (5) which the Investment Manager knows to be associated with the development or production of controversial weapons or otherwise contrary to the “spirit” of this investment restriction.

The Investment Manager will not knowingly use other investment instruments in the Fund to obtain indirect exposure to individual securities or instruments which are otherwise prohibited under the tobacco and controversial weapons restrictions listed above, other than as may arise as part of a broad market index or ETF exposure, which for the avoidance of doubt would not be regarded as contravening the above.

If the Fund acquires an instrument which is not permitted pursuant to the above as a result of a corporate action, then the Investment Manager will promptly sell the instrument.

Investment strategy and guidelines

The Fund will adhere to the following investment guidelines and limits based on the Fund’s net asset value (NAV):

- Single industry/sector limitation of 20% of NAV.
- Single issuer limit of 5% of NAV.
- Unsecured limitation of 5% of NAV.
- Investment is limited to assets denominated in EUR, GBP, USD, SEK, DKK, NOK, and CHF provided that the AIFM may, at its discretion, invest up to 5% of the NAV in currencies other than these seven.
- Max 30% of NAV in issuers domiciled outside Europe (which shall be defined as the current members of the European Economic Area in Note 1 below) or the US.
- Exposure to assets rated CCC or below is limited at the time of acquisition to 25% of the NAV.
- Collateralized Loan Obligation debt is prohibited.
- Credit default swap indices and exchange traded funds (ETFs) with aggregate notional amount and value limited to 10% of NAV.

- No leverage is to be utilized (where commitment to purchase assets or short term use of a liquidity facility does not constitute leverage for the purpose of these guidelines).

Where investments receive different ratings from two or more rating agencies, the higher credit rating will apply.

Note 1: Current European Economic Area (EEA) Countries:

1. *Austria*
2. *Belgium*
3. *Bulgaria*
4. *Croatia*
5. *Cyprus*
6. *Czech Rep*
7. *Estonia*
8. *Finland*
9. *France*
10. *Germany*
11. *Greece*
12. *Hungary*
13. *Iceland*
14. *Ireland*
15. *Italy*
16. *Latvia*
17. *Liechtenstein*
18. *Lithuania*
19. *Luxembourg*
20. *Malta*
21. *Netherlands*
22. *Norway*
23. *Poland*
24. *Portugal*
25. *Romania*
26. *Slovakia*
27. *Slovenia*
28. *Spain*
29. *Sweden*
30. *Switzerland*
31. *UK*

APPENDIX 2

INFORMATION REQUIRED TO BE DISCLOSED IN RELATION TO FINANCIAL PRODUCTS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 8(1) OF THE SFDR AND REGULATION (EU) 2020/852

Environmental and/or social characteristics

- This Fund: Promotes environmental or social characteristics, but does not have as its objective a sustainable investment
- It does not invest in sustainable investments
 - It invests partially in sustainable investments
- Has sustainable investment as its objective. Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

Has a reference benchmark been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Fund? *[tick relevant box]*

- Yes
 No

1. What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by the Fund?

The AIFM has a mandatory exclusion list and a risk-based ESG Screening checklist:

1. Excluded Investments: The AIFM applies a negative screen in order to exclude certain investments from the portfolio of the Fund. The AIFM will make reasonable enquiry as part of its pre-investment due diligence process before making a new investment. Following that enquiry, the AIFM will not knowingly make direct investment in the following businesses:

- which directly manufacture, distribute or sell anti-personnel landmines, (ii) nuclear, chemical or biological weapons or (iii) cluster bombs or munitions;
- where 20% or more of total revenue arises from the direct manufacturing of arms, ammunition or tobacco;
- which systematically use harmful or exploitative forms of forced or child labour; and
- which generates 50% or more of its revenue from:
 - (i) coal exploration, extraction, production, transportation, power generation, distribution and/or storage;
 - (ii) oil (including oil from tar sands) exploration, extraction, production, transportation, power generation, distribution and/or storage; and
 - (iii) gas exploration, extraction and/or production

(the "**Excluded Investments**").

2. ESG Screening Checklist:

The AIFM operates an ESG Screening Checklist as part of its due diligence process in order to identify Excluded Investments and investments which are deemed to be higher risk from an ESG perspective. The checklist identifies potential ESG risks by industry sector and geography, including environmental concerns, social concerns (incorporating community, supply chain, human resources and health and safety-related issues) and corporate governance and ethical concerns.

The AIFM intends to avoid investing in companies which have significant negative environmental or social impact. An investment may only be put forward for consideration if the investment team concludes, based on their review, that the company does not have significant negative environmental or social impact. The investment team is required to consult with the responsible investing officer if significant ESG risks are identified. The AIFM considers the completed ESG Screening Checklist before taking an investment decision.

The AIFM intends to avoid investing in companies which have significant negative climate risk impact. The ESG Screening Checklist incorporates a climate risk assessment tool. For each potential investment opportunity, the AIFM assesses whether there are any material climate-related risks associated with the investment. The tool evaluates climate risk by incorporating industry sub-sector, transition and physical risk. Additional analysis is required to be completed during due diligence for opportunities identified as having a higher exposure to climate related risks. The climate risk assessment tool is embedded within the AIFM's ESG Screening Checklist and the results of this assessment are recorded in each investment proposal. This ensures that the AIFM can consider these when making the investment decision.

No sustainable investments target: The EU Taxonomy Regulation (2020/852) ("**Taxonomy Regulation**"), in summary, is a detailed law setting out technical criteria for which types of economic activity can be regarded as environmentally sustainable and mandates disclosure whether the investments underlying the Fund take into account specific EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. All investment decisions made in respect of the Fund will be taken in accordance with the Fund's investment policy and investment objectives. The Fund does not commit to making a minimum proportion of investments which qualify as environmentally sustainable under Article 3 of the Taxonomy Regulation. Even where an investment is eligible for consideration under the Taxonomy Regulation, scalable and systematic data on portfolio investments required to accurately report Taxonomy Regulation alignment will not always be available. This is particularly where such investments are not themselves required to report Taxonomy Regulation alignment. Therefore confirming alignment may not be immediately possible and so approaches may need to develop and evolve over time. The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the Fund that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The Taxonomy Regulation is complex and there remains uncertainty as to how it should be applied in practice.

2. What investment strategy does the Fund follow?

- ***What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Fund?***

The Fund will not invest in the Excluded Investments because it is prohibited from doing so under the mandatory exclusion list.

- ***How is that strategy implemented in the investment process on a continuous basis?***

The AIFM operates an ESG Screening Checklist as part of its due diligence process in order to identify Excluded Investments and investments that have a significant negative environmental or social impact.

- ***What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?***

The ESG Screening Checklist incorporates a corporate governance assessment tool. As part of the pre-investment due diligence process, the AIFM will assess whether a portfolio company follows good governance practices. Every portfolio company is assessed against key criteria on good governance, including country specific governance risk, anti-money laundering, bribery and corruption and governance related reputational risk.

3. What is the asset allocation planned for the Fund?

The Fund will not make any Excluded Investments. The AIFM also intends to avoid investing in companies which have a significant negative environmental or social impact.

4. Does the Fund take into account principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

- Yes
 No

6. Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether the Fund is aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that it promotes?

No.