

IAM Investments ICAV

An open-ended umbrella Irish collective asset-management vehicle
with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds
formed in Ireland under the Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicles Act 2015
and authorised by the Central Bank as a UCITS pursuant to the Regulations

PROSPECTUS

1 May 2024

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1 Important Information

1.1 Reliance on this Prospectus and KIID Access

Any information or representation not expressly contained in this Prospectus, or given or made by any broker, salesperson or other person should be regarded as unauthorised by the ICAV and should accordingly not be relied upon.

In deciding whether to invest in the ICAV, investors should rely on information in this Prospectus, the relevant "KID and/or KIID" (as appropriate) and the relevant Fund's most recent annual and/or semi-annual reports. For the avoidance of doubt, KIDs shall be made available to EEA retail investors with KIIDs being made available to any non-EEA investors and/or any EEA professional clients.

An up-to-date version of the KID and/or KIID (as appropriate) shall be made available for access in an electronic format on a website designated by the ICAV for this purpose.

Key Information Document or KID means the key information document as required by the PRIIPs Regulation, while the KIID means the Key Investor Information Document as required under the UCITS Regulations.

Each Class that is available for subscription may have either a KIID and/or KID issued in accordance with the Central Bank Rules. Prospective investors should consider the KIID (and/or KID where relevant) for the relevant Class prior to subscribing for Shares in that Class in order to assist them in making an informed investment decision. While some Classes are described in the Supplement for the relevant Fund as available, these Classes may not currently be offered for subscription and in the event that a KIID and/or KID (as applicable) may not be available. Prospective investors should contact the Distributor directly to determine whether the relevant Class is available for subscription.

Each Fund must calculate and disclose in the relevant KID and/or KIID a Synthetic Risk and Reward Indicator ("**SRRI**") in accordance with the methodology prescribed in the European Securities and Markets Authority's ("**ESMA**") Guidelines on the Methodology for the Calculation of the SRRI. The SRRI will correspond to a number designed to rank the relevant Fund over a scale from 1 to 7, according to its increasing level of volatility/risk-reward profile.

Because the Prospectus and KIID and/or KID (as applicable) may be updated from time to time, investors should make sure they have the most recent versions.

Statements made in this Prospectus are based on the law and practice in force in the Republic of Ireland at the date of this Prospectus, which may be subject to change. Neither the delivery of this Prospectus nor the offer, issue or sale of Shares in any Fund of the ICAV shall under any circumstances constitute a representation that the affairs of the ICAV or any Fund have not changed since the date hereof. This Prospectus will be updated to take into account material changes from time to time and any such amendments will be approved in advance by the Central Bank.

Investors should not treat the contents of this Prospectus as advice relating to legal, taxation, investment or other matters. If you are in any doubt about the contents of this Prospectus, the risks involved in investing in the ICAV or the suitability for you of investing in the ICAV, you should consult your stockbroker, bank manager, solicitor, accountant or other independent financial adviser.

1.2 Central Bank Authorisation

The ICAV is both authorised and supervised by the Central Bank. The authorisation of the ICAV by the Central Bank shall not constitute a warranty as to the performance of the ICAV and the Central Bank shall not be liable for the performance or default of any Fund of the ICAV. The authorisation of the ICAV is not an endorsement or guarantee of the ICAV by the Central Bank nor is the Central Bank responsible for the contents of this Prospectus.

1.3 Segregated Liability

The ICAV has segregated liability between its Funds and accordingly any liability incurred on behalf of or attributable to any Fund shall be discharged solely out of the assets of that Fund.

1.4 Responsibility

To the best of the knowledge and belief of the Directors (whose names appear under the heading "**Management of the ICAV – Directors**" below and who have taken reasonable care to confirm that such is the case) the information contained in this Prospectus is in accordance with the facts and does not in the Directors' judgment omit anything likely to materially affect the import of such information. The Directors accept responsibility for the information contained in this Prospectus accordingly.

1.5 Prospectus/Supplements

This Prospectus describes the ICAV. The ICAV shall issue separate Supplements to this Prospectus relating to a Fund at the time of establishment of that Fund. Each Supplement forms part of and should be read in the context of and in conjunction with this Prospectus.

The list of Funds of the ICAV is contained in each Supplement. Additional Funds (in respect of which a Supplement or Supplements will be issued) may be established by the Directors from time to time with the prior approval of the Central Bank.

Details relating to Classes may be dealt with in the relevant Supplement for the particular Fund or in a separate Class Supplement for each Class.

1.6 Restrictions on Distribution and Sale of Shares

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

The ICAV may reject any application in whole or in part without giving any reason for such rejection in which event, subject to applicable law, the subscription monies or any balance thereof will be returned without interest, expenses or compensation to the applicant by transfer to the applicant's designated account or by post at the applicant's risk. For further details, please refer to the section of this Prospectus entitled "**Share Dealings; Ownership Restrictions**".

United States of America

None of the Shares have been, nor will be, registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "**1933 Act**") and, except in a transaction which does not violate the 1933 Act or any other applicable United States securities laws (including without limitation any applicable law of any of the States of the United States), none of the Shares may be directly or indirectly offered or sold in the United States of America, or any of its territories or possessions or areas subject to its jurisdiction, or to or for the benefit of a U.S. Person. Neither the ICAV nor any Fund will be registered under the United States Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, prohibition on offers and sales in the United States or to or for the benefit of U.S. Persons, the ICAV may make a private placement of its Shares to a limited number and/or certain categories of U.S. Persons.

1.7 Translations

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

1.8 Risk Factors

Investors should read and consider Appendix III to this Prospectus (entitled "**Risk Factors**") before investing in the ICAV.

1.9 Suitability of Investment

As the price of Shares in each Fund may fall as well as rise, the ICAV shall not be a suitable investment for an investor who cannot sustain a loss on his investment. A typical investor will be seeking to achieve a return on his investment in the medium to long term. As the target investor profile may also be dependent on specific elements relating to a particular Fund, further details in relation to the profile of a typical investor may be set out in the Supplement for the relevant Fund.

The decision to invest in any Fund, and if so how much, should be based on a realistic analysis of the investor's own financial circumstances and tolerance for investment risk.

As with any investment, future performance may differ from past performance, and Shareholders could lose money. There is no guarantee that any Fund will meet its objectives or achieve any particular level of future performance. These are investments, not bank deposits.

No Fund in this Prospectus is intended as a complete investment plan, nor are all Funds appropriate for all investors. Before investing in a Fund, each prospective investor should read the Prospectus and should understand the risks, costs and terms of investment in that Fund. In particular, investors should read and consider Appendix III to this Prospectus (entitled "**Risk Factors**") before investing in the ICAV.

1.10 MiFID II Product Governance Rules – UCITS as non-complex financial instruments

Article 25 of MiFID II sets out requirements in relation to the assessment of suitability and appropriateness of financial instruments for clients. Article 25(4) contains rules relating to the selling of financial instruments by a MiFID-authorized firm to clients in an execution only manner. Provided the financial instruments are comprised from the list contained in Article 25(4)(a) (referred to broadly as non-complex financial instruments for these purposes), a MiFID-authorized firm selling the instruments will not be required to also conduct what is referred to as an "appropriateness test" on its clients. An appropriateness test would involve requesting information on the client's knowledge and experience on the type of investment offered and, on this basis, assessing whether the investment is appropriate for the client. If the financial instruments fall outside the list contained in Article 25(4)(a) (i.e. are categorised as complex financial instruments), the MiFID-authorized firm selling the instruments will be required to also conduct an appropriateness test on its clients.

UCITS (other than structured UCITS) are specifically referenced in the list in Article 25(4)(a). Accordingly, each Fund is deemed to be a non-complex financial instrument for these purposes.

1.11 Dividends out of Capital

Where provided for in the relevant Supplement, dividends may be declared out of the capital of the relevant Fund in order to preserve cash flow to Shareholders. In any such cases, there is a greater risk that capital may be eroded and distribution will be achieved by foregoing the

potential for future capital growth of your investment. This cycle may continue until all capital is depleted.

In any such case, distributions out of capital may have different tax consequences to distributions of income and it is recommended that you seek appropriate advice in this regard.

1.12 Fees and Expenses out of Capital

Where provided for in the relevant Supplement, fees and expenses may be paid out of the capital of the relevant Fund in order to preserve cash flow to Shareholders. In any such cases, there is a greater risk that capital may be eroded foregoing the potential for future capital growth of your investment. This cycle may continue until all capital is depleted.

1.13 Redemption Charge and Anti-Dilution Adjustment

The Directors may levy a Redemption Charge of up to 3% of the Net Asset Value per Share. Details of any such charge with respect to one or more Funds will be set out in the relevant Supplement.

An Anti-Dilution Adjustment (as set out in section 6.11 of this Prospectus below), may be imposed by the responsible person in the case of net subscriptions and/or net redemptions on a transaction basis as a percentage adjustment (to be communicated to the Administrator) on the value of the relevant subscription/redemption calculated for the purposes of determining a Subscription Price or Redemption Price to reflect the impact of dealing costs and/or market prices relating to the acquisition or disposal of assets and to preserve the value of the underlying assets of the relevant Fund where the responsible person considers such a provision to be in the best interests of the Fund.

The difference at any one time between the Subscription Price (to which may be added a Preliminary Charge) and the Redemption Price (from which may be deducted a Redemption Charge) and the possible imposition of an Anti-Dilution Adjustment means that an investment should be viewed as medium to long-term.

1.14 Pricing Errors

It is possible that errors may be made in the calculation of the Net Asset Value. In determining whether compensation will be payable to a Fund and/or individual Shareholders as a result of such errors, the ICAV will have regard to the guidelines in this regard issued by the Irish Funds Industry Association. These guidelines apply a materiality threshold to the level of the pricing error for the purposes of determining whether compensation should be considered, and the guidelines also set out guidance on circumstances where a pricing error does not merit compensation. In this context, the materiality threshold currently applied by the ICAV is 0.5% of Net Asset Value, which reflects, in the opinion of the Directors, general market practice at the date of this Prospectus. As such, and subject on each occasion to the approval of the Depositary, who in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank is ultimately responsible for determining materiality, compensation will generally not be payable for errors where the effect on the relevant Fund's Net Asset Value is below the materiality threshold. There may however be circumstances when the Directors or the Depositary consider it appropriate for compensation to be paid notwithstanding that the impact of the error was below the materiality threshold. Conversely, in the case of errors above the materiality threshold, where there is fault on the part of the ICAV or its service providers, compensation will generally be payable, with any decision not to pay compensation in such circumstances requiring the approval of the Directors and also the Depositary. The Central Bank has not set any requirements in this regard and the Central Bank's approval of this Prospectus should not be interpreted as an endorsement of what is a market practice, rather than a legislative or regulatory requirement.

1.15 Governing Law

This Prospectus and any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with it shall be governed by and construed in accordance with Irish law. With respect to any suit, action or proceedings relating to any dispute arising out of or in connection with this Prospectus (including any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with it), each party irrevocably submits to the jurisdiction of the Irish courts.

1.15 Headings and Numbering

The headings and numbering of sections of this Prospectus are for convenience of reference only and shall not affect the meaning or interpretation of this Prospectus in any way.

1.16 Subscription Process

The attention of investors is drawn to the following details in respect of the subscription process and associated risks.

As further set out under "Share Dealings" below, payments for subscriptions should be made by SWIFT or electronic transfer to the bank account details as set out in the Application Form. Once all documentation required for anti-money laundering and customer identification requirements ("**AML Documentation**") have been received, monies will then be transferred to the Fund's custody account on the Dealing Day. Investors should note that subscriptions will not be processed and no Shares will issue until the relevant AML Documentation has been received in which case, the subscription application will be held over until the Dealing Day on which AML documentation has been received.

The attention of investors is drawn to particular risks where subscription monies are paid prior to the relevant Dealing Day and/or where there is a delay in receipt of AML Documentation. In such instances, prior to transfer of any subscription monies to the Fund's custody account, subscription monies may be exposed to the creditworthiness of the relevant credit institution where such monies are held and none of the Manager, the Directors or the ICAV shall have any fiduciary duties to the investor in respect of such monies. Investors should ensure that all documentation required by the ICAV or Administrator to comply with anti-money laundering and anti-fraud procedures are submitted promptly to the ICAV/Administrator when subscribing for Shares.

2 Definitions

"Accounting Period"	means a period ending on 30 September of each year or such other date as the Directors may from time to time decide with the prior approval of the Central Bank;
"Administration Agreement"	means the agreement between the ICAV, the Manager and the Administrator dated 30 September 2019 which was amended by way of an amendment agreement dated 16 October 2020 and novated by way of a novation and amendment agreement dated 30 June 2021 and as further novated by way of a separate novation and amendment agreement dated 30 April 2024 and effective 00.00.01 a.m. on 1 May 2024, as amended or supplemented from time to time in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank pursuant to which the latter was appointed as administrator of the ICAV;
"Administrator"	means BNP Paribas Fund Administration Services (Ireland) Limited or any successor thereto duly appointed in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank as the administrator to the ICAV;
"AIF"	means an alternative investment fund as defined in regulation 5(1) of the European Union (Alternative Investment Fund Managers) Regulations 2013 (S.I. No. 257 of 2013) and/or any other collective investment undertaking meeting the criteria outlined in Regulation 68(e) of the Regulations;
"Anti-Dilution Adjustment"	means an adjustment made on the value of the relevant net subscription/ net redemption as per the procedure described in the paragraph "Anti-Dilution Adjustment ("Swing Pricing") in the "Share Dealings" section;
"Application Form"	means any application form to be completed by subscribers for Shares as prescribed by the ICAV from time to time;
"Base Currency"	means, in relation to any Fund, such currency as is specified as such in the Supplement for the relevant Fund;
"Benchmark Regulations"	means Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016 on indices used as benchmarks in financial instruments and financial contracts or to measure the performance of investment funds;
"Business Day"	means, in relation to any Fund, each day as is specified as such in the Supplement for the relevant Fund;
"Capital Markets Union"	means the EU's initiative to create a truly single market for capital across the EU;
"CBDF Directive"	means EU Directive EU/ 2019/1160 regarding the cross-border distribution of collective investment undertakings

as may be amended, consolidated or substituted time to time and any notices or guidance issued by the Central Bank pursuant thereto for the time being in force;

"CBDF Regulation"

means Regulation EU/ 2019/1156 on facilitating cross-border distribution of collective investment undertakings under the Capital Markets Union may be amended, consolidated or substituted time to time and any notices or guidance issued by the Central Bank pursuant thereto for the time being in force;

"Central Bank"

means the Central Bank of Ireland or any successor regulatory authority with responsibility for authorising and supervising the ICAV;

"Central Bank Regulations"

means the Central Bank (Supervision and Enforcement) Act 2013 (Section 48(1)) (Undertakings For Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2019, as may be amended, supplemented, consolidated, substituted in any form or otherwise modified from time to time;

"Central Bank Rules"

means the Central Bank Regulations and any other statutory instrument, regulations, rules, conditions, notices, requirements or guidance of the Central Bank issued from time to time applicable to the ICAV pursuant to the Regulations;

"CIS"

means an open-ended collective investment scheme within the meaning of Regulation 68(1)(e) of the Regulations and which is prohibited from investing more than 10% of its net assets in other such collective investment schemes;

"Class(es)"

means the class or classes of Shares (if any) relating to a Fund (each of which may have specific features with respect to preliminary, exchange, redemption or contingent deferred sales charge, minimum subscription amount, dividend policy, voting rights, service provider fees or other specific features). The details applicable to each Class will be described in the relevant Supplement;

"Co-ordinator"

means International Asset Management Limited or any successor thereto duly appointed in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank;

"Co-ordination Agreement"

means the agreement between the ICAV, the Manager and the Co-ordinator dated 30 October 2015, (as novated by way of a novation agreement dated 30 June 2021 and effective 00:01 on 1 July 2021) as amended or supplemented from time to time in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank pursuant to which the latter was appointed as Co-ordinator of the ICAV;

"Co-ordination Fee"	means the co-ordination fee detailed as such in the section headed "Fees and Expenses" ;
"Country Supplement"	means a supplement to this Prospectus, issued from time to time, specifying certain information pertaining to the offer of Shares of the ICAV or a Fund or Class in a particular jurisdiction or jurisdictions;
"CRS"	means the Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information approved on 15 July 2014 by the Council of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, also known as the Common Reporting Standard, and any bilateral or multilateral competent authority agreements, intergovernmental agreements and treaties, laws, regulations, official guidance or other instrument facilitating the implementation thereof and any law implementing the Common Reporting Standard;
"Data Protection Legislation"	means (i) the General Data Protection Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and the Council of 27 April 2016), (ii) the Data Protection Acts 1988 to 2018, as may be amended from time to time, and (iii) any guidance and/or codes of practice issued by the Data Protection Commission or other relevant supervisory authority, including without limitation the European Data Protection Board in each case as amended, supplemented or replaced from time to time;
"Dealing Day"	means, in respect of each Fund, each Business Day on which subscriptions for, redemptions of and exchanges of relevant Shares can be made by the ICAV as specified in the Supplement for the relevant Fund and/or such other Dealing Days as the Directors shall determine and notify to Shareholders in advance, provided that there shall be at least two Dealing Days in each Month occurring at regular intervals;
"Dealing Deadline"	means, in relation to any application for subscription, redemption or exchange of Shares of a Fund, the day and time specified in the Supplement for the relevant Fund by which such application must be received by the Administrator on behalf of the ICAV in order for the subscription, redemption or exchange of Shares of the Fund to be made by the ICAV on the relevant Dealing Day;
"Depositary"	means BNP Paribas S.A., Dublin Branch or any successor thereto approved by the Central Bank as depositary of the ICAV;
"Depositary Agreement"	means the agreement between the ICAV, the Manager and the Depositary dated 30 September 2019, which was amended by way of a novation and amendment agreement dated 30 June 2021 and as further novated by way of a separate novation and amendment agreement

dated 30 April 2024 and effective 00.00.01 a.m. on 1 May 2024, as amended or supplemented from time to time in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank pursuant to which the latter was appointed as depository of the ICAV;

"Directors" mean the directors of the ICAV or any duly authorised committee or delegate thereof, each a Director;

"Distribution Agreement" means the agreement between the ICAV, the Manager and the Distributor dated 30 October 2015, (as novated by way of a novation agreement dated 30 June 2021 and effective 00:01 on 1 July 2021) as amended or supplemented from time to time in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank pursuant to which the latter was appointed as distributor of the ICAV;

"Distributor" means, unless specifically stated otherwise in the Supplement for the relevant Fund, International Asset Management Limited or any successor thereto duly appointed in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank as a distributor to the ICAV;

"E-Commerce Act" means the Electronic Commerce Act 2000, as amended;

"EEA Member States" means the member states of the European Economic Area, the current members at the date of this Prospectus being the EU Member States, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway.

"Eligible Counterparty" means a counterparty to OTC derivatives with which a Fund may trade and belonging to one of the categories approved by the Central Bank which at the date of this Prospectus comprise the following

- (a) a Relevant Institution;
- (b) an investment firm, authorised in accordance with the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive in an EEA Member State;
- (c) a group company of an entity issued with a bank holding company licence from the Federal Reserve of the United States of America where that group company is subject to bank holding company consolidated supervision by that Federal Reserve;

"ESG" means environmental, social and governance;

"ESG Orientated Fund or Article 8 Fund" means a Fund of the ICAV that, in accordance with the criteria outlined in Article 8 of SFDR, promotes, among other characteristics, environmental or social

characteristics, or a combination of those characteristics and provided that the companies that the Fund invests in follow good governance practices;

"EU Member States"	means the member states of the European Union;
"Euro" or "€"	means the lawful currency of the participating EU Member States which have adopted the single currency in accordance with the EC Treaty of Rome dated 25th March 1957 as amended;
"Exchange Charge"	means the charge, if any, payable on the exchange of Shares, as is specified in the Supplement for the relevant Fund (the maximum charge being up to 3% of the Redemption Price of the Shares being exchanged);
"Exempt Irish Shareholder"	means <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) a qualifying management company within the meaning of section 739B(1) TCA;(b) an investment undertaking within the meaning of section 739B(1) TCA;(c) an investment limited partnership within the meaning of section 739J TCA;(d) a pension scheme which is an exempt approved scheme within the meaning of section 774 TCA, or a retirement annuity contract or a trust scheme to which section 784 or 785 TCA applies;(e) a company carrying on life business within the meaning of section 706 TCA;(f) a special investment scheme within the meaning of section 737 TCA;(g) a unit trust to which section 731(5)(a) TCA applies;(h) a charity being a person referred to in section 739D(6)(f)(i) TCA;(i) a person who is entitled to exemption from income tax and capital gains tax by virtue of section 784A(2) TCA or section 848B TCA and the Shares held are assets of an approved retirement fund or an approved minimum retirement fund;(j) a person who is entitled to exemption from income tax and capital gains tax by virtue of section 787I TCA and the Shares held are assets of a personal retirement savings account as defined in section 787A TCA;(k) the National Asset Management Agency;(l) the Courts Service;(m) a credit union within the meaning of section 2 of the Credit Union Act 1997;

- (n) an Irish resident company, within the charge to corporation tax under Section 739G(2) TCA, but only where the ICAV is a money market fund;
- (o) a company which is within the charge to corporation tax in accordance with section 110(2) TCA in respect of payments made to it by the ICAV;
- (p) any other person as may be approved by the Directors from time to time provided the holding of Shares by such person does not result in a potential liability to tax arising to the ICAV in respect of that Shareholder under Part 27, Chapter 1A TCA;
- (q) the National Treasury Management Agency of Ireland, or a fund investment vehicle within the meaning of Section 739D(6)(kb) TCA; and
- (r) a PEPP provider (within the meaning of Chapter 2D of Part 30 TCA) acting on behalf of a person who is entitled to an exemption from income tax and capital gains tax by virtue of Section 787AC TCA and the Shares held are assets of a PEPP (within the meaning of Chapter 2D of Part 30 TCA).

and where necessary the ICAV is in possession of a Relevant Declaration in respect of that Shareholder;

"Extraordinary Expenses"

means the extraordinary expenses defined as such in the section headed **"Fees and Expenses"**;

"FATCA"

means:

- (a) sections 1471 to 1474 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code or any associated regulations or other official guidance;
- (b) any intergovernmental agreement, treaty, regulation, guidance or other agreement between the Government of Ireland (or any Irish government body) and the US, UK or any other jurisdiction (including any government bodies in such jurisdiction), entered into in order to comply with, facilitate, supplement, implement or give effect to the legislation, regulations or guidance described in paragraph (a) above; and
- (c) any legislation, regulations or guidance in Ireland that give effect to the matters outlined in the preceding paragraphs;

"FDI"

means a financial derivative instrument (including an OTC derivative);

"Fund"

means a sub-fund of the ICAV the proceeds of issue of which are pooled separately in a segregated portfolio of assets and invested in accordance with the investment objective and policies applicable to such sub-fund and which is established by the ICAV from time to time with the prior approval of the Central Bank;

"ICAV Act"	means the Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicles Act 2015 as may be amended, consolidated or substituted from time to time including any regulations made thereunder by ministerial order and any conditions that may from time to time be imposed thereunder by the Central Bank whether by notice or otherwise affecting the ICAV;
"ICAV"	means IAM Investments ICAV;
"Initial Issue Price"	means the price (excluding any Preliminary Charge) per Share at which Shares are initially offered in a Fund during the Initial Offer Period as specified in the Supplement for the relevant Fund;
"Initial Offer Period"	means the period during which Shares in a Fund are initially offered at the Initial Issue Price as specified in the Supplement for the relevant Fund;
"Instrument of Incorporation"	means the instrument of incorporation of the ICAV as amended from time to time in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank;
"Investment Account"	means (i) a separate temporary investment account or (ii) a separate disinvestment account as described in further detail under "Share Dealings - Subscription for Shares" ;
"Investment Grade"	means rating awarded to high quality corporate and government securities that are judged likely to meet their payment obligations by Standard & Poor's (i.e. rated at least BBB-) or Moody's (i.e. rated at least Baa3); or if unrated determined by the relevant Investment Manager to be of comparable quality;
"Investment Manager(s)"	means the person(s) specified in the Supplement for the relevant Fund who is/are duly appointed Investment Manager(s) to the relevant Fund with the prior approval of the Central Bank or any successor thereto;
"Investment Management Agreement"	means the agreement made between the ICAV, the Manager and the relevant Investment Manager as specified in the Supplement for the relevant Fund as may be amended or supplemented from time to time in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank pursuant to which the latter was appointed investment manager to the relevant Fund as specified in the Supplement;
"Investor Money Regulations"	means the Central Bank (Supervision and Enforcement) Act 2013 (Section 48(1)) Investor Money Regulations 2015 for Fund Service Providers, as may be amended from time to time;

"Investment Management Fee"	means the investment management fee detailed as such in the section headed "Fees and Expenses" ;
"Irish Resident"	means any person resident in Ireland or Ordinarily Resident in Ireland other than an Exempt Irish Shareholder;
"KID"	means the key information document under Regulation (EU) No 1286/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council;
"KIID"	means the key investor information document under Commission Regulation (EU) No 583/2010;
"Mainstream Fund"	means a Fund of the ICAV which does not meet the criteria to qualify as either an ESG Orientated Fund pursuant to Article 8 of SFDR or a Sustainable Investment Fund pursuant to Article 9 of SFDR;
"Manager"	means Carne Global Fund Managers (Ireland) Limited or any successor thereto duly appointed with the prior approval of the Central Bank as the manager of the ICAV;
"Management Agreement"	means the agreement made between the ICAV and the Manager dated 30 June 2021 and effective 00:01 on 1 July 2021 as may be amended or supplemented from time to time in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank;
"Management Fee"	means the management fee detailed as such in the section headed "Fees and Expenses" ;
"MiFID II"	means Directive 2014/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 on markets in financial instruments and amending Directive 2002/92/EC and Directive 2011/61/EU;
"MiFID II Delegated Directive"	means Commission Delegated Directive (EU) of 7 April 2016 supplementing Directive 2014/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to safeguarding of financial instruments and funds belonging to clients, product governance obligations and the rules applicable to the provision or reception of fees, commissions or any monetary or non-monetary benefits;
"MiFID II Legislation"	means MiFID II, the MiFID II Delegated Directive, MiFIR, and all other relevant legislation adopted pursuant to MiFID II and any guidance, notices or supplementary materials issued by ESMA or the Central Bank from time to time (and any amendment thereto for the time being in force) or conditions imposed or derogations granted thereunder as may be amended, supplemented or substituted from time to time once it has been transposed into law in Ireland and any other EU Member State the

Investment Manager is located in or operates in, where appropriate, and has entered into force;

"MiFIR"	means Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 on markets in financial instruments and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012;
"Minimum Additional Investment Amount"	means such minimum cash amount or minimum number of Shares as the case may be (if any) as the Directors may from time to time require to be invested in any Fund by each Shareholder (after investing the Minimum Initial Investment Amount) and as such is specified in the Supplement for the relevant Fund;
"Minimum Fund Size"	means such amount (if any) as the Directors may consider for each Fund and as set out in the Supplement for the relevant Fund;
"Minimum Initial Investment Amount"	means such minimum initial cash amount or minimum number of Shares as the case may be (if any) as the Directors may from time to time require to be invested by each Shareholder as its initial investment for Shares of each Class in a Fund either during the Initial Offer Period or on any subsequent Dealing Day and as such is specified in the Supplement for the relevant Fund;
"Minimum Share Class Size"	means such amount (if any) as the Directors may consider for each Share Class and as set out in the Supplement for the relevant Fund;
"Minimum Shareholding"	means such minimum number or minimum value of Shares of any Class as the case may be (if any) which must be held at any time by a Shareholder which shall be equal to or greater than at all times the Minimum Redemption Amount and as such is specified in the Supplement for the relevant Class of Shares within a Fund;
"Money Market Instruments"	means instruments normally dealt in on the money markets which are liquid, and have a value which can be accurately determined at any time;
"Month"	means a calendar month;
"Net Asset Value"	means, in respect of the assets and liabilities of a Fund, a Class or the Shares representing interests in a Fund, the amount determined in accordance with the principles set out in the " Valuation of Assets/Calculation of Net Asset Value " section below as the Net Asset Value of the Fund, the Net Asset Value per Class or the Net Asset Value per Share (as appropriate);
"OECD"	means the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development;

"Ordinarily Resident in Ireland"	means an individual who has been resident in Ireland for three consecutive tax years (who thus becomes ordinarily resident with effect from the commencement of the fourth tax year). An individual who has been ordinarily resident in Ireland ceases to be ordinarily resident at the end of the third consecutive tax year in which that individual is not resident in Ireland;
"OTC"	means over-the-counter and refers to derivatives negotiated between two counterparties;
"Paying Agent"	means one or more paying agents including but not limited to representatives, distributors, correspondent banks, or centralising agents appointed by the ICAV in certain jurisdictions;
"Preliminary Charge"	means the charge, if any, payable to the Distributor (or any other appropriate party at the direction of the Directors) on subscription for Shares as described under "Entry/ Exit Charges" and specified in the relevant Supplement (the maximum charge being up to 5% of the Net Asset Value);
"PRIIPS Regulations"	means Regulation (EU) No 1286/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council on key information documents for packaged retail and insurance-based investment products (PRIIPs) as amended and as may be further amended, consolidated or substituted from time to time;
"Prospectus"	means this prospectus issued on behalf of the ICAV as amended, supplemented or consolidated from time to time and the Supplement(s) containing information relating to a particular Fund(s);
"Regulations"	means the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations, 2011 (S.I. 352 of 2011), as amended by the European Union (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) (Amendment) Regulations 2016 (S.I. 143 of 2016), as amended, supplemented, consolidated or re-enacted from time to time;
"Relevant Declaration"	means the declaration relevant to the Shareholder as set out in Schedule 2B TCA;
"Relevant Institutions"	means a credit institution listed in Regulation 7 of the Central Bank Regulations, which at the date of this Prospectus consists of (i) credit institutions authorised in the EEA (ii) a credit institution authorised within a signatory state (other than an EEA Member State) to the Basle Capital Convergence Agreement of July 1988 or a credit institution authorised in Jersey, Guernsey, the Isle of Man, Australia or New Zealand; and / or (iii) a credit institution in a third country deemed equivalent pursuant to Article 107(4) of the Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of

the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012;

"Redemption Charge"	means the charge, if any, to be paid out of the Redemption Price which Shares may be subject to, as described under "Share Dealings - Redemption of Shares" and specified in the relevant Supplement (the charge being a maximum of up to 3% of redemption monies, as specified in the relevant Supplement);
"Redemption Price"	means the price at which Shares are redeemed, as described under "Share Dealings - Redemption of Shares" and as may be specified in the relevant Supplement;
"Redemption Proceeds"	means the Redemption Price less any Redemption Charge and any charges, costs, expenses or taxes, as described under "Share Dealings – Redemption of Shares";
"Revenue Commissioners"	means the Irish Revenue Commissioners;
"Securities Financing Transactions"	means repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements, securities lending agreements and any other transactions within the scope of SFTR that a Fund is permitted to engage in;
"Securitisation Position"	means an instrument held by a Fund that meets the criteria of a "Securitisation" contained in Article 2 of the Securitisation Regulation so as to bring such instruments into the scope of the Securitisation Regulation and trigger obligations which must be met by the Fund (as an "institutional investor" under the Securitisation Regulation). Without prejudice to the precise definition in Article 2 of the Securitisation Regulation, this generally covers transactions or schemes, whereby (i) the credit risk associated with an exposure or a pool of exposures is divided into classes or tranches; (ii) payments are dependent upon the performance of the exposure or of the pool of exposures; and (iii) the subordination of classes or tranches determines the distribution of losses during the ongoing life of the transaction or scheme;
"Securitisation Regulation"	means the Securitisation Regulation (EU) 2017/2402, as may be amended from time to time;
"SFDR or Disclosure Regulation"	means Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability - related disclosures in the financial services sector, as may be amended, supplemented, consolidated, substituted in any form or otherwise modified from time to time;
"SFDR Annex"	means an annex to the Supplement of the relevant Fund issued from time to time, prepared for the purpose of

meeting the specific financial product level disclosures contained in SFDR and specifically, the disclosure requirements applicable to Article 8 financial products or Article 9 financial products (as applicable). The Manager, in conjunction with the Investment Manager(s) is responsible for the contents of the SFDR Annex;

"SFT Regulations or SFTR"	means Regulation 2015/2365 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on transparency of securities financing transactions and of reuse and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 as may be amended, supplemented, consolidated, substituted in any form or otherwise modified from time to time;
"Settlement Date"	means, in respect of receipt of monies for subscription for Shares or dispatch of monies for the redemption of Shares, the date specified in the Supplement for the relevant Fund. In the case of redemptions this date will be no more than ten Business Days after the relevant Dealing Deadline, or if later, the date of receipt of completed redemption documentation;
"Shares"	means the participating shares in the ICAV representing interests in a Fund and where the context so permits or requires any Class of participating shares representing interests in a Fund;
"Shareholders"	means persons registered as the holders of Shares in the register of shareholders for the time being kept by or on behalf of the ICAV, and each a Shareholder;
"SRD II"	means European Union (Shareholders' Rights) Regulations 2020 as may be amended, supplemented or replaced from time to time;
"State"	means the Republic of Ireland;
"Subscription Price"	means the price per Share at which Shares are issued, as described under "Share Dealings" and as may be specified in the relevant Supplement;
"Subscriptions/Redemptions Account"	means the account in the name of the ICAV through which subscription monies and redemption proceeds and dividend income (if any) for each Fund are channelled, the details of which are specified in the Application Form;
"Supplement"	means any supplement to the Prospectus issued on behalf of the ICAV specifying certain information in relation to a Fund and/or one or more Classes from time to time, noting that any such supplement may be issued with an SFDR Annex or addendum containing supplemental information on the relevant Fund or Class;
"Sustainable Investment"	means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental objective, as measured by key resource efficiency indicators on (i) the use of energy, (ii) renewable energy, (iii) raw materials, (iv) water and

land, (v) the production of waste, (vi) greenhouse gas emissions, or (vii) its impact on biodiversity and the circular economy, or an investment in an economic activity that contributes to a social objective (in particular an investment that contributes to tackling inequality or that fosters social cohesion, social integration and labour relations), or an investment in human capital or economically or socially disadvantaged communities, provided that such investments do not significantly harm any of those objectives and that the investee companies follow good governance practices;

"Sustainable Investment Fund or Article 9 Fund"

means a Fund of the ICAV that, in accordance with the criteria outlined in Article 9 of SFDR has Sustainable Investment as its objective;

"Sustainability Factors"

means environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters;

"Sustainability Risk"

means an environmental, social or governance event or condition that, if it occurs, could cause an actual or a potential material negative impact on the value of an investment, including but not limited to, risks stemming from climate change, natural resource depletion, environmental degradation, human rights abuses, bribery, corruption and social and employee matters;

"Taxonomy Regulation"

means the Regulation on the Establishment of a Framework to Facilitate Sustainable Investment (Regulation EU/2020/852) as may be supplemented, consolidated, substituted in any form or otherwise modified from time to time;

"TCA"

means the Irish Taxes Consolidation Act, 1997, as amended;

"Total Return Swap"

means a derivative (and a transaction within the scope of SFTR) whereby the total economic performance of a reference obligation is transferred from one counterparty to another counterparty;

"Transferable Securities"

shall have the meaning ascribed to that term in the Regulations, which at the date hereof means:

- (a) shares in companies and other securities equivalent to shares in companies which fulfil the applicable criteria specified in Part 1 of Schedule 2 of the Regulations;
- (b) bonds and other forms of securitised debt which fulfil the applicable criteria specified in Part 1 of Schedule 2 of the Regulations;

- (c) other negotiable securities which carry the right to acquire any securities within (i) or (ii) above by subscription or exchange which fulfil the criteria specified in Part 1 of Schedule 2 of the Regulations; and
- (d) securities specified for this purpose in Part 2 of Schedule 2 of the Regulations;

"UCITS"	means an undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities which is authorised under the Regulations or authorised by a competent authority in another member state of the European Union in accordance with Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, as amended, supplemented, consolidated or otherwise modified from time to time;
"UCITS Directive"	means EC Council Directive 85/611/EEC of 20 December 1985 as amended, consolidated or substituted from time to time;
"United States" and "U.S. "	means the United States of America (including the States, the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico), its territories, possessions and all other areas subject to its jurisdiction;
"U.S. Dollars", "Dollars" and "\$"	means the lawful currency of the United States;
"U.S. Person"	means a U.S. Person as defined in Regulation S under the United States Securities Act of 1933 and CFTC Rule 4.7; and
"Valuation Point"	means the time at which the Net Asset Value of a Fund and the Net Asset Value per Share is determined in respect of a Dealing Day as is specified in the Supplement for the relevant Fund.

3 Funds

3.1 Structure

The ICAV is an open-ended umbrella Irish collective asset-management vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between Funds registered in Ireland on 14 August 2015 pursuant to the ICAV Act with registration number C142605. The ICAV has been authorised by the Central Bank as a UCITS pursuant to the Regulations.

The ICAV is structured as an umbrella fund consisting of different Funds, each comprising one or more Classes. The assets of each Fund will be invested separately on behalf of each Fund in accordance with the investment objective and policies of each Fund. The investment objective and policies and other details in relation to each Fund are set out in the relevant Supplement. Additional Funds (in respect of which a Supplement or Supplements will be issued) may be established by the Directors from time to time with the prior approval of the Central Bank.

Shares may be issued in Classes within each Fund. Classes of Shares in each Fund may differ as to certain matters including currency of denomination, hedging strategies if any applied to the designated currency of a particular Class, dividend policy, fees and expenses charged or the Minimum Initial Investment Amount, Minimum Additional Investment Amount, Minimum Shareholding, and Minimum Redemption Amount. The Classes of Shares available for subscription shall be set out in the relevant Supplement. A separate pool of assets shall not be maintained in respect of each Class. Additional Classes, in respect of which a Supplement or Supplements will be issued, may be established by the Directors and notified to and cleared in advance with the Central Bank or otherwise must be created in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank. Separate books and records will be maintained for each Fund but not for each Class. The Base currency of a Fund will be as set out in the relevant Supplement.

3.2 Investment Objective and Policies

The assets of each Fund will be invested separately in accordance with the investment objectives and policies of the Fund. The specific investment objective and policies of each Fund will be set out in the relevant Supplement and will be formulated by the Directors at the time of creation of the relevant Fund.

The investment objective of a Fund may not be altered and material changes to the investment policy of a Fund may not be made, without prior approval of Shareholders on the basis of (i) a majority of votes cast at a meeting of the Shareholders of the particular Fund duly convened and held, or (ii) with the prior written approval of all Shareholders of the relevant Fund. In the event of a change of the investment objective and/or a material change in the investment policy of a Fund, by way of a majority of votes cast at a meeting of the relevant Shareholders, Shareholders in the relevant Fund will be given reasonable notice of such change to enable them to redeem their Shares prior to implementation of such a change.

Pending investment of the proceeds of a placing or offer of Shares or where market or other factors so warrant, a Fund's assets may be invested in Money Market Instruments, including but not limited to, certificates of deposit, floating rate notes and fixed rate commercial paper listed or traded on permitted markets and in cash deposits.

3.3 Pooling by a Portfolio

To reduce operational and administrative charges and to facilitate diversification of investments, the ICAV may authorise the Manager or an Investment Manager to arrange the management of the assets of any Fund in conjunction with other funds established by the ICAV or other funds promoted or managed by the Manager or an Investment Manager or any company affiliated to the Manager or an Investment Manager. This will be done by establishing a pool of assets ("**Pool**") comprising cash and investments contributed by all funds which participate in the Pool ("**Participating Funds**"). This technique is known as pooling.

Opportunities to establish pooling arrangements arise where the investment objectives and policies of Participating Funds are sufficiently similar so as to enable the assets contributed by a Participating Fund to be managed in a manner identical to that of all other Participating Funds in the Pool. However, it is not essential that the investment objectives and policies of each Participating Fund in the Pool be identical. It is sufficient that the relevant Investment Manager be in a position to manage the Pool as one portfolio of assets whilst complying with the investment objectives, policies and restrictions applicable to each Participating Fund.

A Pool is not a separate legal entity and an investor may not invest directly in a Pool. The relevant Investment Manager shall not be permitted to manage the assets of any Fund on a pooled basis without the prior consent of the Directors. The Directors shall be notified in respect of the admission of any fund as a Participating Fund in a Pool in which a Fund participates. The Directors may elect at any time to terminate its participation in the Pool on notice to Manager, the relevant Investment Manager, the Administrator and the Depositary.

(a) Operational Issues relating to Pooling

Assets may be contributed to and withdrawn from the Pool by a Participating Fund at any time. A record shall be maintained of all of the assets contributed to the Pool by a Participating Fund and the percentage allocation of each of the Pooled Assets within the Pool that is attributable to each Participating Fund, which shall be allocated on a pro rata basis. This percentage allocation shall be applied to all assets held in the Pool. When additional cash or securities are contributed to or withdrawn from the Pool by a Participating Fund the allocation percentage of each Participating Fund will be adjusted to reflect the change. Where a contribution is made in cash, a deduction may be made where the relevant Investment Manager considers this necessary to discharge transactions costs and fiscal charges incurred in investing the cash. Similarly, in the case of a cash withdrawal, a deduction may be made to reflect transaction costs in disposing of securities. Dividends, interest and any other distribution of income received in respect of assets will be allocated pro-rata to the Participating Fund's holding of assets. All assets comprising a Pool will be valued in accordance with the provisions of the section entitled "**Calculation of the Net Asset Value**" below.

Investors should note that the pooling arrangement may cause the composition of the assets of a Portfolio to be altered as a result of subscriptions and redemptions in another Participating Fund which would cause a Money Manager to dispose of or acquire assets for the Pool or may cause relevant Investment Manager to increase the amount of ancillary liquid assets held by the relevant Investment Manager.

(b) Custody of Assets

A portfolio will participate in pooling arrangements only with Participating Funds who have appointed the Depositary as depositary and the Administrator as administrator. The Depositary shall, by relying on a common set of records produced by the Administrator's accounting systems, at all times ensure that it is in a position to identify the assets of the Portfolio even though the sub-custodian's records may identify the assets as being held in a Pool.

(c) Termination of Pooling Arrangement

The Manager may elect at any time to terminate the ICAV's participation in the pooling arrangements on notice to the relevant Investment Manager, the Administrator and the Depositary. In such event that portion of the assets in the pool representing each Portfolio's percentage allocation of assets shall be withdrawn.

3.4 Investment Restrictions

The investment and borrowing restrictions applying to the ICAV and each Fund are set out in Appendix I and additional investment and borrowing restrictions (if any) will be set out in the relevant Supplement. Each of the Funds' investments will be limited to investments permitted by the Regulations. If the limits referred to in Appendix I are exceeded for reasons beyond the control of the ICAV, or as a result of the exercise of subscription rights, the ICAV shall ensure that the Fund will adopt as a priority objective for its sales transactions the remedying of that situation taking due account of the interests of Shareholders. Each Fund may also hold ancillary liquid assets as further described in the relevant Supplement.

The permitted investments and investment restrictions applying to each Fund, in accordance with the Regulations and the Central Bank Rules, are set out below. The Directors may from time to time impose such further investment restrictions as shall be compatible with or in the interest of the Shareholders, in order to comply with the laws and regulations of the countries where Shares of the Fund are placed.

Additional investment restrictions in respect of any Fund may be outlined in the relevant Supplement.

With the exception of permitted investment in unlisted investments and over-the-counter FDI, investments by a Fund will be restricted to securities and FDI listed or traded on permitted markets as set out in Appendix II.

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

3.5 Borrowing Powers

The ICAV may only borrow on a temporary basis for the account of a Fund and the aggregate amount of such borrowings may not exceed 10% of the Net Asset Value of such Fund. In accordance with the provisions of the Regulations, the ICAV may charge the assets of a Fund as security for borrowings of that Fund.

The ICAV may acquire foreign currency by means of a back-to-back loan agreement. Foreign currency obtained in this manner is not classified as borrowing for the purposes of Regulation 103(1) provided that the offsetting deposit (a) is denominated in the Base Currency and (b) equals or exceeds the value of the foreign currency loan outstanding.

3.6 Cross-Investment

Investors should note that, subject to the requirements of the Central Bank, each of the Funds may invest in the other Funds of the ICAV where such investment is appropriate to the investment objectives and policies of the relevant Fund. Any commission received by the relevant Investment Manager (including a rebated commission) in respect of such investment will be paid into the assets of the relevant Fund. In addition, no Preliminary Charge, Redemption Charge or Exchange Charge may be charged on the cross-investing Fund's investment.

In order to avoid double-charging of management and/or any performance fees, any Fund that is invested in another Fund may not be charged an Investment Management Fee or performance fee in respect of that part of its assets invested in other Funds unless such investment in another Fund is made into a Class of Shares that does not attract any Investment Management Fee or performance fee. Investment may not be made by a Fund in a Fund which itself cross-invests in another Fund within the ICAV.

If a Fund invests a substantial proportion of its net assets in other UCITS or AIF or both the maximum level of the investment management fees that may be charged to the Fund by the other UCITS or AIF or both, as the case may be, will be set out in the relevant Supplement. Details of such fees will also be contained in the ICAV's annual report. Such fees and expenses, in the aggregate, may exceed the fees and expenses that would typically be incurred by an investor making a direct investment in an underlying fund. In addition, performance based compensation arrangements may create an incentive for the investment managers of such underlying funds to make investments that are more risky or more speculative than would be the case if such arrangements were not in effect.

3.7 Investment through Subsidiaries

The ICAV may from time to time (with the prior approval of and in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank) make investments on behalf of Funds through wholly owned subsidiaries incorporated in any relevant jurisdiction. The investment objective and policy of the relevant Fund will not only be applied to the Fund but also to the wholly-owned subsidiary and the investments of the wholly-owned subsidiary will be treated as being held by the Fund. The

assets and shares of any wholly-owned subsidiary will be held by the Depository or an appointed sub-custodian.

3.8 Efficient Portfolio Management

The ICAV on behalf of a Fund may employ techniques and instruments relating to Transferable Securities, Money Market Instruments and/or other financial instruments (including FDI) in which it invests for efficient portfolio management purposes, a list of which (if any) shall be set out in the relevant Supplement.

The ICAV may also (but is not obliged to) enter into certain currency-related transactions in order to hedge the currency exposure of a Fund where the Fund invests in assets denominated in currencies other than the Base Currency.

Use of such techniques and instruments should be in line with the best interests of Shareholders and will generally be made for one or more of the following reasons:

- (a) the reduction of risk;
- (b) the reduction of cost; or
- (c) the generation of additional capital or income for the relevant Fund with an appropriate level of risk, taking into account the risk profile of the Fund and the risk diversification rules set out in the Central Bank Regulations.

In addition, the use of such techniques and instruments must be realised in a cost-effective way and must not result in a change to the investment objective of the Fund or add substantial supplementary risks not covered in this Prospectus. Please refer to Appendix III to this Prospectus (section entitled "**Risk Factors; Efficient Portfolio Management Risk**") for more details. The risks arising from the use of such techniques and instruments shall be adequately captured in the Manager's risk management process.

Such techniques and instruments may include foreign exchange transactions which alter the currency characteristics of assets held by the relevant Fund.

Assets of a Fund may be denominated in a currency other than the Base Currency of the Fund and changes in the exchange rate between the Base Currency and the currency of the asset may lead to a depreciation of the value of the Fund's assets as expressed in the Base Currency. The relevant Investment Manager may seek to mitigate this exchange rate risk by using FDI.

3.9 Securities Financing Transactions

A Fund may use Securities Financing Transactions for efficient portfolio management in accordance with normal market practice and subject to the requirements of the SFTR and the Central Bank Rules. Such Securities Financing Transactions may be entered into for any purpose that is consistent with the investment objective of the relevant Fund, including to generate income or profits in order to increase portfolio returns or to reduce portfolio expenses or risks.

Securities lending means transactions by which one party transfers securities to the other party subject to a commitment that the other party will return equivalent securities on a future date or when requested to do so by the party transferring the securities, that transaction being considered as securities lending for the party transferring the securities. Repurchase agreements are a type of securities lending transaction in which one party sells a security to the other party with a simultaneous agreement to repurchase the security at a fixed future date at a stipulated price reflecting a market rate of interest unrelated to the coupon rate of the securities. A reverse repurchase agreement is a transaction whereby a Fund purchases securities from a counterparty and simultaneously commits to resell the securities to the counterparty at an agreed upon date and price

Any Fund that seeks to engage in securities lending should ensure that it is able at any time to recall any security that has been lent out or terminate any securities lending agreement into which it has entered.

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

A Fund that enters into a repurchase agreement should ensure that it is able at any time to recall any securities subject to the repurchase agreement or to terminate the repurchase agreement into which it has entered. Fixed-term repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements that do not exceed seven days shall be considered as arrangements on terms that allow the assets to be recalled at any time by the Fund.

All the revenues arising from Securities Financing Transactions and any other efficient portfolio management techniques shall be returned to the relevant Fund following the deduction of any direct and indirect operational costs and fees arising. Such direct and indirect operational costs and fees (which are all fully transparent), which shall not include hidden revenue, shall include fees and expenses payable to repurchase /reverse repurchase agreements counterparties and/or securities lending agents engaged by the ICAV from time to time. Such fees and expenses of any repurchase/reverse repurchase agreements counterparties and/or securities lending agents engaged by the ICAV, which will be at normal commercial rates together with VAT, if any, thereon, will be borne by the ICAV or the Fund in respect of which the relevant party has been engaged. Details of Fund revenues arising and attendant direct and indirect operational costs and fees as well as the identity of any specific repurchase/reverse repurchase agreements counterparties and/or securities lending agents engaged by the ICAV from time to time shall be included in the ICAV's semi-annual and annual reports.

While the ICAV will conduct appropriate due diligence in the selection of counterparties, including consideration of the legal status, country of origin, credit rating and minimum credit rating (where relevant), it is noted that the Central Bank Rules do not prescribe any pre trade eligibility criteria for counterparties to a Fund's Securities Financing Transactions.

From time to time, a Fund may engage repurchase/reverse repurchase agreements counterparties and/or securities lending agents that are related parties to the Depositary or other service providers of the ICAV. Such engagement may on occasion cause a conflict of interest with the role of the Depositary or other service provider in respect of the ICAV. Please refer to section 5.1 "**Conflicts of Interest**" for further details on the conditions applicable to any such related party transactions. The identity of any such related parties will be specifically identified in the ICAV's semi-annual and annual reports.

Repurchase /reverse repurchase agreements or securities lending do not constitute borrowing or lending for the purposes of Regulation 103 and Regulation 111 of the Regulations respectively.

Please refer to Appendix III, Risk Factors in respect of the risks related to Securities Financing Transactions.

3.10 Risk Management Process

The Manager on behalf of each Fund has filed with the Central Bank its risk management process which enables it to accurately measure, monitor and manage the various risks associated with the use of FDI and Securities Financing Transactions where appropriate. Any FDI not included in the risk management process will not be utilised until such time as a revised risk management process has been provided to and cleared by the Central Bank. The ICAV will, on request, provide supplementary information to Shareholders relating to the risk management methods employed, including the quantitative limits that are applied and any recent developments in the risk and yield characteristics of the main categories of investments.

3.11 Eligible Counterparties

A Fund may invest in OTC derivatives in accordance with the Central Bank Rules and provided that the counterparties to the OTC derivatives are Eligible Counterparties.

3.12 Collateral Policy

In the context of efficient portfolio management techniques, Securities Financing Transactions and/or the use of FDI for hedging or investment purposes, collateral may be received from a counterparty for the benefit of a Fund or posted to a counterparty by or on behalf of a Fund. Any receipt or posting of collateral by a Fund will be conducted in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank and the terms of the ICAV's collateral policy outlined below.

3.13 Collateral – received by a Fund

Collateral posted by a counterparty for the benefit of a Fund may be taken into account as reducing the exposure to such counterparty. Each Fund will require receipt of the necessary level of collateral so as to ensure counterparty exposure limits are not breached. Counterparty risk may be reduced to the extent that the value of the collateral received corresponds with the value of the amount exposed to counterparty risk at any given time.

Risks linked to the management of collateral, such as operational and legal risks, shall be identified, managed and mitigated by the risk management process. A Fund receiving collateral for at least 30% of its assets should have an appropriate stress testing policy in place to ensure regular stress tests are carried out under normal and exceptional liquidity conditions to enable the Fund to assess the liquidity risk attached to the collateral. The liquidity stress testing policy will at least prescribe the components set out in Regulation 24 paragraph (8) of the Central Bank's Rules.

For the purpose of providing margin or collateral in respect of transactions in techniques and instruments, the Fund may transfer, mortgage, pledge, charge or encumber any assets or cash forming part of the Fund in accordance with normal market practice (including the transfer of daily variation margin) and the requirements outlined in the Central Bank's Rules.

All assets received by a Fund in the context of Securities Financing Transactions shall be considered as collateral and must comply with the terms of the ICAV's collateral policy.

Any non-cash assets received by the Fund from a counterparty on a title transfer basis (whether in respect of a Securities Financing Transaction, an OTC derivative transaction or otherwise) shall be held by the Depositary or a duly appointed sub-custodian. Assets provided by the Fund on a title transfer basis shall no longer belong to the Fund and shall pass outside the custodial network. The counterparty may use those assets at its absolute discretion. Assets provided to a counterparty other than on a title transfer basis shall be held by the Depositary or a duly appointed sub-custodian.

3.14 Non-Cash Collateral

Collateral received from a counterparty for the benefit of a Fund may be in the form of cash or non-cash assets and must, at all times, meet with the specific criteria outlined in the Central Bank Regulations in relation to (i) liquidity; (ii) valuation; (iii) issuer credit quality; (iv) correlation; (v) diversification (asset concentration); and (vi) immediate availability. There are no restrictions on maturity provided the collateral is sufficiently liquid.

Regarding (i) liquidity, collateral received, other than cash, should be highly liquid and traded on a regulated market or multilateral trading facility with transparent pricing in order that it can be sold quickly at a price that is close to its pre-sale valuation. Collateral that is received should also comply with the provisions of Regulation 74 of the Regulations.

Regarding (ii) valuation, collateral received should be valued on at least a daily basis and assets that exhibit high price volatility should not be accepted as collateral unless suitably conservative haircuts (as referred to below) are in place. Where appropriate, non-cash collateral held for the

benefit of a Fund shall be valued in accordance with the valuation policies and principles applicable to the ICAV. Subject to any agreement on valuation made with the counterparty, collateral posted to a recipient counterparty will be valued daily at mark-to-market value.

Regarding (iii) issuer credit quality, collateral received should be of high quality. The responsible person shall ensure that

- (a) where the issuer was subject to a credit rating by an agency registered and supervised by ESMA that rating shall be taken into account by the responsible person in the credit assessment process; and
- (b) where an issuer is downgraded below the two highest short-term credit ratings by the credit rating agency referred to in (a) this shall result in a new credit assessment being conducted of the issuer by the responsible person without delay.

Regarding (iv) correlation, collateral received should be issued by an entity that is independent from the counterparty. There should be a reasonable ground for the responsible person to expect that it would not display a high correlation with the performance of the counterparty.

Regarding (v) diversification (asset concentration):

- (a) subject to subparagraph (b) collateral should be sufficiently diversified in terms of country, markets and issuers with a maximum exposure to a given issuer of 20% of the net asset value of a Fund. When a Fund is exposed to different counterparties, the different baskets of collateral should be aggregated to calculate the 20% limit of exposure to a single issuer.
- (b) A Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State, one or more of its local authorities, a third country, or a public international body to which one or more EU Member States belong. Such Fund should receive securities from at least 6 different issues, but securities from any single issue should not account for more than 30 per cent of the Fund's net value. A Fund that intend to be fully collateralised in securities issued or guaranteed by an EU Member State should disclose this fact in the supplement of the Fund. The EU Member States, local authorities, or public international bodies or guaranteeing securities which a Fund is able to accept as collateral for more than 20% of its net asset value are those listed in section 2.12 of Appendix I to the Prospectus.

Regarding (vi) immediately available, collateral received should be capable of being fully enforced by a Fund at any time without reference to or approval from the counterparty.

The Investment Manager, on behalf of each Fund, shall apply suitably conservative haircuts to assets being received as collateral where appropriate on the basis of an assessment of the characteristics of the assets such as the credit standing or the price volatility, as well as the outcome of any stress tests performed as referred to above. The relevant Investment Manager will determine that generally if issuer or issue credit quality of the collateral is not of the necessary quality or the collateral carries a significant level of price volatility with regard to residual maturity or other factors, a conservative haircut must be applied in accordance with more specific guidelines as will be maintained in writing by the relevant Investment Manager on an on-going basis. To the extent that a Fund avails of the increased issuer exposure facility in section 5(ii) of Schedule 3 of the Central Bank Regulations, such increased issuer exposure may be to any of the issuers listed in section 2.12 of Appendix I to the Prospectus.

Regarding safe-keeping, any non-cash assets received by a Fund from a counterparty on a title transfer basis (whether in respect of a Securities Financing Transaction, an OTC derivative transaction or otherwise) shall be held by the Depositary or a duly appointed sub-custodian. Assets provided by a Fund on a title transfer basis shall no longer belong to the Fund and shall pass outside the custodial network. The counterparty may use those assets at its absolute

discretion. Assets provided to a counterparty other than on a title transfer basis shall be held by the Depository or a duly appointed sub-custodian.

Non-cash collateral cannot be sold, pledged or re-invested.

3.15 Cash collateral

Cash collateral may not be invested other than in the following:

- (a) deposits with Relevant Institutions;
- (b) high-quality government bonds;
- (c) reverse repurchase agreements provided the transactions are with credit institutions subject to prudential supervision and the Fund is able to recall at any time the full amount of cash on an accrued basis;
- (d) short-term money market funds as defined in the ESMA Guidelines on a Common Definition of European Money Market Funds (ref CESR/10-049).

Re-invested cash collateral should be diversified in accordance with the diversification requirement applicable to non-cash collateral. Cash collateral may not be placed on deposit with the relevant counterparty or a related entity. Exposure created through the reinvestment of collateral must be taken into account in determining risk exposures to a counterparty. Re-investment of cash collateral in accordance with the provisions above can still present additional risk for the Fund. Please refer to Appendix III to this Prospectus (section entitled "**Risk Factors; Reinvestment of Cash Collateral Risk**") for more details.

3.16 Collateral – posted by a Fund

Collateral posted to a counterparty by or on behalf of a Fund must be taken into account when calculating counterparty risk exposure. Collateral posted to a counterparty and collateral received by such counterparty may be taken into account on a net basis provided the Fund is able to legally enforce netting arrangements with the counterparty.

Collateral posted to a counterparty by or on behalf of a Fund will consist of such collateral as is agreed with the counterparty from time to time and may include any types of assets held by the Fund.

3.17 Hedged Classes

Classes will be identified as currency hedged Classes or duration hedged Classes, as appropriate, in the Supplement for the Fund in which such Class is issued.

3.18 Currency Hedged Classes

The ICAV may (but is not obliged to) enter into certain currency-related transactions in order to hedge the currency exposure of the assets of a Fund attributable to a particular Class into the currency of denomination of the relevant Class for the purposes of efficient portfolio management. This involves a Class designated in a currency other than the Base Currency being hedged against exchange rate fluctuation risks between the designated currency of the Class and the Base Currency.

Any financial instruments used to implement such currency hedging strategies with respect to one or more Classes shall be assets/liabilities of the Fund as a whole but will be attributable to the relevant Class(es) and the gains/losses on, and the costs of, the relevant financial instruments will accrue solely to the relevant Class. However, investors should note that there is no segregation of liability between Share Classes. Although the costs, gains and losses of the currency hedging transactions will accrue solely to the relevant Class, Shareholders are

nonetheless exposed to the risk that hedging transactions undertaken in one class may impact negatively on the Net Asset Value of another Class.

Classes will be identified as currency hedged Classes or duration hedged Classes, as appropriate, in the Supplement for the Fund in which such Class is issued.

Where the relevant Investment Manager seeks to hedge against currency fluctuations, while not intended, this could result in over-hedged or under-hedged positions due to external factors outside the control of the ICAV. However, over-hedged positions will not exceed 105% of the Net Asset Value and under-hedged positions will not fall short of 95% of the Net Asset Value. Hedged positions will be kept under review to ensure that over-hedged and under-hedged positions do not exceed / fall short of the permitted level. Such review will also incorporate a procedure to ensure that positions materially in excess of 100% of Net Asset Value will not be carried forward from month to month. To the extent that hedging is successful for a particular Class, the performance of the Class is likely to move in line with the performance of the underlying assets, with the result that investors in that Class will not gain/lose if the Class currency falls / rises against the Base Currency.

3.19 Duration Hedged Classes

The ICAV may launch duration hedged Classes in certain Funds in order to limit the impact of interest rate movements. This will be done by hedging the interest rate risk of the net assets of the duration hedged Class to a target duration between zero (0) and six (6) months.

Any financial instruments, which shall be detailed in the Supplement for the relevant Fund, used to implement such interest rate hedging strategies with respect to one or more Classes shall be assets/liabilities of the Fund as a whole but will be attributable to the relevant Class(es) and the gains/losses on, and the costs of, the relevant financial instruments will accrue solely to the relevant Class. However, investors should note that there is no segregation of liability between Share Classes. Although the costs, gains and losses of the interest rate hedging transactions will accrue solely to the relevant Class, Shareholders are nonetheless exposed to the risk that hedging transactions undertaken in one class may impact negatively on the Net Asset Value of another Class.

Where the relevant Investment Manager seeks to hedge against interest rate fluctuations, while not intended, this could result in over-hedged or under-hedged positions due to external factors outside the control of the ICAV. However, over-hedged positions will not exceed 105% of the Net Asset Value and under-hedged positions will not fall short of 95% of the Net Asset Value. Hedged positions will be kept under review to ensure that over-hedged and under-hedged positions do not exceed / fall short of the permitted level. Such review will also incorporate a procedure to ensure that positions materially in excess of 100% of Net Asset Value will not be carried forward from month to month. To the extent that hedging is successful for a particular Class, the performance of the Class is likely to move in line with the performance of the underlying assets, with the result that investors in that Class will not gain/lose if there are interest rate movements affecting the assets of the Fund.

3.20 Dividend Policy

The dividend policy and information on the declaration and payment of dividends for each Fund will be specified in the relevant Supplement. The Instrument of Incorporation empowers the Directors to declare dividends in respect of any Shares in the ICAV out of the net income of the ICAV (i.e. income less expenses) (whether in the form of dividends, interest or otherwise) and net realised and unrealised gains (i.e. realised and unrealised gains net of all realised and unrealised losses), subject to certain adjustments and, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, partially or fully out of the capital of the relevant Fund. Where dividends are paid out of capital, this will be detailed in the Supplement for the relevant Fund.

Any dividends paid which are not claimed or collected within six years of payment shall revert to and form part of the assets of the relevant Fund.

Any dividends payable to Shareholders will be paid by electronic transfer to the relevant Shareholder's bank account of record on the initial Application Form at the expense of the payee and will be paid within four Months of the date the Directors declared the dividend. The Shareholder should note that, in accordance with the Administrator's anti-money laundering ("AML") procedures, the Administrator reserves the right to prohibit the movement of any monies if all due diligence requirements have not been met, or, if for any reason feels that the origin of the funds or the parties involved are suspicious. In the event that the movement of monies is withheld in accordance with the Administrator's AML procedures, the Administrator will strictly adhere to all applicable laws, and shall notify the ICAV as soon as professional discretion allows or as otherwise permitted by law.

Any failure to supply the ICAV or the Administrator with any documentation requested by them for anti-money laundering or client identification purposes, as described above, will result in a delay in the settlement of dividend payments. In such circumstances, any sums payable by way of dividend to Shareholders shall remain an asset of the relevant Fund until such time as the Administrator is satisfied that its anti-money-laundering and client identification purposes have been fully complied with, following which such dividend will be paid. In the event of the insolvency of the Fund before such monies are transferred to the Shareholder there is no guarantee that the relevant Fund will have sufficient funds to pay its unsecured creditors in full. Investors who are due dividend proceeds which are held in the Fund's account will rank equally with other unsecured creditors of the ICAV and will be entitled to pro-rata share of any monies made available to all unsecured creditors by the insolvency practitioner.

Any dividends payable to Shareholders will normally be paid in the denominated currency of the relevant Class. If however, a Shareholder requests to be repaid in any other freely convertible currency the necessary foreign exchange transaction will be arranged by the Administrator (at its discretion) at prevailing exchange rates on behalf of and for the account of, and the risk and expense of, the Shareholder.

Any dividend income being paid out by a Fund and held in the Subscriptions/Redemptions Account shall remain an asset of the relevant Fund until such time as the income is released to the investor and that during this time the investor will rank as a general unsecured creditor of the ICAV.

3.21 References to Ratings

The European Union (Alternative Investment Fund Managers) (Amendment) Regulations 2014 (S.I. No. 379 of 2014) (the "**Amending Regulations**") transpose the requirements of the Credit Ratings Agencies Directive (2013/14/EU) ("**CRAD**") into Irish law. CRAD aims to restrict the reliance on ratings provided by credit rating agencies and to clarify the obligations for risk management. In accordance with the Amending Regulations and the CRAD (which amended the Regulations), notwithstanding anything else in this Prospectus, the Manager or the Investment Manager shall not solely or mechanically rely on credit ratings in determining the credit quality of an issuer or counterparty.

3.22 References to Benchmarks

Certain Funds may refer to indices within the Supplement of the relevant Funds. These indices may be referenced for various purposes including, but not limited to (i) operating as a reference benchmark which the Fund seeks to outperform; and/ or (ii) a relative VaR measurement. The particular purpose of the index shall be clearly disclosed in the relevant Supplement. Where an index is used for the purposes of (i) above this will constitute use of an index within the meaning of Article 3 (1)(7)(e) of the Benchmark Regulation. Other references to indices, including for example for the purposes of relative VaR measurement as outlined at (ii) above, may not constitute use of an index within the meaning of Article 3 (1)(7)(e) of the Benchmark Regulation. Shareholders should note that the ICAV, the relevant Investment Manager and/or any distributors appointed in respect of a Fund may from time to time refer to other indices in marketing literature or other communications purely for financial or risk comparison purposes.

However, unless such indices are referred to as such in the Supplement of the Fund they are not formal benchmarks against which the Fund is managed.

Where relevant the ICAV shall put in place written plans, in accordance with Article 28(2) of the Benchmark Regulation, detailing the actions it will take in the event that any index it uses for any Fund in accordance with Article 3 (1)(7)(e) of the Benchmark Regulation materially changes or ceases to be provided. These written plans shall detail the steps the ICAV will take to nominate a suitable alternative index.

Any index used by a Fund in accordance with Article 3 (1)(7)(e) of the Benchmark Regulation shall be provided by an administrator either included in the register referred to in Article 36 of the Benchmark Regulation or availing of the transitional arrangements pursuant to Article 51 of the Benchmark Regulation.

3.23 Impact of EU Securitisation Rules

It is anticipated that, subject to certain exemptions and transitional provisions, the instruments held by a Fund may constitute Securitisation Positions within the scope of the Securitisation Regulation. In such cases, the Fund will be characterised as an "institutional investor" for the purposes of the Securitisation Regulation and as such shall be directly subject to obligations outlined in the Securitisation Regulation with respect to the relevant Securitisation Positions it holds/proposes to hold. This includes a range of specific due diligence measures that must be considered by the Fund in advance of holding a Securitisation Position. In particular, the Fund will be required to verify that the originator, sponsor or original lender of the Securitisation Position that it proposes to hold is complying with the requirement to retain on an ongoing basis a material net economic interest in the relevant securitisation (the "**Risk Retention Requirement**"). Additionally, where the Fund is exposed to a Securitisation Position that no longer meets the requirements provided for in the Securitisation Regulation, the Manager or Investment Manager shall, in the best interests of the investors in the Fund, act and take corrective action, if appropriate.

It is noted that the Securitisation Regulation also imposes obligations directly on originators/sponsors/original lenders of Securitisation Positions established in the EU, including the applying the Risk Retention Requirement to those parties as a direct obligation – thereby aligning with the pre-investment verification obligation that will apply to the Fund as an institutional investor in such instruments. It should therefore be quite efficient in practice for the Fund to verify that the Risk Retention Requirement is being met. Conversely, in practice it may be more difficult for the Fund to verify that the Risk Retention Requirement is being met for originators/sponsors/original lenders of Securitisation Positions established outside the EU. Indeed, there may be instances where instruments the Fund would seek to invest in, that are structured by parties established outside the EU, are not compliant with the Risk Retention Requirement (or other requirements of the Securitisation Regulation). This presents the risk that the universe of instruments the Fund may consider investing in may be narrower than would otherwise be the case.

3.24 Use of a Subscriptions/Redemptions Account

The ICAV operates a single, omnibus Subscriptions/ Redemptions Account for all of the Funds, in accordance with the Central Bank's guidance relating to umbrella fund cash accounts. Accordingly, monies in the Subscriptions/ Redemptions Account are deemed assets of the respective Funds and shall not have the protection of the Investor Money Regulations. It should be noted however that the Depositary will monitor the Subscriptions/Redemptions Account in performing its cash monitoring obligations and ensuring effective and proper monitoring of the ICAV's cash flows in accordance with its obligations as prescribed under UCITS Regulations. There nonetheless remains a risk for investors to the extent that monies are held by the ICAV in the Subscriptions/Redemptions Account for the account of a Fund at a point where such Fund (or another Fund of the ICAV) becomes insolvent. In respect of any claim by an investor

in relation to monies held in the Subscriptions/ Redemptions Account, the investor shall not be in the position of a Shareholder, but rather shall rank as an unsecured creditor of the ICAV.

3.25 Sustainable Finance Disclosures

The European Union has introduced a series of legal measures (the primary one being SFDR) requiring firms that manage investment funds to provide transparency on how they integrate sustainability considerations into the investment process with respect to the investment funds they manage.

The below section of the Prospectus entitled "Fund Classification" has been prepared for the purpose of meeting the specific financial product level disclosure requirements contained in SFDR.

It is noted that the regulatory technical standards ("**RTS**") to specify the details of the content and presentation of the information to be disclosed under SFDR were delayed and were not issued when the relevant disclosure obligations in SFDR become effective.

It is further noted, that some matters of interpretation of SFDR remain open (subject to ongoing exchanges between the European Supervisory Authorities and the European Commission).

The ICAV therefore seeks to comply on a best efforts basis with the relevant disclosure obligations and makes this disclosure and the accompanying disclosures in the relevant Supplements and SFDR Annexes as a means of achieving this objective.

It is possible that this disclosure will need to be reviewed and updated once further clarification is provided on the open matters of interpretation of SFDR. Such clarifications could require a revised approach to how the ICAV seeks to meet the SFDR disclosure obligations.

Disclosures may also develop and be subject to change due to ongoing improvements in the data provided to, and obtained by, financial market participants and financial advisers to achieve the objectives of SFDR in order to make sustainability-related information available.

Fund Classification

For SFDR purposes each Fund is classified as either (i) a Mainstream Fund; (ii) an ESG Orientated Fund; or (iii) a Sustainable Investment Fund.

If a Fund is classified as either an ESG Orientated Fund or a Sustainable Investment Fund, a clear indication of this classification (along with additional SFDR-related disclosure) will be made in the Supplement or the SFDR Annex for the relevant Fund.

As a default, and in the absence of such clear indication, each Fund will be classified as a Mainstream Fund.

Mainstream Funds

The classification of a Fund as a Mainstream Fund means that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 8 of SFDR or have sustainable investment as its objective in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 9 of SFDR.

Accordingly, each Fund that is classified as a Mainstream Fund shall not be expected to pursue an investment approach that explicitly promotes environmental or social characteristics or to have sustainable investment as its objective and the investments underlying the Mainstream Funds do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Notwithstanding this classification, the ICAV still considers that the Mainstream Funds are managed with due consideration to ESG factors. The Investment Manager evaluates and integrates Sustainability Risks and other relevant ESG factors (including an assessment under the United Nations Principles of Responsible Investing) as part of any delegation of discretionary management in respect of the Funds, and as part of the ongoing supervision

thereof. More information in respect of the responsible investment framework of the Investment Manager is available at www.iaminvestments.com or via the Investment Manager's ESG officer on esg@iam.uk.com.

Consideration of Principal Adverse Impacts of Investment Decisions on Sustainability Factors

Notwithstanding that the Investment Manager integrates the consideration of Sustainability Risks into the delegation of discretionary management of the Funds, the Investment Manager does not currently consider the principal adverse impacts of its investment decisions on Sustainability Factors in respect of the Mainstream Funds. The Investment Manager has opted against doing so, primarily because such information that would be necessary to enable the Investment Manager to make this assessment is not yet available for all the markets or companies in which the Mainstream Funds may invest.

ESG Orientated Funds and Sustainable Investment Funds

For any Funds that are classified as ESG Orientated Funds or Sustainable Investment Funds additional disclosures required under SFDR for such Funds shall be provided in the relevant Supplement or SFDR Annex.

Risk Factors

Please refer to Appendix III, entitled "Risk Factors" and the section entitled "Sustainable Finance Disclosures Risks" in respect of the risks related to sustainable finance disclosures."

3.26 Cross Border Distribution of Funds

Unless otherwise disclosed to investors, where the relevant Fund is marketed in another Member State, the ICAV shall make available facilities to perform the following tasks directly or through one or more third parties:

- a) process subscription, repurchase and redemption orders and make other payments to Shareholders relating to the Shares of the relevant Fund, in accordance with the conditions set out in the Prospectus required pursuant to Chapter IX of the UCITS Directive;
- b) provide Shareholders with information on how orders referred to in point (a) can be made and how repurchase and redemption proceeds are paid;
- c) facilitate the handling of information and access to procedures and arrangements referred to in Article 15 of the UCITS Directive relating to the Shareholders' exercise of their rights arising from their investment in the relevant Fund in the Member State where the relevant Fund is marketed;
- d) make the information and documents required pursuant to Chapter IX of the UCITS Directive available to Shareholders under the conditions laid down in Article 94 of the UCITS Directive, for the purposes of inspection and obtaining copies thereof;
- e) provide Shareholders with information relevant to the tasks that the facilities perform in a durable medium and which may be obtained from the Website;
- f) act as a contact point for communicating with the competent authorities.

The facilities to perform the tasks referred to above shall be provided in the official language or one of the official languages of the Member State where the relevant Fund is marketed or in a language approved by the competent authorities of that Member State.

3.27 Publication of Net Asset Value per Share and Publication of Holdings

The Net Asset Value per Share for each Class shall be made available on the internet at www.iaminvestments.com or such other website as the relevant Investment Manager may notify to Shareholders in advance from time to time and updated following each calculation of the Net Asset Value. In addition, the Net Asset Value per Share for each Class may be obtained

from the office of the Administrator during normal business hours in Ireland. These Net Asset Values will be those prices applicable to a previous Dealing Day's subscriptions, redemptions and exchanges and are therefore only indicative after the relevant Dealing Day.

In addition to the information disclosed in the periodic reports of the ICAV, the ICAV may, from time to time, make available to investors portfolio holdings and portfolio-related information in respect of one or more of the Funds. Any such information will be available to all investors in the relevant Fund on request. Any such information will only be provided on a historical basis and after the relevant Dealing Day to which the information relates.

Notwithstanding any other provision contained in the Prospectus, nothing shall limit, prevent or restrict the ICAV from disclosing portfolio holdings information for the purposes of compliance with the laws and regulations of any relevant jurisdiction where shares of the ICAV are sold or disclosing such information to a court of a competent jurisdiction, upon request.

4 Management of the ICAV

4.1 General

The ICAV has delegated the day to day management and running of the ICAV in accordance with written policies approved by the Directors to the Manager. The Administrator, the relevant Investment Manager(s) and the Distributor are also responsible for certain functions and the ICAV has appointed a Depositary.

4.2 Directors

The Directors of the ICAV are:

(a) **John Gerald Walley (Irish Resident)**

Mr Walley is a member of the Institute of Bankers in Ireland and the Institute of Auditors in Ireland. He currently acts as a consultant within the hedge fund industry. Until June 2008, he was Chief Executive of Olympia Capital Ireland Ltd, a position he held since 1998 when the company was formed. Previously, he was Group Managing Director of Investors Trust Holdings (Ireland) Limited between 1996 and 1997. Prior to that, he established Chemical Bank's first presence in Ireland and was its Managing Director from 1993 to 1996. He joined Chase Manhattan Bank in Ireland in 1982 working in various senior management capacities, including head of global custody and service products.

(b) **Marivi Lorente (United Kingdom Resident)**

Mrs Lorente joined IAM in January 2010. She is shareholder, Board Member, Managing Partner and co-CIO of IAM. She sits at the IAM's Investment and Portfolio Committee. She is also co-Head of IAM Investment (UCITS ICAV). She has over 25 years investment experience and over 15 years of experience in the hedge fund industry. Prior to working with IAM, Mrs Lorente was a managing partner of the hedge fund asset management area of Alantra (Spain), and a managing partner of Alpha Value Management LLP. Previously, Mrs Lorente was Director of Equity Division at Santander Investment in London and a Credit and Fixed Income Analyst at Banco Santander in New York.

(c) **James Firn (Irish Resident)**

James Firn has more than three decades of experience in the asset management industry. Since his retirement from Russell Investments in 2014, Mr. Firn has been an independent director for asset management, fund administration and fund distribution firms in Ireland, the United Kingdom, and the Cayman Islands. His roles include acting

as independent chairperson and organisational effectiveness director, and also as a member of several audit, investment, and nominating committees. From 1988 until his retirement in 2014, he held a number of roles for Russell in the United States and in Europe, including senior executive roles as the head of EMEA assurance functions (legal, compliance, risk, and internal audit), government relations, and product and marketing. His responsibilities included the development, servicing and distribution of investment products and services in multiple target markets and distribution channels (institutional, intermediary, and private bank channels) in the US, Europe, Africa, Asia and the Middle East. Prior to joining Russell, Mr. Firm was a securities lawyer in the United States focusing on mergers and acquisitions, re-capitalisations and other capital raising activities of banks and oil and gas companies. He holds a law degree from Southern Methodist University in Dallas, Texas, and is a member of the Washington State, American and International Bar Association, as well as of the UK's Institute of Directors.

(d) **Mirko Butti (United Kingdom Resident)**

Mirko Butti joined IAM in 2015. Mirko is a Managing Partner and Director, and also sits on IAM's Board of Directors. He is Co-Head of IAM Investments Alternative UCITS platform and he is responsible for IAM's business development, and has over 25 years' investment experience. Prior to IAM, Mirko was Managing Director for Southern Europe, Middle East and North Africa at Russell Investments and was responsible for the regional business development. He joined Russell Investments in 2000 as a Senior Portfolio Analyst in their London-based investment management group where he worked as part of the investment management and research team focusing on U.S. equity funds until 2004. He was also country head for Italy where he opened a Milan office in 2009 and was a senior member of the Russell Global Retail committee. Mirko has a B.Comm. in Finance and Management from Università degli Studi di Cagliari, a Masters degree in Finance from the Business School SDA Bocconi in Milan, is a Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) and is based in London.

4.3 The Manager

The ICAV delegates UCITS management company functions to Carne Global Fund Managers (Ireland) Limited. The Central Bank Regulations refer to the "responsible person", being the party responsible for compliance with the relevant requirements of the Central Bank Regulations on behalf of an Irish authorised UCITS. The Manager assumes the role of the responsible person for the ICAV.

Management of the ICAV – General

The Directors control the affairs of the ICAV and have delegated certain of their duties to the Manager, which, in turn, has delegated certain of its duties to the Administrator, the relevant Investment Manager and the Distributor. The Depositary has also been appointed to hold the assets of each Fund. Consequently, all Directors of the ICAV in relation to the ICAV are non-executive.

The Manager

The ICAV has appointed the Manager to act as manager to the ICAV and each Fund with power to delegate one or more of its functions subject to the overall supervision and control of the ICAV. The Manager is a private limited company and was incorporated in Ireland on 10 November 2003 under the registration number 377914 and has been authorised by the Central Bank to act as a UCITS management company and to carry on the business of providing management and related administration services to UCITS collective investment schemes. The

Manager's parent company is Carne Global Financial Services Limited, a company incorporated in Ireland with limited liability.

The Manager is responsible for the general management and administration of the ICAV's affairs and for ensuring compliance with the Central Bank Regulations, including investment and reinvestment of each Fund's assets, having regard to the investment objective and policies of each Fund. However, pursuant to the Administration Agreement, the Manager has delegated certain of its administration and transfer agency functions in respect of each Fund to the Administrator.

Pursuant to the relevant Investment Management Agreement, the Manager has delegated certain investment management functions in respect of each Fund to the relevant Investment Manager.

The directors of the Manager are:

(a) **Neil Clifford (nationality: Irish – Irish resident)**

Neil is a Director and Chief Executive Officer of the Manager. He is an experienced Irish-based investment management professional and fund director, with wide experience in the governance and operations of traditional and alternative investment funds. Neil joined the Manager in October 2014 from Irish Life Investment Managers ("ILIM") (April 2006 – September 2014), where he was Head of Alternative Investments. He began his career with Irish Life as a sector-focused equity fund manager. Prior to this, Neil was a senior equity analyst for Goodbody Stockbrokers (September 2000 - April 2006) in Dublin. He has also worked as an engineer with a number of leading engineering and telecoms firms in Ireland. Neil holds a degree in Electrical Engineering from University College Cork and a Masters of Business Administration from the Smurfit School of Business, University College, Dublin. He has also attained the professional certifications of Chartered Alternative Investment Analyst (CAIA) and Financial Risk Manager (FRM – Global Association of Risk Professionals).

(b) **Teddy Otto (nationality: German – Irish resident)**

Mr. Otto is a Principal with the Carne Group. He specialises mainly in product development, fund establishment and risk management. Before joining the Manager, Mr. Otto was employed by the Allianz / Dresdner Bank group in Ireland for six years. During this time, he acted as head of fund operations, head of product management and was appointed as a director of the Irish management company for Allianz Global Investors and a range of Irish and Cayman domiciled investment companies.

He had previously held senior positions in the areas of market data and custody at Deutsche International (Ireland) Limited and worked in the investment banking division of Deutsche Bank, Frankfurt. He spent over six years at DeutscheBank group. Prior to that, he was employed with Bankgesellschaft Berlin for two years. Mr. Otto holds a degree in business administration from Technische Universität Berlin.

(c) **Sarah Murphy (nationality: Irish – Irish resident)**

Sarah is an Executive Director and the Chief Operating Officer of the Manager. The Manager is a UCITS Management Company and Alternative Investment Fund Manager which currently manages in excess of €130bn in assets across a wide range of fund structures and asset classes. Sarah began her career at the Carne Group as a business manager where she was tasked with leading the launch and development of a number of the firm's corporate services businesses.

Prior to joining the Carne Group, Sarah held a number of senior management roles in BDO Ireland's corporate services business. During this period, Sarah was responsible for providing advisory services to a broad range of domestic and international clients in relation to corporate governance and company law issues associated with acquisitions, disposals and company re-organisations.

(d) **Elizabeth Beazley (nationality: Irish – Irish resident)**

Elizabeth is a Managing Director in Carne Group with over 20 years' experience in the funds' industry focussing on fund establishment, operations and corporate governance. During her time in Carne Group, Ms Beazley has held a number of roles including Global Head of Onboarding covering a variety of jurisdictions including Ireland, Luxembourg, the UK and Channel Islands amongst others. Ms Beazley acts as non-executive director on a number of fund boards including Carne Global Fund Managers (Ireland) Limited. Prior to joining Carne, she spent 4 years in a senior role with AIB/BNY Fund Management in Ireland, and before that worked for Bank of Bermuda (now HSBC).

Elizabeth has been a member of various industry working groups and currently sits on the Irish Funds' Management Company working group as Deputy Chair in addition to being a member of the ETF Committee in EFAMA. She has a Bachelor of Commerce degree from University College Cork and has a Masters' degree in Business Studies from the Smurfit Graduate School of Business at University College Dublin. Ms Beazley is a member of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants.

(e) **Christophe Douche (nationality: French – Luxembourg resident)**

Christophe is a Director with the Carne Group with over 23 years' experience in the funds industry, focusing on risk management, compliance, AML and corporate governance. His roles have included acting as conducting officer, executive director and chairman on fund boards, committees and management companies.

Christophe currently acts as conducting officer in charge of risk for Carne Global Fund Managers (Luxembourg) SA. He also acts as Head of the Carne Group Risk & Valuation Teams. Previously he worked as a director with responsibility for risk & operations with FundRock where he was the conducting officer in charge of risk, distribution, central administration and depositary oversight. He also acted as Head of Regulatory Compliance and AML and Head of Investment Compliance during his time with FundRock. Prior to that he worked with State Street Bank Luxembourg as fund compliance manager and with Natixis Private Banking Luxembourg as a manager in the fund compliance and fund depositary department.

Christophe has a master's degree in Finance and Economics and a degree in Banking, Finance and Insurance from University Nancy.

(f) **Jackie O'Connor (nationality: British – Irish resident)**

Jackie is an independent non-executive director on Carne Group's Irish and Luxembourg management companies. She has over 20 years' experience within the asset management industry, most recently as Managing Director and CEO of Goldman Sachs Asset Management Fund Services Ltd ("GSAMFSL"), GSAM's Irish domiciled UCITS management company and Alternative Investment Fund Manager based in Ireland. Jackie was responsible for setting up GSAMFSL in Ireland.

Prior to that, Jackie was international head of regulatory reform for Goldman Sachs Asset Management ("GSAM"), responsible for identifying and implementing requirements under new regulations within the EMEA and Asia Pacific regions. Earlier

in her career, Jackie worked in a number of roles within the GSAM and the wider Goldman Sachs Group, including global project manager for the GSAM Client Relationship Team as well as five years in Goldman Sachs's Internal Audit department.

Jackie holds a bachelor's degree with honours in Zoology from Sheffield University in the UK.

(g) **Aleda Anderson (nationality: USA – Irish resident)**

Aleda is an independent non-executive director with over 30 years' experience within the investment industry, most recently as Chief Executive Officer and Chief Investment Officer at Principal Global Investors (EU) Limited, a subsidiary of Principal Financial Group (NASDAQ:PFG), a global investment firm and FORTUNE 500 member. Prior to relocating to Ireland from the United States in 2018 to establish a Dublin office for Principal Global Investors, she was director of Strategy & Operations at Edge Asset Management, a specialist investment boutique located in Seattle, WA. During her 30-year career, Aleda has held various positions at Charles Schwab in San Francisco, CA, including Vice President and General Manager, Asset Management Strategic Alliances, and Vice President Distribution Services for Schwab Funds and Laudus Funds. Earlier in her career, she worked for Franklin Templeton in San Mateo, CA. Aleda studied Philosophy and Religion from San Francisco State University and holds Professional Diplomas in Strategic Management and Applied Alternative Investments, and a Professional Certificate in Complex Financial Instruments from University College Dublin.

The Secretary of the Manager is Carne Global Financial Services Limited.

4.4 Investment Manager

Details of the relevant Investment Manager for the relevant Fund are set out in the relevant Supplement.

Under the terms of the relevant Investment Management Agreement the relevant Investment Manager is responsible, subject to the overall supervision and control of the Directors, for managing the assets and investments of the relevant Fund in accordance with the investment objective and policies of that Fund.

The relevant Investment Manager may delegate the discretionary investment management functions in respect of the assets of each or any Fund to a sub-investment manager in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank. Where a sub-investment manager is appointed, but not paid directly out of the assets of the relevant Fund, disclosure of such entity will be provided to the Shareholders on request and details thereof will be disclosed in the ICAV's periodic reports. Where a sub-investment manager is appointed and paid directly out of the assets of a Fund, this will be set out in the Supplement for the relevant Fund.

The relevant Investment Manager may also appoint non-discretionary investment advisers, in each case in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank. Where an investment adviser is paid directly out of the assets of the relevant Fund, details of such investment adviser, including details of fees shall be set out in this Prospectus or the relevant Supplement.

International Asset Management Limited is the entity that primarily promotes the ICAV.

4.5 Co-Ordinator and Distributor

The ICAV has appointed International Asset Management Limited as the Co-ordinator and Distributor to the ICAV. The Co-ordinator will co-ordinate the activities of the service providers to the ICAV and will monitor any charges made to the ICAV.

The Co-ordinator shall also act as the Distributor of Shares in each Fund pursuant to the Distribution Agreement with authority to delegate some or all of its duties as Distributor to sub-distributors in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

The Co-ordinator and Distributor is a limited liability company formed under the laws of England and Wales and is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority (the "FCA").

4.6 Administrator

The Manager has appointed BNP Paribas Fund Administration Services (Ireland) Limited to act as the ICAV's administrator pursuant to the terms of an administration agreement between the Manager, the ICAV and the Administrator. The Administrator is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Ireland on 6 August 2010 under registration number 487406, and has its registered office at Termini, 3 Arkle Road, Dublin D18 C9C5 Ireland.

The Administrator is authorised by the Central Bank to provide fund administration services to collective investment schemes. Its services include the calculation of the Net Asset Value, calculation of management and performance fees, establishing and maintaining a register of Investors, carrying out the issue and redemption of Shares and, preparation of the ICAV's financial statements, and acting as registrar of the ICAV.

The Administrator is not involved directly or indirectly with the business affairs, organisation, sponsorship or management of the ICAV and is responsible and liable only for the administration services that it provides to the ICAV pursuant to the Administration Agreement. The Administrator will not participate in any ICAV's investment decision-making process.

The Administrator is a service provider and is not responsible for the preparation of this Prospectus or the activities of the ICAV and therefore accepts no responsibility for any information contained herein other than the disclosure relating to it.

4.7 Depositary

The ICAV has appointed BNP Paribas S.A., Dublin Branch to act as its depositary pursuant to the terms of a depositary agreement between the ICAV, the Manager and the Depositary.

The Depositary is a branch of BNP Paribas S.A., a company incorporated in France subject to prudential supervision on a consolidated basis by the European Central Bank, in cooperation with Autorité de contrôle prudentiel et de résolution. As a public listed company and as an investment service provider, BNP Paribas S.A., is also operating in France under the supervision of the Autorité des marchés financiers. BNP Paribas S.A.'s head office is at 16 boulevard des Italiens, 75009 Paris, France. BNP Paribas S.A., Dublin Branch is authorised by the Central Bank to act as a depositary of collective investment schemes. The Depositary acts, inter alia, as depositary of a number of collective investment schemes. The Depositary's main business activity consists of providing custody and related services to collective investment schemes and other portfolios.

The Depositary's duties shall include oversight duties, duties regarding the safe-keeping of the ICAV's assets and monitoring the ICAV's cash flows. In performing its duties, the Depositary is obliged to act honestly, fairly, professionally, independently and in the interest of the ICAV's and its investors.

Conflicts of interest may arise in the Depositary's performance of its duties in circumstances where, including without limitation, the Manager or the ICAV maintains other business relationships with the Depositary or any of the Depositary's affiliates, where the ICAV's assets may include an investment or property held by the Depositary or managed by an affiliate of the Depositary, where the Depositary or an affiliate may have a holding in financial instruments purchased or sold by the Depositary on behalf of the ICAV or where the Depositary may have

a relationship with another party that may conflict with the Depositary's duties to the ICAV and the ICAV's interests.

To enable the ICAV to meet their investment objectives, the Depositary may appoint certain entities as its delegates for the purposes of providing sub-custodial functions in countries where the Depositary does not have a direct local presence. Conflicts of interest may arise in circumstances where, including without limitation, the Manager or the ICAV maintains other business relationships with any of the Depositary's delegates or the delegate's sub-delegates, where the ICAV's assets may include an investment or property held by the delegate or sub-delegate or managed by the delegate or sub-delegate, where the delegate or its sub-delegate has a holding in financial instruments purchased or sold by the delegate or sub-delegate on behalf of the ICAV, where a delegate or sub-delegate may have a relationship with another party that may conflict with the delegate's or sub-delegate's duties to the ICAV and the ICAV's interests. The list of delegates appointed by the Depositary and sub-delegates appointed by the delegate, as of the date of the prospectus, are set forth in the attached link. Up-to-date information regarding the delegates that have been appointed by the Depositary and any sub-delegates that have been appointed by the Depositary's delegate will be made available to investors on request.

4.8 Auditor

PwC has been appointed to act as the auditor for the ICAV. The responsibility of the Auditor is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements of the ICAV in accordance with Irish law and the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in Ireland (the "**FRS 102**").

4.9 Paying Agents/Representatives/Distributors

Local laws or regulations in certain EEA jurisdictions may require that the ICAV appoints a local Paying Agent. The role of the Paying Agent may entail, for example maintaining accounts through which (a) subscription monies prior to the transmission of such monies to the Depositary for the account of the relevant Fund; and (b) redemption monies and dividends, payable by such Paying Agent to the relevant investor. Investors who choose or are obliged under local regulations to pay/receive subscription/redemption monies via the intermediary entity rather than directly to the Depositary or the ICAV bear a credit risk against that entity with respect to a) subscription monies and b) redemption monies. The appointment of a Paying Agent (including a summary of the agreement appointing such Paying Agent) may be detailed in a Country Supplement.

Fees and expenses of Paying Agents and/or other local representatives, which will be at normal commercial rates, will be borne by the relevant Fund(s). Fees payable to the Paying Agents and/or other local representatives which are based on Net Asset Value will be payable only from the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund(s) attributable to the relevant Class(es), all Shareholders of which Class(es) are entitled to avail of the services of the Paying Agents and/or other local representatives.

Investors who do not themselves wish to be registered as Shareholders may use the services of a nominee. Where Shares are held through a nominee, those underlying investors who avail of the services of such nominee may be obliged to pay a fee directly to it in relation to the subscription, redemption or conversion of Shares, details of which will be provided by the nominee. Regard must be had to the anti-money laundering requirements set out in the section entitled "**Share Dealings**".

4.10 ICAV's Secretary

The secretary of the ICAV is MFD Secretaries Limited.

5 Conflicts of Interest

5.1 The Directors, the Manager, the Co-ordinator, the relevant Investment Manager, the Administrator and the Depositary and their respective affiliates, officers, directors and shareholders, employees and agents (each a "**Connected Party**" for these purposes, collectively the "**Connected Parties**") are or may be involved in other financial, investment and professional activities (for example provision of securities lending agent services) which may on occasion cause a conflict of interest with the management of the ICAV and/or their respective roles with respect to the ICAV. These activities may include managing or advising other funds, purchases and sales of securities, banking and investment management services, brokerage services and serving as directors, officers, advisers or agents of other funds or companies, including funds or companies in which the ICAV may invest. Each of the Connected Parties will use reasonable endeavours to ensure that any conflicts which may arise will be resolved fairly. The appointment of the Manager, the relevant Investment Manager, the Administrator and the Depositary in their primary capacity as service providers to the ICAV are excluded from the scope of these Connected Party requirements.

In particular, the Co-ordinator and the relevant Investment Manager may advise or manage other funds and other collective investment schemes in which a Fund may invest or which have similar or overlapping investment objectives to or with the ICAV or its Funds. Also, a conflict of interest may arise where the competent person valuing unlisted securities and/or OTC derivatives held by a Fund is the relevant Investment Manager or a sub-investment manager or any other Connected Party. For example, because the relevant Investment Manager's fees are calculated on the basis of a percentage of a Fund's Net Asset Value, such fees increase as the Net Asset Value of the Fund increases. When valuing securities owned or purchased by a Fund, the relevant Investment Manager (or any other Connected Party) will, at all times, have regard to its obligations to the ICAV and the Fund and will ensure that such conflicts are resolved fairly.

There is no prohibition on transactions with the ICAV, the Manager, the Co-ordinator, an Investment Manager, the Administrator, the Depositary or entities related to the Manager, the Co-ordinator, an Investment Manager, the Administrator or the Depositary including, without limitation, holding, disposing or otherwise dealing with Shares issued by or property of the ICAV and none of them shall have any obligation to account to the ICAV for any profits or benefits made by or derived from or in connection with any such transaction provided that such transactions are consistent with the best interests of Shareholders and dealings are carried out as if negotiated on an arm's length basis and:

- (a) a certified valuation by a person approved by the Depositary as independent and competent (or in the case of a transaction involving the Depositary, the responsible person) has been obtained; or
- (b) the relevant transaction has been executed on best terms reasonably obtainable on an organised investment exchange in accordance with its rules; or
- (c) where the conditions set out in (a) and (b) above are not practical, the relevant transaction is executed on terms which the Depositary has been (or in the case of a transaction involving the Depositary, the responsible person is) satisfied conform with the principle that such transactions be carried out as if negotiated at arm's length and consistent with the best interests of Shareholders.

The Depositary (or in the case of a transaction involving the Depositary, the responsible person) shall document how it complied with paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) above and where transactions are conducted in accordance with paragraph (c), the Depositary (or in the case of a transaction involving the Depositary, the responsible person), must document the rationale for being satisfied that the transaction conformed to the principles outlined above.

Potential conflicts of interest may arise from time to time from the provision by the Depositary and/or its affiliates of other services to the ICAV and/or other parties. For example, the Depositary and/or its affiliates may act as the depositary, trustee, custodian and/or administrator of other funds. It is therefore possible that the Depositary (or any of its affiliates) may in the course of its business have conflicts or potential conflicts of interest with those of the ICAV and/or other funds for which the Depositary (or any of its affiliates) act.

Where a conflict or potential conflict of interest arises, the Depositary will have regard to its obligations to the ICAV and will treat the ICAV and the other funds for which it acts fairly and such that, so far as is practicable, any transactions are effected on terms which are not materially less favourable to the ICAV than if the conflict or potential conflict had not existed. Such potential conflicts of interest are identified, managed and monitored in various other ways including, without limitation, the hierarchical and functional separation of the Depositary's functions from its other potentially conflicting tasks and by the Depositary adhering to its "**Conflicts of Interest Policy**" (a copy of which can be obtained on request from the head of compliance for the Depositary).

Each Connected Party will provide the ICAV with relevant details of each transaction (including the name of the party involved and where relevant, fees paid to that party in connection with the transaction) in order to facilitate the ICAV discharging its obligation to provide the Central Bank with a statement within its annual and semi-annual reports in respect of all Connected Party transactions.

5.2 Investment Manager Investment in Shares

The relevant Investment Manager or an associated company or key employee of the relevant Investment Manager may invest in Shares of a Fund for general investment purposes or for other reasons including so that a Fund or Class may have a viable minimum size or is able to operate more efficiently. In such circumstances the relevant Investment Manager or its associated company may hold a high proportion of the Shares of a Fund or Class in issue.

5.3 Soft Commissions

The relevant Investment Manager or any of its delegates may effect transactions with or through the agency of another person with whom the relevant Investment Manager or an entity affiliated to the relevant Investment Manager has arrangements under which that person will, from time to time, provide to or procure for the relevant Investment Manager and/or an affiliated party goods, services or other benefits such as research and advisory services, specialised computer hardware or software. No direct payment may be made for such goods or services but the relevant Investment Manager may undertake to place business with that person provided that person has agreed to provide best execution with respect to such business and the services provided must be of a type which assists in the provision of investment services to the ICAV. A report will be included in the ICAV's annual and half-yearly reports describing the relevant Investment Manager's soft commission practices. Where appropriate, any such arrangements will comply with the requirements of Article 11 of the MiFID II Delegated Directive.

5.4 Cash Commission/ Rebates and Fee Sharing

Where the relevant Investment Manager, or any of its delegates, successfully negotiates the recapture of a portion of the commissions charged by brokers or dealers in connection with the purchase and/or sale of securities or FDI for a Fund, the rebated commission shall be paid to the relevant Fund. The relevant Investment Manager or its delegates may be paid/ reimbursed out of the assets of the relevant Fund for reasonable properly vouched costs and expenses directly incurred by the relevant Investment Manager or its delegates in this regard.

5.5 Common Counsel

Maples and Calder (Ireland) LLP is Irish counsel to the ICAV. Maples and Calder (Ireland) LLP may also act as counsel to the Co-ordinator or an Investment Manager in matters not involving the ICAV. Consequently, certain conflicts of interest may arise. Prospective investors and Shareholders are advised to consult their own independent counsel (and not Maples and Calder (Ireland) LLP) with respect to the legal and tax implications of an investment in the Shares.

6 Share Dealings

6.1 Subscription for Shares

During the Initial Offer Period specified in the relevant Supplement, Shares shall be issued at the Initial Issue Price as specified in the relevant Supplement. Thereafter Shares shall be issued at the Net Asset Value per Share (plus any Preliminary Charge and duties and charges) on any Dealing Day.

The Directors may, in their absolute discretion and subject to the prior approval of the Depositary, agree to designate additional Dealing Days for the purchase of Shares relating to any Fund which will be open to all Shareholders, provided that all Shareholders will be notified in advance.

Where a Class of Shares is denominated in a currency other than the Base Currency of a Fund, that Class may be identified as hedged or unhedged as disclosed in the relevant Supplement. Where a Class is to be hedged, the ICAV shall employ the hedging policy as more particularly set out in the section entitled "Hedged Classes" above.

6.2 Applications for Shares

Applications for Shares may be made through the Administrator or through a duly appointed Distributor/sub-distributor for onward transmission to the Administrator. Applications received by the Administrator or duly appointed Distributor/sub-distributor prior to the Dealing Deadline for any Dealing Day will be processed on that Dealing Day. Any applications received after the Dealing Deadline for a particular Dealing Day will be processed on the following Dealing Day unless the Directors in their absolute discretion, in exceptional circumstances, otherwise determine to accept one or more applications received after the Dealing Deadline for processing on that Dealing Day provided that such application(s) have been received prior to the Valuation Point for the particular Dealing Day.

Initial applications should be made using an Application Form obtained from the Administrator and shall be submitted by electronic means (in such format or method as shall be agreed in writing in advance with the Administrator and subject to and in accordance with the requirements of the Administrator and the Central Bank). All initial applications shall be subject to prompt transmission to the Administrator of such other papers (such as documentation relating to money laundering prevention checks) as may be required by the Directors or their delegate.

Amendments to a Shareholder's registration details and payment instructions will only be made following receipt of written instructions and appropriate documentation from the relevant Shareholder.

Any applications submitted by electronic means must be in a form and method agreed in advance by the Directors and the Administrator.

Applications will be irrevocable unless the Directors, or a delegate, otherwise agree.

The Application Form contains certain conditions regarding the application procedure for Shares in the ICAV and certain indemnities in favour of the ICAV, the relevant Fund, the Administrator, the Depositary and the other Shareholders for any loss suffered by them as a result of certain applicants acquiring or holding Shares.

6.3 Fractions

Fractions of Shares will be issued where any part of the subscription monies for Shares represents less than the Subscription Price for one Share, provided however, that fractions shall not be less than 0.0001 of a Share. Subscription monies representing less than 0.0001 of a Share will be retained by the ICAV in order to defray administration costs.

6.4 Method of Payment

Subscription payments net of all bank charges should be paid by SWIFT or electronic transfer to the bank account specified in the Application Form. Other methods of payment are subject to the prior approval of the Directors or their delegate. No interest will be paid in respect of payments received in circumstances where the application is received in advance of a Dealing Day or held over until a subsequent Dealing Day.

Provided that all documentation required by the ICAV and the Administrator for anti-money laundering and customer identification purposes has been received, subscriptions will be processed and Shares in the relevant Fund issued on the relevant Dealing Day. Subscriptions will not be processed and Shares will not issue until all anti-money laundering documentation has been received. Accordingly, subscription monies received prior to the Dealing Day will not be subject to the Investor Money Regulations or any equivalent client asset protection regime and shall not form part of the assets of the ICAV/relevant Fund until transferred to the ICAV/Fund's account. Accordingly, investors should note that prior to transfer to the ICAV/Fund account, Investors may be exposed to the creditworthiness of the relevant credit institution where subscription monies are held and none of the Manager, the Directors or the Fund shall have any fiduciary duties to the investor in respect of such monies.

In the event of the failure or a delay on the part of the investor in the settlement of subscription proceeds owed to the ICAV, the ICAV reserves the right to charge the relevant Shareholder for any interest or other costs incurred by the ICAV arising from such delay or failure to settle subscription monies on time including any costs associated with temporary borrowing. If the Shareholder fails to reimburse the ICAV for those charges, the ICAV will have the right to sell all or part of the investor's holdings of Shares in the relevant Fund in order to meet those charges and/or to pursue that Shareholder for such charges.

Further, the ICAV reserves the right to reverse any allotment of Shares in the event of a failure by an applicant to settle the subscription monies on a timely basis. In such circumstances, the ICAV shall compulsorily redeem any Shares issued and the Shareholder shall be liable for any loss suffered by the relevant Fund in the event of any shortfall arising from the redemption proceeds.

6.5 Currency of Payment

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

In the case of Classes that are denominated in a currency other than the Base Currency and are identified as unhedged, a currency conversion will take place on subscription at prevailing exchange rates. Please refer to Appendix III to this Prospectus (section entitled "**Risk Factors; Currency Risk and Interest Rate Risk**") for more details.

6.6 Timing of Payment

Payment in respect of subscription must be received in cleared funds by the Administrator on or before the Settlement Date as outlined in the Supplement for the relevant Fund.

If payment in full in respect of the issue of Shares has not been received by the relevant time on the relevant Settlement Date, or in the event of non-clearance of funds, the allotment of

Shares made in respect of such application may, at the discretion of the Administrator, be cancelled, or, alternatively, the Administrator shall be entitled to charge the applicant interest together with an administration fee. In addition the Directors will have the right to sell all or part of the applicant's holdings of Shares in the Fund or any other Fund of the ICAV in order to meet those charges.

While dealing deadlines and settlement dates are the same for all Shareholders if investors are dealing via the Distributor, a sub-distributor or an entity appointed directly or indirectly by the Manager in order to facilitate subscriptions (the "**Agent**") they should contact the Distributor, sub-distributor or Agent directly for full payment instructions.

6.7 Form of Shares and Confirmation of Ownership

Confirmation of each purchase of Shares, by way of contract note, will normally be sent to Shareholders within 48 hours of the purchase being made. Shares shall be issued in registered form only and title to Shares will be evidenced by written confirmation of entry of the investor's name on the ICAV's register of Shareholders and no certificates will be issued.

6.8 In Specie Subscriptions

The Directors may, at their discretion, accept payment for Shares in a Fund by a transfer in specie of assets, the nature of which must comply with the investment objective, policy and restrictions of the relevant Fund and the value of which shall be determined by the Directors or their delegate, in accordance with the Instrument of Incorporation and the valuation principles governing the ICAV. Any prospective investor wishing to subscribe for Shares by a transfer in specie of assets will be required to comply with any administrative and other arrangements for the transfer specified by the ICAV, the Depositary or the Administrator. Any in specie transfer will be at the specific investor's risk and the costs of such a transfer will be borne by the specific investor. Shares will not be issued until the investments have been vested or arrangements are made to vest the investments with the Depositary or its sub-custodian to the Depositary's satisfaction and the number of Shares to be issued will not exceed the amount that would be issued if the cash equivalent of the investments had been invested and the Depositary is satisfied that the terms of such exchange shall not be such as are likely to result in any material prejudice to the existing Shareholders.

6.9 Minimum Initial and Additional Investment Amount and Minimum Shareholding Requirements

The Minimum Initial Investment Amount, the Minimum Additional Investment Amount and the Minimum Shareholding of Shares of each Class of a Fund may vary and are set out in the Supplement for the relevant Fund. The Directors reserve the right from time to time to waive any requirements relating to the Minimum Initial Investment Amount, the Minimum Additional Investment Amount and the Minimum Shareholding as and when they determine at their reasonable discretion.

6.10 Restrictions on Subscriptions

The Directors may, in their sole discretion, reject any application in whole or in part without giving any reason for such rejection in which event the subscription monies or any balance thereof will, subject to applicable law, be returned without interest, expenses or compensation to the applicant by transfer to the applicant's designated account or by post at the applicant's cost and risk. For the avoidance of doubt, no interest will be payable on such amount before its return to the applicant.

The Directors may, in their sole and absolute discretion, determine that in certain circumstances, it is detrimental for existing Shareholders to accept an application for Shares in cash or in specie, representing more than 5% of the Net Asset Value of a Fund. In such case, the Directors may postpone the application and, in consultation with the relevant investor, either require such investor to stagger the proposed application over an agreed period of time, or

establish an Investment Account outside the structure of the ICAV in which to invest the investor's subscription monies. Such Investment Account will be used to acquire the Shares over a pre-agreed time schedule. The investor shall be liable for any transaction costs or reasonable expenses incurred in connection with operating and monitoring any such Investment Account. Any applicable Preliminary Charge will be deducted from the subscription monies before the investment of the subscription monies commences.

Shares may not be issued or sold by the ICAV during any period when the calculation of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund is suspended in the manner described under "**Suspension of Calculation of Net Asset Value**" below.

6.11 Anti-Dilution Adjustment ("Swing Pricing")

The responsible person reserves the right to impose an Anti-Dilution Adjustment on a transaction basis in the case of net subscriptions and/or net redemptions.

The cost of purchasing or selling the underlying investments in a Fund may be higher or lower than the last traded price used in calculating the Net Asset Value per Share. The effects of dealing charges, commissions and dealing at prices other than the last traded price may have a materially disadvantageous effect on the Shareholders' interests in a Fund. To prevent this effect, known as "**dilution**" and to protect Shareholders, the relevant Investment Manager may charge a dilution adjustment in the circumstances set out below so that the price of a Share in the Fund is above or below that which would have resulted from a valuation based on the last traded price (i.e. effectively "**swinging**" the price). The charging of a dilution adjustment may either reduce the repurchase price or increase the Subscription Price of the Shares in a Fund. Where a dilution adjustment is made, it will increase the Net Asset Value per Share where the Fund receives net subscriptions and will reduce the Net Asset Value per Share where the Fund receives net repurchases.

The dilution adjustment for a Fund will be calculated by reference to the estimated or actual costs of dealing in the underlying investments of that Fund, including but not limited to any dealing spreads, commissions and transfer taxes. These costs can vary over time and as a result the amount of dilution adjustment will also vary over time. The price of each Class of Shares in a Fund will be calculated separately, but any dilution adjustment will affect the price of Shares of each Class in a Fund in an identical manner. When the dilution adjustment is not made and Shares are bought or sold there may be an adverse impact on the Net Asset Value of a Fund.

Dilution adjustments may be applied on any Dealing Day, but the possible amount of such adjustments will be reviewed from time to time by the relevant Investment Manager. The details of the dilution adjustments that have been applied to subscriptions and/or redemptions can be obtained by a Shareholder on request from the relevant Investment Manager.

6.12 Ownership Restrictions

Any person who holds Shares in contravention of restrictions that may be imposed by the Directors (as reflected in an updated Prospectus or the Supplement) or, by virtue of his holding, is in breach of the laws and regulations of the investor's jurisdiction or whose holding could, in the opinion of the Directors, cause the ICAV to incur any liability to taxation or to suffer any pecuniary disadvantage which it or the Shareholders or any or all of them might not otherwise have incurred or sustained or otherwise in circumstances which the Directors believe might be prejudicial to the interests of the Shareholders, shall indemnify the ICAV, the relevant Investment Manager, the Depositary, the Administrator and Shareholders for any loss suffered by it or them as a result of such person or persons acquiring or holding Shares in any Fund.

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

While Shares will generally not be issued or transferred to any U.S. Person, the Directors may authorise the purchase by or transfer to a U.S. Person in their discretion. The Directors will seek reasonable assurances that such purchase or transfer does not violate United States securities laws, e.g., will not require the Shares to be registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933 or the ICAV or any Fund to be registered under the United States Investment Company Act of 1940 or result in adverse tax consequences to the ICAV or to the non-US Shareholders. Each investor who is a U.S. Person will be required to provide such representations, warranties or documentation as may be required to ensure that these requirements are met prior to the issue of Shares.

The ICAV may reject in its discretion any application for Shares by or any transfer of Shares to any persons whose holding would result in "**Benefit Plan Investors**" as defined in Section 3(42) of the U.S. Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended ("**ERISA**") holding 25 per cent or more of the total value of any Fund or Class.

In reaction to Russia's military aggression against Ukraine, the EU has adopted sanctions against Russia. The EU sanctions regime concerning Belarus has also been expanded in response to its involvement in the Russia's aggressions against Ukraine.

The sanctions introduced include measures to restrict any Russian or Belarusian persons from accessing the EU's capital and financial markets and services. Specifically, from 13 April 2022, Article 5f of Regulation (EU) 833/2014 (as amended) and Article 1y of Regulation (EU) 765/2006 (as amended) prohibit EU investment funds (which provide exposure to transferable securities denominated in an official currency of an EU member state) from selling shares to Russian or Belarusian persons unless they are EU nationals or have EU residency.

For as long as these sanctions remain in place (including in any amended or substituted form), due to the potential of the ICAV to provide investors with exposure to transferable securities denominated in an official currency of an EU member state, the ICAV may not issue Shares to a "Prohibited Person" (as defined below) or issue shares to any person if its ultimate beneficial owner is a Prohibited Person.

A "Prohibited Person" means a Russian or Belarusian national or natural person residing in Russia or Belarus or any legal person, entity or body established in Russia or Belarus unless such persons are also nationals of an EU member state or are natural persons having a temporary or permanent residence permit in an EU member state.

6.13 Anti-Money Laundering and Counter Terrorist Financing Measures

The ICAV is regulated by the Central Bank, and must comply with the measures provided for in the Criminal Justice (Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing) Acts 2010 to 2021 (the "**CJA**") which are aimed towards the prevention and detection of money laundering and terrorist financing.

The CJA requires a detailed verification of the investor's identity including any persons purporting to act on the investor's behalf. This may include obtaining proof of address, source of funds, source of wealth or other additional information which may be requested from time to time, monitoring the business relationship on an on-going basis and where applicable, identifying and verifying the identity of the beneficial owner on a risk sensitive basis in order to comply with the obligations set out in the CJA. Politically exposed persons ("**PEPs**"), an individual who is or has, at any time in the preceding year, been entrusted with prominent public functions, their immediate family members and/or persons known to be close associates of such persons, must also be identified and will be subject to enhanced due diligence measures in accordance with the CJA.

By way of example an individual may be required to produce an original certified copy of a passport or identification card together with evidence of his/her address such as two original copies of evidence of his/her address, i.e. utility bills or bank statements (not more than six months old). Date of birth and tax residence details may also need to be provided and verified.

In the case of corporate investors, such measures may require production of a certified copy of the certificate of incorporation (and any change of name), memorandum and articles of association (or equivalent), annual audited accounts (where available), a certified copy of the corporate investor's authorised signatory list, the names, occupations, dates of birth and residential and business addresses of all directors, PEP details where relevant and details of persons with substantial beneficial ownership (i.e. greater than 25%) or control of the corporate applicant.

The level of customer due diligence/verification documentation required will depend on the circumstances of each application following a risk based assessment of the applicant. For example, a detailed verification might not be required where the application is deemed low risk after consideration of a number of risk variables including jurisdiction, customer type and distribution channels. The ICAV will have regard to the relevant business risk assessment when determining the level of customer due diligence required under Sections 33 and 35 of the CJA.

Pursuant to Section 35 of the CJA, prior to establishing a business relationship with an applicant to which the European Union (Anti-Money Laundering: Beneficial Ownership of Trusts) Regulations 2021 apply, the ICAV is required to confirm that information concerning the beneficial ownership of the applicant has been entered in the relevant central beneficial ownership register that applies to the applicant.

The Administrator, on behalf of the ICAV, reserves the right to request such information as is necessary to verify the identity of an applicant. In the event of delay or failure by the applicant to produce any information required for verification purposes, the Administrator, on behalf of the ICAV, may refuse to accept the application and return all subscription money or compulsorily redeem such Shareholder's Shares and/or payment of redemption proceeds may be delayed and none of the ICAV, the Directors, the Manager, the Investment Manager or the Administrator shall be liable to the subscriber or Shareholder where an application for Shares is not processed or Shares are compulsorily redeemed in such circumstances. The Administrator, on behalf of the ICAV, may refuse to pay redemption proceeds or accept further subscription money where the requisite information for verification purposes has not been produced by a Shareholder.

Appropriate measures to verify an applicant's identity are required to take place before the establishment of the business relationship or as soon as practicable after initial contact is made with an applicant. For the avoidance of doubt, no payments will be made on non-verified accounts.

6.14 Electronic Signatures

Electronic signatures are legally recognised in Ireland pursuant to the E-Commerce Act and shall have the equivalent binding effect of a handwritten signature. All Shareholders consent to the use of electronic signatures, in accordance with the E-Commerce Act. For the avoidance of doubt, applications for the initial issue of Shares, any subsequent applications or otherwise may be executed by electronic signatures (in whatever form the electronic signature takes).

6.15 Data Protection

Prospective investors should note that, by virtue of making an investment in the ICAV and the associated interactions with the ICAV and its affiliates and delegates (including completing the Application Form, and including the recording of electronic communications or phone calls where applicable), or by virtue of providing the ICAV with personal information on individuals connected with the investor (for example directors, trustees, employees, representatives, shareholders, investors, clients, beneficial owners or agents) such individuals will be providing the ICAV and its affiliates and delegates with certain personal information which constitutes

personal data within the meaning of the Data Protection Legislation. The ICAV shall act as a data controller in respect of this personal data and its affiliates and delegates, such as the Administrator, Manager and Investment Manager may act as data processors (or joint data controllers in some circumstances).

The ICAV has prepared a document outlining the ICAV's data protection obligations and the data protection rights of individuals under the Data Protection Legislation (the "**Privacy Notice**").

All new investors shall receive a copy of the Privacy Notice as part of the process to subscribe for Shares in the ICAV and a copy of the Privacy Notice was sent to all existing investors in the ICAV that subscribed before the Data Protection Legislation came into effect.

The Privacy Notice contains information on the following matters in relation to data protection:

- that investors will provide the ICAV with certain personal information which constitutes personal data within the meaning of the Data Protection Legislation;
- a description of the purposes and legal bases for which the personal data may be used;
- details on the transmission of personal data, including (if applicable) to entities located outside the EEA;
- details of data protection measures taken by the ICAV;
- an outline of the various data protection rights of individuals as data subjects under the Data Protection Legislation;
- information on the ICAV's policy for retention of personal data;
- contact details for further information on data protection matters.

Given the specific purposes for which the ICAV and its affiliates and delegates envisage using personal data, under the provisions of the Data Protection Legislation, it is not anticipated that individual consent will be required for such use. However, as outlined in the Privacy Notice, individuals have the right to object to the processing of their data where the ICAV has considered this to be necessary for the purposes of its or a third party's legitimate interests.

6.16 Abusive Trading Practices

The ICAV generally encourages Shareholders to invest in the Funds as part of a medium to long-term investment strategy.

The Administrator, on behalf of the ICAV, seeks to deter and prevent certain trading practices, such as excessive short-term trading, sometimes referred to as "market timing" which may have a detrimental effect on the Funds and their Shareholders. To the extent that there is a delay between a change in the value of a Fund's investments, and the time when that change is reflected in the Net Asset Value of the Fund's Shares, the relevant Fund is exposed to the risk that investors may seek to exploit this delay by purchasing or redeeming Shares at Net Asset Values that do not reflect appropriate fair value prices. The Administrator seeks to deter and prevent this activity.

The Administrator seeks to monitor Shareholder account activities in order to detect and prevent excessive and disruptive trading practices. The ICAV reserves the right to restrict or refuse any subscription or switching transaction if it considers the transaction may adversely affect the interests of a Fund or its Shareholders. If an application is rejected, the Administrator, at the risk of the applicant, will return the application monies or the balance thereof within five Business Days of the rejection, at the cost and risk of the applicant and without interest, by bank transfer to the account from which it was paid.

6.17 Redemption of Shares

Shareholders may redeem their Shares on a Dealing Day at the Redemption Price which shall be the Net Asset Value per Share, less Redemption Charge, if any and any applicable duties and charges (save during any period when the calculation of the Net Asset Value is suspended). Please see the section entitled "Suspension of Calculation of NAV" herein for further information in this regard.

6.18 Redemption Requests

Requests for the redemption of Shares should be made to the Administrator on behalf of the ICAV and may be submitted electronically (in such format or method as shall be agreed in writing in advance with the Administrator) and subject to and in accordance with the requirements of the Administrator and the Central Bank. Redemption requests sent by fax or electronically may only be processed where payment is made to the account of record. This must be signed and should include such information as may be specified from time to time by the Directors or their delegate. Requests for redemption received prior to the Dealing Deadline for any Dealing Day will be processed on that Dealing Day. Any requests for redemption received after the Dealing Deadline for a Dealing Day will be processed on the next Dealing Day unless the Directors, in their absolute discretion in exceptional circumstances, otherwise determine to accept one or more applications received after the Dealing Deadline for processing on that Dealing Day provided that such request(s) have been received prior to the Valuation Point for the particular Dealing Day (specifically before the close of business in the relevant market that closes first on the relevant Dealing Day).

Any requests for the redemption of Shares submitted by electronic means must be in a form and method agreed by the Directors and the Administrator.

The Minimum Redemption Amount (if any) may vary according to the Fund or the Class of Share.

In the event of a Shareholder requesting a redemption which would, if carried out, leave the Shareholder holding Shares having a Net Asset Value less than the Minimum Shareholding, the ICAV may, if it thinks fit, redeem the whole of the Shareholder's holding.

If requested, the Directors may, in their absolute discretion and subject to the prior approval of the Depositary, agree to designate additional Dealing Days for the redemption of Shares relating to any Fund which will be open to all Shareholders. Any such additional Dealing Days and Valuation Points designated shall be notified to all Shareholders in the relevant Fund in advance.

6.19 Method of Payment

The amount due on redemption of Shares will be paid by electronic transfer to the relevant Shareholder's account of record on the initial Application Form in the currency of denomination of the relevant Class of Shares of the relevant Fund (or in such other currency as the Directors shall determine) by the Settlement Date.

In no event shall Redemption Proceeds be paid until such papers as may be required by the Directors have been received from the investor and all of the necessary anti-money laundering checks have been carried out, verified and received in original form. In such circumstances, the Redemptions Proceeds will be held by the relevant Fund and the redeemed investor will be a general creditor of the relevant Fund.

Amendments to a Shareholder's registration details and payment instructions will only be made following receipt of written instructions and appropriate documentation from the relevant Shareholder.

6.20 Currency of Payment

Shareholders will normally be repaid in the denominated currency of the relevant Class. If however, a Shareholder requests to be repaid in any other freely convertible currency, the

necessary foreign exchange transaction may be arranged by the Administrator (at its discretion) at prevailing exchange rates on behalf of and for the account, risk and expense of the Shareholder.

In the case of Classes that are denominated in a currency other than the Base Currency and are identified as unhedged, a currency conversion will take place on redemption at prevailing exchange rates. Please refer to Appendix III to this Prospectus (section entitled "**Risk Factors; Currency Risk and Interest Rate Risk**") for more details.

6.21 Timing of Payment

Redemption Proceeds will be paid by the Settlement Date and in accordance with the provisions specified in the relevant Supplement.

Any failure to supply the ICAV or the Administrator with any documentation requested by them for anti-money laundering or client identification purposes will result in a delay in the settlement of Redemption Proceeds. In such circumstances, the Administrator will not process any redemption request received by a Shareholder. Upon redemption, the Shares of the redeemed Shareholder will be cancelled and the Shareholder will be treated as an unsecured creditor of the ICAV. However the proceeds of that redemption shall remain an asset of the ICAV/relevant Fund and the redeeming investor will rank as an unsecured creditor of the ICAV until such time as the Administrator is satisfied that its anti-money-laundering and anti-fraud procedures have been fully complied with, following which redemption proceeds will be released. In the event of the insolvency of the relevant Fund before such monies are transferred to the redeeming investor, there is no guarantee that the relevant Fund will have sufficient funds to pay its unsecured creditors in full. Investors who are due redemption proceeds which are held in the ICAV's account will rank equally with other unsecured creditors of the ICAV and will be entitled to pro-rata share of any monies made available to all unsecured creditors by the insolvency practitioner.

Accordingly, Shareholders and investors should ensure that all documentation required by the ICAV or Administrator to comply with anti-money laundering and anti-fraud procedures are submitted promptly to the ICAV/Administrator.

While dealing deadlines and settlement dates are the same for all Shareholders if investors are dealing via the Distributor, a sub-distributor or an entity appointed directly or indirectly by the Manager in order to facilitate redemptions (the "**Agent**") they should contact the Distributor, sub-distributor or Agent directly.

6.22 Withdrawal of Redemption Requests

Requests for redemption may not be withdrawn save with the written consent of the Directors or their delegate.

6.23 Deferred Redemptions

If the number of Shares to be redeemed on any Dealing Day equals one tenth or more of the Net Asset Value of a Fund the Directors or its delegate, may at its discretion refuse to redeem any Shares in excess of one tenth of the Net Asset Value as aforesaid and, if they so refuse, the requests for redemption on such Dealing Day shall be reduced pro rata and Shares which are not redeemed by reason of such refusal shall be treated as if a request for redemption had been made in respect of each subsequent Dealing Day until all Shares to which the original request related have been redeemed. Redemption requests which have been carried forward from an earlier Dealing Day shall (subject always to the foregoing limits) be complied with pro rata in respect of subsequent redemption requests.

6.24 In Specie Redemptions

The Directors may, with the consent of the individual Shareholders, satisfy any request for redemption of Shares by the transfer to those Shareholders of assets of the relevant Fund

having a value equal to the Redemption Price for the Shares redeemed as if the Redemption Proceeds were paid in cash less any Redemption Charge and other expenses of the transfer.

A determination to provide redemption in specie may be solely at the discretion of the Directors, where the repurchasing Shareholder requests redemption of a number of Shares that represents 5% or more of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund provided that any such Shareholder requesting redemption shall be entitled to request the sale of any asset or assets proposed to be distributed in specie and the distribution to such Shareholder of the cash proceeds of such sale less the costs of such sale which shall be borne by the relevant Shareholder.

The nature and type of assets to be transferred in specie to each Shareholder shall be determined by the Directors (subject to the approval of the Depositary as to the allocation of assets) on such basis as the Directors in their discretion shall deem equitable and not prejudicial to the interests of the remaining Shareholders in the relevant Fund or Class.

6.25 Compulsory Redemption of Shares/Deduction of Tax

Shareholders are required to notify the ICAV and the Administrator immediately if they become U.S. Persons or persons who are otherwise subject to restrictions on ownership as set out in this Prospectus and such Shareholders may be required to sell or transfer their Shares. The ICAV may redeem any Shares which are or become owned, directly or indirectly, by or for the benefit of any person in breach of any restrictions on ownership from time to time as set out in this Prospectus or if the holding of Shares by any person is unlawful or is likely to result or results in any tax, fiscal, legal, regulatory, pecuniary liability or disadvantage or material administrative disadvantage to the ICAV, the Shareholders as a whole or any Fund or Class. The ICAV may also redeem any Shares held by any person who holds less than the Minimum Shareholding or who does not, within seven days of a request by or on behalf of the Directors, supply any information or declaration required under the terms hereof to be furnished (including, without limitation, the failure to provide such documentation as may be required by the ICAV to satisfy the ICAV as to their identity and verification of beneficial ownership in accordance with anti-money laundering and prevention of terrorism law applicable in Ireland and the failure to provide any declarations including declarations as to their appropriate tax status). The ICAV may apply the proceeds of such compulsory redemption in the discharge of any taxation or withholding tax arising as a result of the holding or beneficial ownership of Shares by a Shareholder including any interest or penalties payable thereon.

When a redemption request has been submitted by an investor who is or is deemed to be an Irish Resident or a person Ordinarily Resident in Ireland or is acting on behalf of an Irish Resident or person Ordinarily Resident in Ireland, the ICAV shall deduct from the Redemption Proceeds an amount which is equal to the tax payable by the ICAV to the Revenue Commissioners in respect of the relevant transaction. The attention of investors in relation to the section of this Prospectus entitled Taxation which details circumstances in which the ICAV shall be entitled to deduct from payments to Shareholders who are Irish Resident or Irish Ordinarily Resident amounts in respect of liability to Irish taxation including any penalties and interest thereon and/or compulsorily redeem Shares to discharge such liability. Relevant Shareholders will be required to indemnify and keep the ICAV indemnified against loss arising to the ICAV by reason of the ICAV becoming liable to account for tax on the happening of an event giving rise to a charge to taxation.

6.26 Total Redemption of Shares

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

- (a) if at any time the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund shall be less than the Minimum Fund Size or the Minimum Share Class Size (if any) determined by the Directors in respect of that Fund and set out in the relevant Supplement; or

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

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

Please refer also to section 10.3 for a summary of the provisions in the Instrument of Incorporation in relation to the circumstances where a Fund may be terminated and also for a summary of provisions in the Instrument of Incorporation in relation to procedures for the winding up of the ICAV.

6.27 Exchange of Shares

Shareholders will be able to apply to exchange on any Dealing Day all or part of their holding of Shares of any Class of any Fund (the "**Original Class**") for Shares of another Class which are being offered at that time (the "**New Class**") (such Class being of the same Fund or another Fund), provided that all the criteria for applying for Shares in the New Class have been met and that notice is given to the Administrator on or prior to the Dealing Deadline for the relevant Dealing Day. The Directors may however at their discretion in exceptional circumstances agree to accept requests for exchange received after the relevant Dealing Deadline provided they are received prior to the relevant Valuation Point (specifically before the close of business in the relevant market that closes first on the relevant Dealing Day). The general provisions and procedures relating to the issue and redemption of Shares will apply equally to exchanges, save in relation to charges payable, details of which are set out below and in the relevant Supplement.

When requesting the exchange of Shares as an initial investment in a Fund, Shareholders should ensure that the value of the Shares exchanged is equal to, or exceeds, the Minimum Initial Investment Amount for the relevant New Class specified in the Supplement for the relevant Fund. In the case of an exchange of a partial holding only, the value of the remaining holding must also be at least equal to the Minimum Shareholding for the Original Class.

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

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

where:

- S = the number of Shares of the New Class to be issued;
- R = the number of Shares of the Original Class to be exchanged;
- RP = the Redemption Price per Share of the Original Class as at the Valuation Point for the relevant Dealing Day;
- ER = in the case of an exchange of Shares designated in the same Base Currency, the value of ER is 1. In any other case, the value of ER is the currency conversion factor determined by the Directors at the Valuation Point for the relevant Dealing Day as representing the effective rate of exchange applicable to the transfer of assets relating to the Original and New Classes of Shares after adjusting such rate as may be necessary to reflect the effective costs of making such transfer;

SP = the Subscription Price per Share of the New Class as at the Valuation Point for the applicable Dealing Day; and

F = the Exchange Charge (if any) payable on the exchange of Shares.

Where there is an exchange of Shares, Shares of the New Class will be allotted and issued in respect of and in proportion to the Shares of the Original Class in the proportion S to R.

An Exchange Charge of up to 3% of the Redemption Price of the Shares being exchanged may be charged by the ICAV on the exchange of Shares. Details of any Exchange Charge will be set out in the relevant Supplement.

Exchange requests may not be withdrawn save with the written consent of the ICAV or its authorised agent.

While dealing deadlines and settlement dates are the same for all Shareholders if investors are dealing via the Distributor, a sub-distributor or an entity appointed directly or indirectly by the Manager in order to facilitate exchanges (the "**Agent**") they should contact the Distributor, sub-distributor or Agent directly for full payment instructions.

6.28 Restrictions on Exchange

Shares may not be exchanged for Shares of a different Class during any period when the calculation of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund or Funds is suspended in the manner described under "Suspension of Calculation of Net Asset Value" below. Applicants for exchange of Shares will be notified of such postponement and, unless withdrawn, their applications will be considered as at the next Dealing Day following the ending of such suspension. Applicants exchanging Shares via the Distributor or a sub-distributor (as the case may be) must contact directly the Distributor or the sub-distributor for arrangements regarding exchanges to be made or pending during such suspension period. Applications made or pending during such suspension period via the Distributor or a sub-distributor as the case may be, unless withdrawn, will be considered as at the next Dealing Day following the end of such suspension.

The Directors may, at their discretion, refuse to effect an exchange request without giving any reason for such refusal. In addition, restrictions may apply on making exchanges between certain Classes as may be set out in the relevant Supplement(s).

6.29 Transfers of Shares

Shares are freely transferable and may be transferred in writing in a form approved by the Directors and signed by (or, in the case of a transfer by a body corporate, signed on behalf of or sealed by) the transferee and the transferor. Prior to the registration of any transfer, transferees, who are not existing Shareholders, must complete an Application Form and provide any other documentation (e.g. as to identity) reasonably required by the Directors or the Administrator. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Directors in their absolute discretion may decline to register transfers, as more particularly described in the Instrument of Incorporation. Examples of when the Directors may, in their absolute discretion, decline to register transfers include: where a transfer is not in the best interests of the ICAV; where a transfer is to an individual who is under 18 years of age (or such other age as the Directors may determine) or of unsound mind; or, where the transfer would result in a contravention of any provision of any law (including any law that is for the time being in force in a country or territory other than the State). In the case of the death of one of joint Shareholders, the survivor or survivors will be the only person or persons recognised by the ICAV as having any title to or interest in the Shares registered in the names of such joint Shareholders.

7 Valuation of Assets

7.1 Calculation of Net Asset Value

The Net Asset Value of a Fund shall be expressed in the Base Currency in which the Shares are designated or in such other currency as the responsible person may determine either generally or in relation to a particular Class or in a specific case, and shall be calculated by ascertaining the value of the assets of the Fund and deducting from such value the liabilities of the Fund as at the Valuation Point for such Dealing Day.

The Net Asset Value per Share of a Fund or Class will be calculated by dividing the Net Asset Value of the Fund by the number of Shares in the Fund then in issue or deemed to be in issue as at the Valuation Point for such Dealing Day and rounding the result mathematically to two decimal places or such other number of decimal places as may be determined by the responsible person from time to time.

In the event that the Shares of any Fund are further divided into Classes, the Net Asset Value per Class shall be determined by notionally allocating the Net Asset Value of the Fund amongst the Classes making such adjustments for subscriptions, redemptions, fees, dividend accumulation or distribution of income and the expenses, liabilities or assets attributable to each such Class (including the gains/losses on and costs of financial instruments employed for currency hedging between the currencies in which the assets of the Fund are designated and the designated currency of the Class, which gains/losses and costs shall accrue solely to that Class) and any other factor differentiating the Classes determined by the responsible person. The Net Asset Value of the Fund, as allocated between each Class, shall be divided by the number of Shares of the relevant Class which are in issue or deemed to be in issue and rounding the result mathematically to two decimal places as determined by the responsible person or such other number of decimal places as may be determined by the responsible person from time to time.

The Instrument of Incorporation provides for the correct allocation of assets and liabilities amongst each Fund. The Instrument of Incorporation provides for the method of valuation of the assets and liabilities of each Fund and of the Net Asset Value of each Fund. The assets and liabilities of a Fund will be valued as follows:

- (a) Assets listed or traded on a recognised exchange for which market quotations are readily available shall be valued at the closing bid, last bid, last traded, closing mid-market or latest mid-market price as set out in the relevant Supplement. Where a security is listed or dealt in on more than one recognised exchange, the relevant exchange or market shall be the principal stock exchange or market on which the security is listed or dealt on or the exchange or market which the responsible person determines provides the fairest criteria in determining a value for the relevant investment. Assets listed or traded on a recognised exchange, but acquired or traded at a premium or at a discount outside or off the relevant exchange or market may be valued taking into account the level of premium or discount at the Valuation Point provided that the Depositary shall be satisfied that the adoption of such a procedure is justifiable in the context of establishing the probable realisation value of the security.
- (b) The value of any investment which is not quoted, listed or dealt in on a recognised exchange, or which is so quoted, listed or dealt but for which no such quotation or value is available, or the available quotation or value is not representative of the fair market value, shall be the probable realisation value as estimated with care and good faith by (i) the responsible person, or (ii) a competent person, firm or corporation (including the relevant Investment Manager) selected by the responsible person and approved for the purpose by the Depositary, or (iii) any other means provided that the value is approved by the Depositary. Where reliable market quotations are not available for fixed income securities, the value of such securities may be determined using matrix methodology compiled by the responsible person or competent person (as approved by the

Depository) whereby such securities are valued by reference to the valuation of other securities which are comparable in rating, yield, due date and other characteristics.

- (c) Cash (in hand or on deposit) will be valued at its nominal/face value plus accrued interest, or less debit interest where applicable, to the end of the relevant day on which the Valuation Point occurs.
- (d) Notwithstanding paragraph (a) above, units in collective investment schemes shall be valued at the latest available net asset value per unit or bid price as published by the relevant collective investment scheme or, if listed or traded on a recognised exchange, in accordance with (a) above.
- (e) Exchange traded derivative instruments will be valued based on the settlement price as determined by the market where the instrument is traded. If such settlement price is not available, such value shall be calculated in accordance with (b) above, i.e. being the probable realisation value estimated with care and in good faith by a competent person appointed by the responsible person (and approved for such purpose by the Depository).
- (f) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs (a) to (e) above:
 - (i) The responsible person or its delegate shall, at their discretion in relation to any particular Fund which is a short-term money market fund, have in place an escalation procedure to ensure that any material discrepancy between the market value and the amortised cost value of a money market instrument is brought to the attention of the Investment Manager or a review of the amortised cost valuation vis-à-vis market valuation will be carried out in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.
 - (ii) Where it is not the intention or objective of the responsible person to apply amortised cost valuation to the portfolio of the Fund as a whole, a money market instrument within such a portfolio shall only be valued on an amortised basis if the money market instrument has a residual maturity of less than 3 months and does not have any specific sensitivity to market parameters, including credit risk.
- (g) Notwithstanding the generality of the foregoing, the responsible person may with the approval of the Depository adjust the value of any investment if, taking into account currency, marketability and/or such other considerations as they may deem relevant, such as applicable rate of interest, anticipated rate of dividend, maturity or liquidity, they consider that such adjustment is required to reflect the fair value thereof. The rationale for adjusting the value must be clearly documented.
- (h) Any value expressed otherwise than in the Base Currency of the relevant Fund shall be converted into the Base Currency of the relevant Fund at the prevailing exchange rate which the responsible person or their delegate shall determine to be appropriate.
- (i) If the responsible person deems it necessary, a specific investment may be valued under an alternative method of valuation approved by the Depository and the rationale/methodologies used must be clearly documented.

7.2 Suspension of Calculation of Net Asset Value

The Directors may at any time temporarily suspend the calculation of the Net Asset Value of any Fund and the subscription, redemption and exchange of Shares and the payment of Redemption Proceeds:

- (a) during any period when any of the markets on which a substantial portion of the assets of the relevant Fund are quoted, listed or dealt in is closed, otherwise than for ordinary holidays, or during which dealings therein are restricted or suspended; or
- (b) during any period when, as a result of political, economic, military or monetary events or any circumstances outside the control, responsibility and power of the Directors, disposal or valuation of a substantial portion of the assets of the relevant Fund is not reasonably practicable without this being seriously detrimental to the interests of Shareholders of the relevant Fund or if, in the opinion of the Directors, the Net Asset Value of the Fund cannot be fairly calculated; or
- (c) during any breakdown in the means of communication normally employed in determining the price of a substantial portion of the assets of the relevant Fund, or when, for any other reason the current prices on any market of any of the assets of the relevant Fund cannot be promptly and accurately ascertained; or
- (d) any period when, as a result of adverse market conditions, the payment of Redemption Proceeds may, in the opinion of the Directors, have an adverse impact on the relevant Fund or the remaining Shareholders in the relevant Fund; or
- (e) any period (other than ordinary holiday or customary weekend closings) when any market or exchange which is the main market or exchange for a significant part of the instruments or positions is closed, or in which trading thereon is restricted or suspended; or
- (f) any period when proceeds of any sale or redemption of the Shares cannot be transmitted to or from the account of the relevant Fund; or
- (g) any period in which the redemption of the Shares would, in the opinion of the Directors, result in a violation of applicable laws; or
- (h) during any period during which any transfer of funds involved in the realisation or acquisition of assets or payments due on the redemption of Shares of the relevant Fund cannot, in the opinion of the Directors, be effected at normal prices or rates of exchange; or
- (i) during any period when the Directors are unable to repatriate funds required for the purpose of making payments due on the redemption of Shares in the relevant Fund; or
- (j) during any period when in the opinion of the Directors such suspension is justified having regards to the best interests of the ICAV and/or the relevant Fund; or
- (k) following the circulation to Shareholders of a notice of a general meeting at which a resolution proposing to wind up the ICAV or terminate the relevant Fund is to be considered.

All reasonable steps will be taken to bring any period of suspension to an end as soon as possible.

Shareholders who have requested subscriptions or redemptions of Shares of any Class in any Fund or exchanges of Shares of one Class in any Fund to another will be notified of any such suspension in such manner as may be directed by the Directors and, unless withdrawn but subject to the limitation referred to above, their requests will be dealt with on the first relevant Dealing Day after the suspension is lifted. Any such suspension will be notified immediately on the same Business Day to the Central Bank as well as, where appropriate, the competent authorities in the jurisdictions in which the Shares are marketed. Details of any such suspension will also be notified to all Shareholders and will be published in a newspaper circulating in an

appropriate jurisdiction, or such others as the Directors may determine if, in the opinion of the Directors, it is likely to exceed fourteen (14) days.

8 Fees and Expenses

The ICAV may pay out of the assets of each Fund the fees and expenses as described below.

8.1 Co-ordination Fee

The Co-ordinator shall be paid an annual fixed percentage Co-ordinator's fee which shall cover the management costs and operating costs of the relevant Fund (excluding fees and charges set out in section 8.6 below entitled "**Other Fees and Charges**") out of the assets of the ICAV on behalf of each Fund (the "**Co-ordination Fee**") as further set out in the relevant Supplement.

The Co-ordination Fee shall include fees payable to (but not limited to): (i) the Manager; (ii) the Depositary; (iii) the Administrator; (iv) the Directors; (v) the money laundering reporting officer; (vi) the ICAV's secretary; (vii) the Auditor, and shall also include fees related to the Directors and officers insurance (with respect to professional indemnity insurance only) and fees related to tax advisory services and nominee Shareholders services (as applicable), but shall not include any out of pocket expenses which shall be borne on a pro rata basis by the Funds and/or each Share Class of each Fund.

The Co-ordinator or its affiliates shall bear any excess of the Co-ordination Fee incurred above the Co-ordination Fee rate set out in the relevant Supplement for each Fund.

8.2 Investment Management Fee

Details of the fees and expenses payable to the relevant Investment Manager relating to each Fund are set out in the relevant Supplement.

The relevant Investment Manager may, from time to time, at its sole discretion and out of its own resources, decide to rebate to any Shareholder part or all of its Investment Management Fee and/or performance fee. Any such rebates may be applied by issuing additional Shares to Shareholders or in cash. The relevant Investment Manager shall also be entitled to be repaid out of the assets of the relevant Fund for all of its reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred on behalf of the relevant Fund.

Details of any fees payable to a duly appointed sub-investment manager will be disclosed in the relevant Supplement.

8.3 Distribution Fee

The Distributor may be entitled to a distribution fee with respect to the distribution and sale of the Shares in the relevant Fund (the "**Distribution Fee**"). Details of the fees and expenses payable to the Distributor relating to each Fund are set out in the relevant Supplement.

Any fees payable to a duly appointed sub-distributor shall be discharged by the Distributor out of the Distribution Fee.

8.4 Administrator's Fee

The Administrator's fee shall be paid out of the Co-ordination Fee as set out in the section entitled "**Co-ordination Fee**" above.

8.5 Depositary's Fee

The Depositary's fee shall be paid out of the Co-ordination Fee as set out in the section entitled "**Co-ordination Fee**" above.

8.6 Other Charges and Expenses

In addition to the Co-ordination Fee and establishment fees (set out in section 8.7 below), the ICAV and/ or each Share Class of each Fund shall bear the cost of fees and expenses (together with any applicable VAT) of: (i) any Paying Agent (at normal commercial rates); (ii) the cost of buying and selling portfolio securities (including governmental fees, brokerage fees and charges on transactions involving portfolio securities and taxes); (iii) regulatory, compliance and legal professional advisory fees incurred by the ICAV or by or on behalf of its delegates; (iv) the on-going costs of registering the Funds in different countries and of producing the KIDs and/or KIIDs, the publishing and printing expenses and the cost of preparing explanatory memoranda, financial reports and other documents for the Shareholders, consulting fees for the provision of designated persons to the ICAV, confirmations of ownership and of any notices given to Shareholders in whatever manner; (v) costs in connection with convening and holding of Shareholders' and Directors' meetings; (vi) costs of listing and in maintaining a listing of Shares on any recognised stock exchange; (vii) costs of any amalgamation or restructuring of the ICAV or any Fund; (viii) costs of liquidation or winding up the ICAV or terminating any Fund; and (ix) any extraordinary expenses including, without limitation, expenses relating to regulatory queries, litigation costs, and any tax, levy, duty, or similar charge, imposed on the ICAV or its assets that would otherwise not qualify as ordinary expenses.

Any such expenses may be deferred and amortised by the ICAV in accordance with standard accounting practice, at the discretion of the Directors and any such deferral of fees shall not be carried forward to subsequent accounting periods. Fees and expenses directly or indirectly attributable to a particular Fund or Class shall be borne solely by the relevant Fund or Class.

Where an expense is not considered by the Directors to be attributable to any one Fund, the expense will normally be allocated to all Funds in proportion to the Net Asset Value of the Funds or otherwise on such basis as the Directors deem fair and equitable.

8.7 Establishment Expenses

All fees and expenses relating to the establishment, organisation and authorisation of the ICAV and the initial Fund including the fees of the ICAV's professional advisers (including legal (including tax, regulatory, compliance, fiduciary and other advisory services provided by the Fund's lawyers and their affiliated entities), accounting and taxation advisers) have now been discharged.

The cost of establishing each new Fund will be set out in the relevant Supplement and amortised over the first five (5) years of such Fund's operation or such other period as the Directors may determine. The cost of establishing any subsequent Fund will be charged to the relevant Fund.

8.8 Research Charges

To the extent that the requirements of MiFID II apply to an Investment Manager of a Fund, that Investment Manager may establish a research payment account (the "Research Payment Account") from which it may pay for research ("Research") that it receives from third parties in connection with the provision of services to that Fund. The relevant Research Payment Account will be funded by budgeted research charges which, unless otherwise stated in the relevant Supplement, shall include but not be limited to the operating expenses related to researching, implementing, carrying out and disposing of specialised, specific investment research for the particular Fund and amounts payable to third party consultants ("Research Charges") paid by the relevant Fund out of its own assets. Up-to-date information on the Research Charge may be obtained by contacting the relevant Investment Manager.

In accordance with the requirements of the MiFID II Legislation if there is a surplus in the relevant Research Payment Account at the end of the relevant accounting period, the relevant Investment Manager will either rebate this to the relevant Fund or carry it forward to set against

the budgeted amount for the following year. The relevant Investment Manager will regularly assess the quality of the research purchased based on robust quality criteria, and its contribution to making better investment decisions.

The total amount of the Research Charge borne by the relevant Fund for the relevant accounting period will be reported in the ICAV's financial statements.

8.9 Entry /Exit Charges

(a) Preliminary Charge

Shareholders may be subject to a Preliminary Charge of up to a maximum of 5% of subscription monies. Such charge may be applied as a preliminary once-off charge or as a contingent deferred sales charge. Details of any Preliminary Charge and/or any contingent deferred sales charge payable shall be specified in the relevant Supplement.

(b) Redemption Charge

Shareholders may be subject to a Redemption Charge up to a maximum of 3% of redemption monies, as specified in the relevant Supplement.

8.10 Exchange Charge

Shareholders may be subject to an Exchange Charge on the exchange of any Shares up to a maximum of 3% of the Net Asset Value of the Shares in the original Fund, as specified in the relevant Supplement.

8.11 Anti-Dilution Adjustment

The responsible person reserves the right to impose an Anti-Dilution Adjustment in the case of net subscriptions and/or net redemptions on a transaction basis as more particularly described in 6.11 of this Prospectus.

8.12 Extraordinary Expenses

The ICAV shall be liable for Extraordinary Expenses including, without limitation, expenses relating to litigation costs and any tax, levy, duty or similar charge imposed on the ICAV or its assets that would otherwise not qualify as ordinary expenses. Extraordinary Expenses are accounted for on a cash basis and are paid when incurred or invoiced on the basis of the Net Asset Value of each Fund to which they are attributable. Extraordinary Expenses are allocated across each Class of Shares on a pro-rata basis.

8.13 Fees and Expenses out of Capital

Where disclosed in the relevant Supplement, a Fund may charge all or part of its fees and expenses to the capital at Fund or Share Class level. This will have the effect of lowering the capital value of your investment.

9 Taxation

9.1 General

The following statements on taxation are with regard to the law and practice in force in Ireland at the date of this document and do not constitute legal or tax advice to Shareholders or prospective Shareholders. As is the case with any investment, there can be no guarantee that the tax position or proposed tax position prevailing at the time that an investment in the ICAV is made will endure indefinitely, as the basis for and rates of taxation can fluctuate.

Prospective Shareholders should familiarise themselves with and, where appropriate, take advice on the laws and regulations (such as those relating to taxation and exchange controls) applicable to the subscription for, and the holding and redemption of, Shares in the places of their citizenship, residence and domicile.

The Directors recommend that Shareholders obtain tax advice from an appropriate source in relation to the tax liability arising from the holding of Shares in the ICAV and any investment returns from those Shares.

9.2 Ireland

(a) Taxation of the ICAV

The Directors have been advised that the ICAV is an investment undertaking within the meaning of section 739B TCA and therefore is not chargeable to Irish tax on its relevant income or relevant gains so long as the ICAV is resident for tax purposes in Ireland. The ICAV will be resident for tax purposes in Ireland if it is centrally managed and controlled in Ireland. It is intended that the Directors of the ICAV will conduct the affairs of the ICAV in a manner that will allow for this.

The income and capital gains received by the ICAV from securities issued in countries other than Ireland, or assets located in countries other than Ireland, may be subject to taxes including withholding tax in the countries where such income and gains arise. The ICAV may or may not be able to benefit from reduced rates of withholding tax by virtue of the double taxation treaties in operation between Ireland and other countries. The Directors will have sole discretion as to whether the ICAV will apply for such benefits and may decide not to apply for such benefits if they determine that it may be administratively burdensome, cost prohibitive or otherwise impractical.

In the event that the ICAV receives any repayment of withholding tax suffered, the Net Asset Value of the ICAV will not be restated and the benefit of any repayment will be allocated to the then existing Shareholders rateably at the time of repayment.

Notwithstanding the above, a charge to tax may arise for the ICAV in respect of Shareholders on the happening of a "**Chargeable Event**" in the ICAV.

A Chargeable Event includes:

- (i) any payment to a Shareholder by the ICAV in respect of their Shares;
- (ii) (any transfer, cancellation, redemption or redemption of Shares; and
- (iii) any deemed disposal by a Shareholder of their Shares at the end of a "relevant period" (a "**Deemed Disposal**").

A "relevant period" is a period of 8 years beginning with the acquisition of Shares by a Shareholder and each subsequent period of 8 years beginning immediately after the preceding relevant period.

A Chargeable Event does not include:

- (iv) any transaction in relation to Shares held in a recognised clearing system;
- (v) any exchange by a Shareholder effected by way of a bargain made at arm's length by the ICAV, of Shares in the ICAV for other Shares in the ICAV;

- (vi) certain transfers of Shares between spouses or civil partners and former spouses or former civil partners;
- (vii) an exchange of Shares arising on a qualifying amalgamation or reconstruction of the ICAV with another Irish investment undertaking; or
- (viii) the cancellation of Shares in the ICAV arising from an exchange in relation to a scheme of amalgamation (as defined in Section 739HA of the TCA).

On the happening of a Chargeable Event, the ICAV shall be entitled to deduct the appropriate amount of tax on any payment made to a Shareholder in respect of the Chargeable Event. On the occurrence of a Chargeable Event where no payment is made by the ICAV to the Shareholder, the ICAV may appropriate or cancel the required number of Shares to meet the tax liability.

Where the Chargeable Event is a Deemed Disposal and the value of Shares held by Irish Resident Shareholders in the ICAV is less than 10% of the total value of Shares in the ICAV (or a Fund) and the ICAV has made an election to the Revenue Commissioners to report annually certain details for each Irish Resident Shareholder, the ICAV will not be required to deduct the appropriate tax and each Irish Resident Shareholder (and not the ICAV) must pay the tax on the Deemed Disposal on a self-assessment basis. Credit is available against appropriate tax relating to the Chargeable Event for appropriate tax paid by the ICAV or the Shareholder on any previous Deemed Disposal. On the eventual disposal by the Shareholder of the Shares, a refund of any unutilised credit will be payable.

(b) Taxation of Shareholders

Non-Irish Resident Shareholders

Non-Irish Resident Shareholders will not be chargeable to Irish tax on the happening of a Chargeable Event provided that either:

- (i) the ICAV is in possession of a completed Relevant Declaration to the effect that the Shareholder is not an Irish Resident, or
- (ii) the ICAV is in possession of written notice of approval from the Revenue Commissioners to the effect that the requirement to provide a Relevant Declaration is deemed to have been complied with in respect of that Shareholder and the written notice of approval has not been withdrawn by the Revenue Commissioners.

If the ICAV is not in possession of a Relevant Declaration or the ICAV is in possession of information which would reasonably suggest that the Relevant Declaration is not or is no longer materially correct, the ICAV must deduct tax on the happening of a Chargeable Event in relation to such Shareholder. The tax deducted will generally not be refunded.

Intermediaries acting on behalf of non-Irish Resident Shareholders can claim the same exemption on behalf of the Shareholders for whom they are acting. The intermediary must complete a Relevant Declaration that it is acting on behalf of a non-Irish Resident Shareholder.

A non-Irish Resident corporate Shareholder which holds Shares directly or indirectly by or for a trading branch or agency of the Shareholder in Ireland, will be liable for Irish corporation tax on income from the Shares or gains made on the disposal of the Shares.

9.3 Exempt Irish Shareholders

The ICAV is not required to deduct tax in respect of an Exempt Irish Shareholder so long as the ICAV is in possession of a completed Relevant Declaration from those persons and the ICAV has no reason to believe that the Relevant Declaration is materially incorrect. The Exempt Irish Shareholder must notify the ICAV if it ceases to be an Exempt Irish Shareholder. Exempt Irish Shareholders in respect of whom the ICAV is not in possession of a Relevant Declaration will be treated by the ICAV as if they are not Exempt Irish Shareholders.

While the ICAV is not required to deduct tax in respect of Exempt Irish Shareholders, those Shareholders may be liable to Irish tax on their income, profits and gains in relation to any sale, transfer, repurchase, redemption or cancellation of Shares or dividends or distributions or other payments in respect of their Shares depending on their circumstances. It is the obligation of the Exempt Irish Shareholder to account for tax to the Revenue Commissioners.

9.4 Irish-Resident Shareholders

Irish Resident Shareholders (who are not Exempt Irish Shareholders) will be liable to tax on the happening of a Chargeable Event. Tax at the rate of 41% will be deducted by the ICAV on payments made to the Shareholder in relation to the Shares or on the sale, transfer, Deemed Disposal (subject to the 10% threshold outlined above), cancellation, redemption or repurchase of Shares or the making of any other payment in respect of the Shares.

An Irish Resident Shareholder who is not a company and is not an Exempt Irish Shareholder will not be liable to any further income or capital gains tax in respect of any sale, transfer, Deemed Disposal, cancellation, redemption or repurchase, of Shares or the making of any other payment in respect of their Shares.

Where the Irish Resident Shareholder is a company which is not an Exempt Irish Shareholder, and the payment is not taxable as trading income under Schedule D Case I, the amount received will be treated as the net amount of an annual payment chargeable to tax under Schedule D Case IV from the gross amount of which income tax has been deducted. The rate of tax applicable to a Chargeable Event in respect of any Irish tax resident corporate investor in this instance is 25% provided the corporate investor has made a declaration to the ICAV including its Irish tax reference number.

Where the Irish Resident Shareholder is a company which is not an Exempt Irish Shareholder, and the payment is taxable as trading income under Schedule D Case I, the following provisions apply:

- (a) the amount received by the Shareholder is increased by any amount of tax deducted by the ICAV and will be treated as income of the Shareholder for the chargeable period in which the payment is made;
- (b) where the payment is made on the sale, transfer, Deemed Disposal, cancellation, redemption or repurchase of Shares, such income will be reduced by the amount of consideration in money or money's worth given by the Shareholder for the acquisition of those Shares; and
- (c) the amount of tax deducted by the ICAV will be set off against the Irish corporation tax assessable on the Shareholder in respect of the chargeable period in which the payment is made.

9.5 Personal Portfolio Investment Undertaking

An investment undertaking will be considered to be a personal portfolio investment undertaking (PPIU) in relation to a specific Irish Resident Shareholder where that Irish Resident Shareholder can influence the selection of some or all of the property of the undertaking. The investment undertaking will only be a PPIU in respect of those Irish Resident Shareholders who can influence the selection. A gain arising on a chargeable event in relation to a PPIU will be taxed

at the rate of 60%. An investment undertaking will not be considered to be a PPIU where certain conditions are complied with as set out in section 739BA TCA.

9.6 Currency Gains

Where a currency gain is made by an Irish Resident Shareholder on the disposal of Shares, that Shareholder may be liable to capital gains tax in respect of any chargeable gain made on the disposal.

9.7 Stamp Duty

On the basis that the ICAV qualifies as an investment undertaking within the meaning of section 739B TCA, no Irish stamp duty will be payable on the subscription, transfer or redemption of Shares. The stamp duty implications for subscriptions for Shares or transfer or redemption of Shares in specie should be considered on a case by case basis.

9.8 Capital Acquisitions Tax

No Irish gift tax or inheritance tax (capital acquisitions tax) liability will arise on a gift or inheritance of Shares provided that:

- (a) at the date of the disposition the transferor of the Shares is neither domiciled nor ordinarily resident in Ireland, and, at the date of the gift or inheritance the transferee of the Shares is neither domiciled nor ordinarily resident in Ireland; and
- (b) the Shares are comprised in the gift or inheritance at the date of the gift or inheritance and at the valuation date.

9.9 Certain Irish Tax Definitions

- (a) Residence – Company (which includes any body corporate, including an ICAV)

A company which has its central management and control in Ireland is resident in Ireland irrespective of where it is incorporated. A company which does not have its central management and control in Ireland but which is incorporated in Ireland is resident in Ireland except where the company is regarded as not resident in Ireland under a double taxation treaty between Ireland and another country.

- (b) Residence – Individual

The Irish tax year operates on a calendar year basis.

An individual will be regarded as being resident in Ireland for a tax year if that individual:

- (i) spends 183 days or more in Ireland in that tax year; or
- (ii) has a combined presence of 280 days in Ireland, taking into account the number of days spent in Ireland in that tax year together with the number of days spent in Ireland in the preceding tax year.

Presence in a tax year by an individual of not more than 30 days in Ireland will not be reckoned for the purpose of applying the two year test. Presence in Ireland for a day means the personal presence of an individual at any point in time during the particular day in question.

- (c) Ordinary Residence – Individual

The term "ordinary residence" as distinct from "residence", relates to a person's normal pattern of life and denotes residence in a place with some degree of continuity.

An individual who has been resident in Ireland for three consecutive tax years becomes ordinarily resident with effect from the commencement of the fourth tax year.

An individual who has been ordinarily resident in Ireland ceases to be ordinarily resident at the end of the third consecutive tax year in which that individual is not resident in Ireland. Thus, an individual who is resident and ordinarily resident in Ireland in 2023 will remain ordinarily resident in Ireland until the end of the tax year 2026.

- (d) Intermediary means a person who:
- (i) carries on a business which consists of, or includes, the receipt of payments from an investment undertaking on behalf of other persons; or
 - (ii) holds shares in an investment undertaking on behalf of other persons.

9.10 Automatic Exchange of Information

The ICAV is obliged, pursuant to the IGA, Council Directive 2011/16/EU, section 891E, section 891F and section 891G of the TCA and regulations made pursuant to those sections, to collect certain information about its investors.

The ICAV will be required to provide certain information to the Revenue Commissioners in relation to the investors (including information in respect of the investor's tax residence status) and also in relation to accounts held by investors. For further information on FATCA or CRS please refer to the website of the Revenue Commissioners at www.revenue.ie/en/business/aeoi/index.html.

Further detail in respect of FATCA and CRS is set out below.

9.11 FATCA Implementation in Ireland

On 21 December 2012, the governments of Ireland and the U.S. signed the IGA.

The IGA provides for the automatic reporting and exchange of information in relation to accounts held in Irish "financial institutions" by U.S. persons and the reciprocal exchange of information regarding U.S. financial accounts held by Irish Residents. The ICAV will be subject to these rules. Complying with such requirements will require the ICAV to request and obtain certain information and documentation from its Shareholders, other account holders and (where applicable) the beneficial owners of its Shareholders and to provide any information and documentation indicating direct or indirect ownership by U.S. Persons to the competent authorities in Ireland. Shareholders and other account holders will be required to comply with these requirements, and non-complying Shareholders may be subject to compulsory redemption and/ or U.S withholding tax of 30% on withholdable payments and/ or other monetary penalties.

The IGA provides that Irish financial institutions will report to the Revenue Commissioners in respect of U.S. account-holders and, in exchange, U.S. financial institutions will be required to report to the IRS in respect of any Irish-resident account-holders. The two tax authorities will then automatically exchange this information on an annual basis.

The ICAV (and/or any of its duly appointed agents) shall be entitled to require Shareholders to provide any information regarding their tax status, identity or residency in order to satisfy any reporting requirements which the ICAV may have as a result of the IGA or any legislation promulgated in connection with the IGA and Shareholders will be deemed, by their subscription for or holding of Shares to have authorised the automatic disclosure of such information by the ICAV or any other person to the relevant tax authorities.

9.12 OECD Common Reporting Standard

Ireland has provided for the implementation of CRS through section 891F of the TCA and the enactment of the CRS Regulations.

CRS is a global OECD tax information exchange initiative which is aimed at encouraging a coordinated approach to disclosure of income earned by individuals and organisations.

Ireland and a number of other jurisdictions have entered or will enter into multilateral arrangements modelled on the Common Reporting Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information published by the OECD. The ICAV is required to provide certain information to the Revenue Commissioners about Investors resident or established in jurisdictions which are party to CRS arrangements.

The Manager or the ICAV, or a person appointed by the Manager or the ICAV, will request and obtain certain information in relation to the tax residence of its shareholders or "account holders" for CRS purposes and (where applicable) will request information in relation to the beneficial owners of any such account holders. The Manager or the ICAV, or a person appointed by the Manager or the ICAV, will report the information required to the Revenue Commissioners by 30 June in the year following the year of assessment for which a return is due. The Revenue Commissioners will share the appropriate information with the relevant tax authorities in participating jurisdictions.

9.13 DAC6 – Disclosure requirements for reportable cross-border tax arrangements

On 25 June 2018, Council Directive (EU) 2018/822 ("**DAC6**") introduced rules regarding the mandatory automatic exchange of information in the field of taxation in relation to reportable cross-border arrangements.

DAC6 imposes mandatory reporting requirements on EU-based intermediaries who design, market, organise, make available for implementation or manage the implementation of potentially aggressive cross-border tax-planning schemes. It also covers persons who provide aid, assistance or advice in relation to potentially aggressive cross-border tax-planning schemes, where they can be reasonably expected to know that they have performed that function. If the intermediary is located outside the EU or is bound by legal professional privilege, the obligation to report may pass to the taxpayer.

DAC6 was required to be transposed by each EU member state by the end of 2019 with the measures being in effect since 1 July 2020. In addition, arrangements implemented between 25 June 2018 and 30 June 2020 were also subject to the reporting requirements. Intermediaries and/or taxpayers are required to report any reportable cross-border arrangements within 30 days from the earliest of:

- a) The day after the arrangement is made available for implementation;
- b) The day after the arrangement is ready for implementation; or
- c) When the first step in the implementation of the arrangement was taken.

The transactions contemplated under the Prospectus may fall within the scope of mandatory disclosure rules under DAC6 or equivalent local law provisions and thus may qualify as reportable cross-border arrangements within the meaning of such provisions. If that were the case, any person that falls within the definition of an "intermediary" with respect to the ICAV may have to report certain transactions entered into by the ICAV to the relevant EU tax authority.

9.14 Other Jurisdictions

As Shareholders are no doubt aware, the tax consequences of any investment can vary considerably from one jurisdiction to another, and ultimately will depend on the tax regime of the jurisdictions within which a person is tax resident. Therefore, the Directors strongly recommend that Shareholders obtain tax advice from an appropriate source in relation to the

tax liability arising from the holding of Shares relating to a Fund and any investment returns from those Shares.

THE TAX AND OTHER MATTERS DESCRIBED IN THIS PROSPECTUS DO NOT CONSTITUTE, AND SHOULD NOT BE CONSIDERED AS, LEGAL OR TAX ADVICE TO PROSPECTIVE SHAREHOLDERS.

10 General Information

10.1 Reports and Accounts

The ICAV will prepare an annual report and audited accounts as of 30 September in each calendar year and a half-yearly report and unaudited accounts as of 31 March in each year.

Such reports and accounts will contain a statement of the Net Asset Value of each Fund and of the investments comprised therein as at the year-end or the end of such semi-annual period.

The audited annual report and accounts will be published within four months of the ICAV's financial year end and its semi-annual report will be published within two months of the end of the half-year period and in each case will be offered to subscribers before conclusion of a contract and supplied to Shareholders free of charge on request and will be available to the public at the office of the Administrator.

The audited annual report and accounts for each Fund in respect of each financial year shall be prepared in accordance with FRS 102. The Directors may send such reports and accounts electronically to Shareholders in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank. See "**Access to Documents**" below.

10.2 Incorporation and Share Capital

The ICAV was registered in Ireland on 14 August 2015 as an Irish collective asset-management vehicle with variable capital with limited liability under registration number C142605. The ICAV has no subsidiaries.

The registered office of the ICAV is as stated in the directory at the back of this Prospectus.

The authorised share capital of the ICAV is 300,000 redeemable non-participating Shares of no par value and 500,000,000,000 participating Shares of no par value. Non-participating Shares do not entitle the holders thereof to any dividend and on a winding up entitle the holders thereof to receive the consideration paid therefor but do not otherwise entitle them to participate in the assets of the ICAV. The Directors have the power to allot shares in the capital of the ICAV on such terms and in such manner as they may think fit.

10.3 The Instrument of Incorporation

Clause 2 of the Instrument of Incorporation provides that the sole object of the ICAV is the collective investment in Transferable Securities and/or other liquid financial assets of capital raised from the public operating on the principle of risk-spreading in accordance with the Regulations.

The Instrument of Incorporation contains, among other things, provisions to the following effect:

(a) Variation of rights

The rights attached to any Class may be varied or abrogated with the consent in writing of the holders of three-fourths in number of the issued Shares of that Class, or with the sanction of a special resolution passed at a separate general meeting of the holders of the Shares of the Class, and may be so varied or abrogated either whilst the ICAV is a going concern or during or in contemplation of a winding-up but such consent or sanction will not be required in the case of a variation, amendment or abrogation of the rights attached to any Shares of any Class if, in the view of the Directors, such variation, amendment or abrogation does not materially prejudice

the interests of the relevant Shareholders or any of them. Any such variation, amendment or abrogation will be set out in a supplement to (or restatement of) the relevant Supplement originally issued in connection with the relevant Shares, a copy of which will be sent to the relevant Shareholders entered on the register on the date of issue of such document and will be binding on the relevant Shareholders. The quorum at any such separate general meeting, other than an adjourned meeting, shall be two persons holding or representing by proxy at least one third of the issued Shares of the Class in question and the quorum at an adjourned meeting shall be one person holding Shares of the Class in question or his proxy.

(b) Voting Rights

Subject to any rights or restrictions for the time being attached to any Class or Classes of Shares, on a show of hands every holder who is present in person or by proxy shall have one vote and the holder(s) of subscriber shares present in person or by proxy shall have one vote in respect of all the subscriber shares in issue and on a poll every holder present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for every Share of which he is the holder and every holder of a subscriber share present in person or by proxy shall have one vote in respect of his holding of subscriber shares. Holders who hold a fraction of a Share may not exercise any voting rights, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, in respect of such fraction of a Share.

(c) Funds

The Directors are required to establish a separate portfolio of assets for each Fund created by the ICAV from time to time, to which the following shall apply:

- (i) for each Fund the ICAV shall keep separate books and records in which all transactions relating to the relevant Fund shall be recorded and, in particular, the proceeds from the allotment and issue of Shares of each Class of the Fund, and the investments and the liabilities and income and expenditure attributable thereto shall be applied to such Fund subject to the provisions of the Instrument of Incorporation;
- (ii) any asset derived from any other asset(s) (whether cash or otherwise) comprised in any Fund, shall be applied in the books and records of the ICAV to the same Fund as the asset from which it was derived and any increase or diminution in the value of such an asset shall be applied to the relevant Fund;
- (iii) in the event that there are any assets of the ICAV which the Directors do not consider are attributable to a particular Fund or Funds, the Directors shall, with the approval of the Depositary, allocate such assets to and among any one or more of the Funds in such manner and on such basis as they, in their discretion, deem fair and equitable; and the Directors shall have the power to and may at any time and from time to time, with the approval of the Depositary, vary the basis in relation to assets previously allocated;
- (iv) no Shares will be issued on terms that entitle the Shareholders of any Fund to participate in the assets of the ICAV other than the assets (if any) of the Fund relating to such Shares. If the proceeds of the assets of the relevant Fund are not sufficient to fund the full Redemption Proceeds payable to each Shareholder for the relevant Fund, the proceeds of the relevant Fund will, subject to the terms for the relevant Fund, be distributed equally among each Shareholder of the relevant Fund pro rata to the amount paid up on the Shares held by each Shareholder. If the realised net assets of any Fund are insufficient to pay any amounts due on the relevant Shares in full in accordance with the terms of the relevant Fund, the relevant Shareholders of that Fund will have no further right of payment in respect of such Shares or any claim against the ICAV, any other Fund or any assets of the ICAV in respect of any shortfall;

- (v) each Fund shall be charged with the liabilities, expenses, costs, charges or reserves of the ICAV in respect of or attributable to that Fund; and
- (vi) in the event that any asset attributable to a Fund is taken in execution of a liability not attributable to that Fund, the provisions of section 36(6) of the ICAV Act, shall apply.

(d) Termination of Funds

Any Fund may be terminated by the Directors, in their sole and absolute discretion, in any of the following events:

- (i) if at any time the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund shall be less than the Minimum Fund Size (if any) determined by the Directors in respect of that Fund;
- (ii) if any Fund shall cease to be authorised or otherwise officially approved;
- (iii) if any law shall be passed or regulatory requirement introduced which renders it illegal or in the opinion of the Directors impracticable or inadvisable or not commercially viable or excessively onerous from a compliance perspective to continue the relevant Fund;
- (iv) if there is a change in the material aspects of the business, or in the economic or political situation relating to a Fund which the Directors consider would have material adverse consequences on the investments of the Fund; or
- (v) if the Directors shall have resolved that it is impracticable or inadvisable for a Fund to continue to operate having regard to prevailing market conditions and the best interests of the Shareholders.

The decision of the Directors in any of the events specified herein shall be final and binding on all the parties concerned but the Directors shall be under no liability on account of any failure to terminate the relevant Fund pursuant to points (i) to (v) above or otherwise.

The Directors shall give notice of termination of a Fund to the Shareholders in the relevant Fund and by such notice fix the date at which such termination is to take effect, which date shall be for such period after the service of such notice as the Directors shall in their sole and absolute discretion determine.

With effect on and from the date of the relevant notice of termination, no Shares of the relevant Fund may be issued, sold or redeemed by the ICAV unless the Directors determine otherwise.

(e) Winding up

The Instrument of Incorporation contains provisions to the following effect:

- (i) If the ICAV shall be wound up the liquidator shall, subject to the provisions of the ICAV Act, apply the assets of each Fund in such manner and order as he thinks fit in satisfaction of creditors' claims relating to that Fund;
- (ii) The assets available for distribution amongst the Shareholders shall be applied as follows: first the proportion of the assets in a Fund attributable to each Class of Shares shall be distributed to the holders of Shares in the relevant Class in the proportion that the number of Shares held by each holder bears to the total number of Shares relating to each such Class of Shares in issue as at the date of commencement to wind up; secondly, in the payment to the holder(s) of the subscriber shares of sums up to the notional amount paid thereon out of the assets of the ICAV not attributable to other Classes of Shares. In the event that

there are insufficient assets to enable such payment in full to be made, no recourse shall be had to the assets of the ICAV attributable to each Class of Share; and thirdly, any balance then remaining and not attributable to any of the Classes of Shares shall be apportioned pro-rata as between the Classes of Shares based on the Net Asset Value attributable to each Class of Shares as at the date of commencement to wind up and the amount so apportioned to a Class shall be distributed to holders pro-rata to the number of Shares in that Class of Shares held by them;

- (iii) A Fund may be wound up pursuant to section 154 of the ICAV Act and in such event the provisions of the Instrument of Incorporation shall apply mutatis mutandis in respect of that Fund;
 - (iv) If the ICAV shall be wound up (whether the liquidation is voluntary, under supervision or by the court) the liquidator may, with the authority of a special resolution of the relevant holders and any other sanction required by the ICAV Act, divide among the holders of Shares of any Class or Classes of a Fund in specie the whole or any part of the assets of the ICAV relating to that Fund, and whether or not the assets shall consist of property of a single kind, and may for such purposes set such value as he deems fair upon any one or more class or classes of property, and may determine how such division shall be carried out as between all the holders of Shares or the holders of different Classes of Shares as the case may be. The liquidator may, with the like authority, vest any part of the assets in trustees upon such trusts for the benefit of holders as the liquidator, with the like authority, shall think fit, and the liquidation of the ICAV may be closed and the ICAV dissolved, but so that no holder shall be compelled to accept any assets in respect of which there is a liability. A Shareholder may require the liquidator instead of transferring any asset in specie to him/her, to arrange for a sale of the assets and for payment to the holder of the net proceeds of same with the cost of any such sale to be borne by the relevant Shareholder.
- (f) Segregation of Liability
- (i) Notwithstanding any statutory provision or rule of law to the contrary any liability incurred on behalf of or attributable to any Fund shall be discharged solely out of the assets of that Fund, and no Director, receiver, examiner, liquidator, provisional liquidator or other person shall apply nor be obliged to apply the assets of any such Fund in satisfaction of any liability incurred on behalf of or attributable to any other Fund.
 - (ii) The assets allocated to a Fund shall be applied solely in respect of the Shares of such Fund and no Shareholder relating to such Fund shall have any claim or right to any asset allocated to any other Fund.
 - (iii) Any asset or sum recovered by the ICAV by any means whatsoever or wheresoever shall, after the deduction or payment of any costs of recovery, be applied to the Fund affected. In the event that assets attributable to a Fund are taken in execution of a liability not attributable to that Fund, and in so far as such assets or compensation in respect hereof cannot otherwise be restored to that Fund, the Directors with the consent of the Depositary, shall certify or cause to be certified, the value of the assets lost to the Fund affected and transfer or pay from the assets of the Fund or Funds to which the liability was attributable, in priority to all other claims against such Fund or Funds, assets or sums sufficient to restore to the Fund affected, the value of the assets or sums lost to it.

- (iv) The ICAV may sue and be sued in respect of a particular Fund and may exercise the same rights of set-off, if any, as between its Funds as apply at law in respect of companies and the property of a Fund is subject to orders of the Irish courts as it would have been if the Fund were a separate legal person.
- (v) In any proceedings brought by any Shareholder of a particular Fund, any liability of the ICAV to such Shareholder in respect of such proceeding can only be settled out of the assets of the Fund corresponding to such Shares without recourse in respect of such liability or any allocation of such liability to any other Fund of the ICAV.
- (vi) Nothing in this section shall prevent the application of any enactment or rule of law which would require the application of the assets of any Fund in discharge of some or all of the liabilities of any other Fund on the grounds of fraud or misrepresentation.

10.4 Directors' Interests

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

- (a) Marivi Lorente and Mirko Butti are directors of the Co-ordinator.

None of the Directors has a service contract with the ICAV nor are any such service contracts proposed.

10.5 Directors Indemnities and Insurance

Pursuant to the Instrument of Incorporation, each of the Directors shall be indemnified by the ICAV against losses and expenses to which any such person may become liable by reason of any contract entered into or any act or thing done by him as such office in the discharge of his duties provided that, as permitted by the ICAV Act such indemnity shall not extend to any of the foregoing sustained or incurred as a result of any negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust by him in relation to the ICAV and the amount for which such indemnity is provided shall immediately attach as a lien on the property of the ICAV and have priority as between the Shareholders over all other claims.

The ICAV acting through the Directors is empowered under the Instrument of Incorporation to purchase and maintain for the benefit of persons who are or were at any time Directors or officers of the ICAV insurance against any liability incurred by such persons in respect of any act or omission in the execution of their duties or exercise of their powers.

10.6 Material Contracts

The following contracts have been entered into otherwise than in the ordinary course of the business intended to be carried on by the ICAV and are or may be material.

- (a) **Management Agreement**

Pursuant to the Management Agreement the Manager is responsible for the general management and administration of the ICAV's affairs, subject to the overall supervision and control of the Directors. Pursuant to the provisions of the Management Agreement the Manager may delegate one or more of its functions subject to the overall supervision and control of the ICAV.

The Manager shall exercise the due care of a professional UCITS manager in the performance of its duties under the Management Agreement, including with regard to the selection, appointment and monitoring of any delegates and shall use its best endeavours, skill and judgment and all due care in performing its duties and obligations and exercising its rights and authorities under the Management Agreement provided that for the avoidance of any doubt the Manager shall not be liable for any decline in the value of the investments of the ICAV or any Fund or any part thereof to the extent that such decline results from any investment decision made by the Manager in good faith unless such decision was made negligently, fraudulently, in bad faith or with wilful default.

Neither the Manager nor any of its directors, officers, employees or agents shall be liable for any loss or damage arising directly or indirectly out of or in connection with the performance by the Manager of its obligations and duties under the Management Agreement unless such loss or damage arose out of or in connection with the negligence, wilful default, fraud or bad faith of or by the Manager in the performance of its duties under the Management Agreement.

The ICAV shall be liable and shall indemnify and keep indemnified and hold harmless the Manager (and each of its directors, officers, employees, delegates and agents) from and against any and all actions, proceedings, claims, demands, losses, damages, costs and expenses (including reasonable legal and professional fees and expenses arising) which may be made or brought against or suffered or incurred by the Manager (or any of its directors, officers, employees, delegates or agents) arising out of or in connection with the performance of its obligations and duties under the Management Agreement in the absence of any negligence, wilful default, fraud or bad faith of or by the Manager in the performance of its duties under the Management Agreement or as otherwise may be required by law.

The Manager may perform any of its duties, obligations and responsibilities under the Management Agreement by or through its directors, officers, servants or agents and shall be entitled to delegate or sub-contract all or any of its functions, powers, discretions, duties and obligations as the Manager under the Management Agreement to any person approved by the Directors and the Central Bank on such terms and conditions as agreed between the ICAV and the Manager, provided that any such delegation or sub-contract shall terminate automatically on the termination of the Management Agreement. The Manager's liability to the ICAV shall not be affected by the fact that the Manager has delegated all or any part of its function set out in the Regulations and the Central Bank Regulations to a third party.

The Management Agreement shall continue in full force and effect unless terminated by any party at any time upon ninety (90) days prior written notice to the other party or at any time if any party: (i) commits any material breach of the Management Agreement or commit persistent breaches of the Management Agreement which is or are either incapable of remedy or have not been remedied within thirty (30) days of the non-defaulting party serving notice requiring the remedying of the default;(ii) becomes incapable of performing its duties or obligations under the Management Agreement; (iii) is unable to pay its debts as they fall due or otherwise becomes insolvent or enters into any composition or arrangement with or for the benefit of its creditors or any class thereof; (iv) is the subject of a petition for the appointment of an examiner, administrator, trustee, official assignee or similar officer to it or in respect of its affairs or assets; (v) has a receiver appointed over all or any substantial part of its undertaking, assets or revenues; (vi) is the subject of an effective resolution for the winding up (except in relation to a voluntary winding up for the purposes of reconstruction or amalgamation upon terms previously approved in writing by the other party); or (vii) is the subject of a court order for its winding up or liquidation.

(b) **Administration Agreement**

Pursuant to the Administration Agreement, the Administrator will provide certain administrative, registrar and transfer agency services to the ICAV. The Administrator will be entitled to receive fees as described in section of this Prospectus entitled "**Fees and Expenses; Co-ordination Fee**". The Administration Agreement may be terminated by any party on giving not less than ninety (90) days' prior written notice to the other party. The Administration Agreement may also be terminated by any party forthwith by giving notice in writing to the other party upon certain breaches as outlined in the Administration Agreement or upon the insolvency of a party (or upon the happening of a like event).

The ICAV, out of the assets of the relevant Fund, has granted an indemnity in favour of the Administrator and its delegated affiliates, directors, officers and employees, for all liabilities, obligations, losses, damages, penalties, actions, judgments, suits, costs, legal costs, expenses or disbursements of any kind or nature whatsoever incurred (other than those resulting from the of fraud, negligence or wilful misconduct by the Administrator or by its delegated affiliates, directors, officers and employees,) as a result of or in connection with the performance of its duties under the Administration Agreement.

The Administration Agreement contains limited recourse provisions under which the recourse against the ICAV of the Administrator in respect of any claims arising under or in relation to the Administration Agreement is expressed to be limited to the assets of the Fund established in respect of the Shares to which such claims relate, and the Administrator will have no recourse to any other assets of the ICAV or any other Fund.

(c) **Depositary Agreement**

Pursuant to the Depositary Agreement, the Depositary shall act as depositary of the ICAV in accordance with the Regulations and Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/458. The Depositary will perform its duties and obligations in accordance with the Depositary Agreement and will act independently and in the best interests of the Shareholders. The Depositary shall at all times comply with the Depositary Agreement, this Prospectus, the Instrument of Incorporation, any applicable law, and where applicable with any instruction reasonably believed by the Depositary to have been given by the ICAV or the Manager on their behalf. The Depositary will be entitled to receive a fee as described in the section of this Prospectus entitled "**Fees and Expenses; Co-ordination Fee**".

The Depositary shall act honestly, fairly, professionally, independently and in the interests of the ICAV and its Shareholders. The Depositary Agreement may be terminated by either party on giving not less than ninety (90) days' prior written notice to the other party. The Depositary Agreement may also be terminated by either party forthwith by giving notice in writing to the other party upon, certain breaches as outlined in the Depositary Agreement or upon the insolvency of a party (or upon the happening of a like event). The ICAV may not terminate the appointment of the Depositary and the Depositary may not retire from such appointment unless and until a successor depositary approved by the Central Bank has been appointed with the prior approval of the Central Bank or the authorisation of the ICAV has been revoked by the Central Bank.

The ICAV shall indemnify the Depositary, every delegate and their respective officers, agents and employees ("Indemnified Persons") on an after-tax basis in respect of any and all liabilities brought against, suffered or incurred by that Indemnified Person as a result of or in connection with:

- (i) the appointment of the Depositary under the Depositary Agreement or the performance by the Depositary of the services set out in the Depositary Agreement;
- (ii) any breach by the ICAV or the Manager of applicable law (as defined in the Depositary Agreement), the Instrument of Incorporation, the Depositary Agreement, this Prospectus or fraud, negligence or wilful default of the ICAV or the Manager to disclose to the Shareholders any information required by the Depositary Agreement or the Regulations or Central Bank Rules, or to provide to the Depositary with any information required by the Depositary in order to provide the services listed in the Depositary Agreement;
- (iii) any identified custody risk or any identified segregation risk;
- (iv) the registration of financial instruments and other assets in the name of the Depositary or any delegate or settlement system;
- (v) any breach of or default under any of the representations, warranties, covenants, undertakings or agreements made by the Depositary, a delegate or sub-delegate of a delegate (or a nominee of the Depositary, a delegate or sub-delegate of a delegate) on behalf of the ICAV in connection with any subscription agreements, application forms, shareholder questionnaires, purchase agreements, related documentation or similar materials relating to the ICAV's investment in any collective investment scheme, managed account, investment company or similar pooled investment vehicle on behalf of the ICAV,

provided that such indemnity shall not apply to any liabilities arising out of the negligence, fraud or wilful default of the Indemnified Person or to the extent that such indemnity would require the ICAV to indemnify the Depositary for any loss for which the Depositary is liable to the ICAV under the Regulations and Central Bank Rules.

The Depositary shall be liable to the ICAV and to the Shareholders, for the loss by the Depositary or a duly appointed third party of any financial instruments held in custody (determined in accordance with UCITS Regulations) and shall be responsible for the return of financial instruments or corresponding amount to the ICAV without undue delay. The Depositary shall be liable to the ICAV, and the Shareholders, for all other losses suffered by them as a result of the Depositary's negligent or intentional failure to properly fulfil its obligations under the Regulations.

(d) **Co-ordination Agreement**

The Co-ordinator will co-ordinate the activities of the service providers to the ICAV, the Manager and monitors any charges made to the ICAV.

Pursuant to the Co-ordination Agreement, the Co-ordinator will be entitled to receive fees as described under the section of this Prospectus entitled "**Fees and Expenses**". The Co-ordinator may be terminated by any party on giving not less than ninety (90) days' prior written notice to the other party. The Co-ordination Agreement may also be terminated forthwith by any party giving notice in writing to the other party upon certain breaches as outlined in the Co-ordination Agreement or upon the insolvency of a party (or upon the happening of a like event).

The Co-ordinator accepts responsibility for and shall indemnify and hold harmless the ICAV and the Manager against all costs, losses, claims and expenses suffered or incurred by the ICAV or the Manager respectively to the extent that such costs, losses, claims and expenses are due to the negligence, bad faith, recklessness, wilful default

or fraud in the performance of its obligations under Co-ordination Agreement and the Co-ordinator will not otherwise be liable for any costs, losses, claims and expenses suffered or incurred by the ICAV.

The ICAV shall indemnify and keep indemnified, out of the assets of the relevant Fund, the Co-ordinator and the directors, officers and employees of the Co-ordinator from and against any and all liabilities, obligations, losses, damages, suits and expenses which may be incurred by or asserted against the Co-ordinator in respect of the services provided by it pursuant to the Co-ordination Agreement other than those resulting from the negligence, bad faith, recklessness, wilful default or fraud of the Co-ordinator in the performance of its obligations or duties.

(e) **Distribution Agreement**

Pursuant to the Distribution Agreement the Distributor has authority to delegate some or all of its duties as distributor to sub-distributors in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank. The Distribution Agreement may be terminated by any party on giving not less than ninety (90) days' prior written notice to the other party. The Distribution Agreement may also be terminated forthwith by either party giving notice in writing to the other party upon certain breaches as outlined in the Distribution Agreement or upon the insolvency of a party (or upon the happening of a like event).

The Distributor accepts responsibility for and shall indemnify and hold harmless the ICAV and the Manager against all costs, losses, claims and expenses suffered or incurred by the ICAV to the extent that such costs, losses, claims and expenses are due to the negligence, bad faith, recklessness, wilful default or fraud in the performance of its obligations and the Distributor will not otherwise be liable for any costs, losses, claims and expenses suffered or incurred by the ICAV.

The ICAV, out of the assets of the relevant Fund, shall indemnify and keep indemnified the Distributor and the directors, officers and employees of the Distributor from and against any and all liabilities, obligations, losses, damages, suits and expenses which may be incurred by or asserted against the Distributor in its capacity as Distributor of the Funds other than those resulting from the negligence, bad faith, recklessness, wilful default or fraud of the Distributor in the performance of its obligations or duties.

(f) **Additional Contracts**

In addition to the above, the ICAV may enter into additional contracts with Paying Agents as may be required in connection with an offer of Shares into a particular jurisdiction from time to time. The provision of such services shall be on arm's length commercial terms for the ICAV for which fees shall be charged at normal commercial rates and expenses are to be reimbursed.

Please refer to each Supplement for details of other relevant material contracts (if any) in respect of a Fund.

10.7 Access to Documents

The following documents may be provided in a durable medium (which shall include in writing and/or by electronic mail) or in an electronic format on a website designated by the ICAV for this purpose at www.iainvestments.com or such other website as the relevant Investment Manager may notify to Shareholders in advance from time to time). A hard copy of such documents shall be provided to Shareholders on request, free of charge:

- (a) this Prospectus;

- (b) the Supplement(s);
- (c) once published, the latest annual and half yearly reports of the ICAV; and
- (d) the KIID and/or KID (as applicable) for each Share Class of each Fund.

In addition, copies of the following documents may be obtained free of charge from the registered office of the ICAV in Ireland during normal business hours, on any Business Day:

- (a) the Instrument of Incorporation; and
- (b) once published, the latest annual and half yearly reports of the ICAV.

An up-to-date version of the KID and/or KIID shall be made available for access in an electronic format on a website designated by the ICAV for this purpose. In the event that the ICAV proposes to register one or more Funds for public offering in other EU Member States, it shall make the following additional documentation available on such website:

- (a) this Prospectus;
- (b) once published, the latest annual and half yearly reports of the ICAV; and
- (c) the Instrument of Incorporation.

To the extent not captured in this Prospectus or in the event such details have changed and have not been reflected in a revised version of this Prospectus, up-to-date information will be provided to Shareholders on request, free of charge regarding:

- (a) the identity of the Depositary and a description of its duties and of conflicts of interest that may arise; and
- (b) a description of any safe-keeping functions delegated by the Depositary, a list of delegates and sub-delegates and any conflicts of interest that may arise from such delegation.

10.8 Remuneration Policy of the Manager

The Manager has remuneration policies and practices in place consistent with the requirements of the Regulations and the ESMA Guidelines on sound remuneration policies under the UCITS Directive ("**ESMA Remuneration Guidelines**"). The Manager will procure that any delegate, including the relevant Investment Manager, to whom such requirements also apply pursuant to the ESMA Remuneration Guidelines will have equivalent remuneration policies and practices in place.

The remuneration policy reflects the Manager's objective for good corporate governance, promotes sound and effective risk management and does not encourage risk-taking which is inconsistent with the risk profile of the Funds or the Instrument of Incorporation. It is also aligned with the investment objectives of each Fund and includes measures to avoid conflicts of interest. The remuneration policy is reviewed on an annual basis (or more frequently, if required) by the board of directors of the Manager, to ensure that the overall remuneration system operates as intended and that the remuneration pay-outs are appropriate. This review will also ensure that the remuneration policy reflects best practice guidelines and regulatory requirements, as may be amended from time to time.

Details of the up-to-date remuneration policy of the Manager (including, but not limited to: (i) a description of how remuneration and benefits are calculated; (ii) the identities of persons responsible for awarding the remuneration and benefits; and (iii) the composition of the

remuneration committee, where such a committee exists) will be available by means of a website <http://www.carnegroup.com/policies-and-procedures/> and a paper copy will be made available to Shareholders free of charge upon request.

Appendix I

Investment Restrictions Applicable to the Funds under the Regulations

1 Permitted Investments

Investments of a Fund are confined to:

- 1.1 Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments, which are either admitted to official listing on a stock exchange in an EU Member State or non-EU Member State or which are dealt on a market which is regulated, operates regularly, is recognised and open to the public in an EU Member State or non-EU Member State.
- 1.2 Recently issued Transferable Securities which will be admitted to official listing on a stock exchange or other market (as described above) within a year.
- 1.3 Money Market Instruments dealt on a regulated market.
- 1.4 Units of UCITS.
- 1.5 Units of AIFs.
- 1.6 Deposits with credit institutions.
- 1.7 FDI.

2 Investment Limits

- 2.1 A Fund may invest no more than 10% of its Net Asset Value in Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments other than those referred to in paragraph 1.
- 2.2 A Fund may invest no more than 10% of its Net Asset Value in recently issued Transferable Securities which will be admitted to official listing on a stock exchange or other market (as described in paragraph 1.1) within a year. This restriction will not apply in relation to investment by the Fund in certain U.S. securities known as Rule 144A securities provided that:
 - (a) the securities are issued with an undertaking to register with the U.S. Securities and Exchanges Commission within one year of issue; and
 - (b) the securities are not illiquid securities i.e. they may be realised by the Fund within seven days at the price, or approximately at the price, at which they are valued by the Fund.
- 2.3 A Fund may invest no more than 10% of its Net Asset Value in Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments issued by the same body provided that the total value of Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments held in the issuing bodies in each of which it invests more than 5% is less than 40%.
- 2.4 Subject to the prior approval of the Central Bank, the limit of 10% (in 2.3) is raised to 25% in the case of bonds that are issued by a credit institution which has its registered office in an EU Member State and is subject by law to special public supervision designed to protect bond-holders. If a Fund invests more than 5% of its Net Asset Value in these bonds issued by one issuer, the total value of these investments may not exceed 80% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund.

- 2.5 The limit of 10% (in 2.3) is raised to 35% if the Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments are issued or guaranteed by an EU Member State or its local authorities or by a non-EU Member State or public international body of which one or more EU Member States are members.
- 2.6 The Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments referred to in 2.4. and 2.5 shall not be taken into account for the purpose of applying the limit of 40% referred to in 2.3.
- 2.7 A Fund may not invest more than 20% of its Net Asset Value in deposits made with the same credit institution.
- Deposits with any one credit institution, other than with Relevant Institutions, held as ancillary liquidity, must not exceed 10% of the Net Asset Value of a Fund.
- This limit may be raised to 20% in the case of deposits made with the Depository.
- 2.8 The risk exposure of a Fund to a counterparty to an OTC derivative may not exceed 5% of its Net Asset Value.
- This limit is raised to 10% in the case of Relevant Institutions.
- 2.9 Notwithstanding paragraphs 2.3, 2.7 and 2.8 above, a combination of two or more of the following issued by, or made or undertaken with, the same body may not exceed 20% of the Net Asset Value of a Fund:
- (a) investments in Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments;
 - (b) deposits; and/or
 - (c) counterparty risk exposures arising from OTC derivative transactions.
- 2.10 The limits referred to in 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.7, 2.8 and 2.9 above may not be combined, so that exposure to a single body shall not exceed 35% of the Net Asset Value of a Fund.
- 2.11 Group companies are regarded as a single issuer for the purposes of 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.7, 2.8 and 2.9. However, a limit of 20% of the Net Asset Value of a Fund may be applied to investment in Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments within the same group.
- 2.12 A Fund may invest up to 100% of its Net Asset Value in different Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments issued or guaranteed by any EU Member State, its local authorities, Non-Member States or public international bodies of which one or more EU Member States are members or by Australia, Canada, Hong Kong, Japan, New Zealand, Switzerland, United States or any of the following:
- European Investment Bank
 - European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
 - International Finance Corporation
 - International Monetary Fund
 - Euratom
 - The Asian Development Bank
 - European Central Bank

Council of Europe
Eurofima
African Development Bank
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (The World Bank)
The Inter-American Development Bank
European Union
Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae)
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac)
Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae)
Student Loan Marketing Association (Sallie Mae)
Federal Home Loan Bank
Federal Farm Credit Bank
Tennessee Valley Authority
Straight-A Funding LLC
OECD Governments (provided the relevant issues are Investment Grade)
Government of Brazil (provided the issues are of Investment Grade)
Government of the People's Republic of China
Government of India (provided the issues are of Investment Grade)
Government of Singapore

Where a Fund invests in accordance with this provision, the Fund must hold securities from at least 6 different issues, with securities from any one issue not exceeding 30% of its Net Asset Value.

3 Investment in Collective Investment Schemes ("CIS")

- 3.1 A Fund may not invest more than 20% of its Net Asset Value in any one CIS.
- 3.2 Investment in AIFs may not, in aggregate, exceed 30% of the Net Asset Value of a Fund.
- 3.3 The CIS are prohibited from investing more than 10% of net assets in other open-ended CIS.
- 3.4 When a Fund invests in the units of other CIS that are managed, directly or by delegation, by the management company of the ICAV or by any other company with which the management company of the ICAV is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding, that management company or other company may not charge subscription, conversion or redemption fees on account of the Fund's investment in the units of such other CIS.
- 3.5 Where a commission (including a rebated commission) is received by the Fund manager/investment manager by virtue of an investment in the units of another CIS, this commission must be paid into the property of the Fund.

4 **Index Replicating UCITS**

- 4.1 A Fund may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in shares and/or debt securities issued by the same body where the investment policy of the Fund is to replicate an index which satisfies the criteria set out in the Central Bank Rules and is recognised by the Central Bank.
- 4.2 The limit in 4.1 may be raised to 35% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund, and applied to a single issuer, where this is justified by exceptional market conditions.

5 **General Provisions**

- 5.1 An investment company, or management company acting in connection with all of the CIS it manages, may not acquire any shares carrying voting rights which would enable it to exercise significant influence over the management of an issuing body.
- 5.2 A Fund may acquire no more than:
- (a) 10% of the non-voting shares of any single issuing body;
 - (b) 10% of the debt securities of any single issuing body;
 - (c) 25% of the units of any single CIS;
 - (d) 10% of the Money Market Instruments of any single issuing body.

The limits laid down in 5.2(b), (c) and (d) above may be disregarded at the time of acquisition if at that time the gross amount of the debt securities or of the Money Market Instruments, or the net amount of the securities in issue cannot be calculated.

- 5.3 Sections 5.1 and 5.2 shall not be applicable to:
- (a) Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments issued or guaranteed by an EU Member State or its local authorities;
 - (b) Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments issued or guaranteed by a non-EU Member State;
 - (c) Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments issued by public international bodies of which one or more EU Member States are members;
 - (d) Shares held by a Fund in the capital of a company incorporated in a non-EU member state which invests its assets mainly in the securities of issuing bodies having their registered offices in that State, where under the legislation of that State such a holding represents the only way in which the Fund can invest in the securities of issuing bodies of that State. This waiver is applicable only if in its investment policies the company from the non-EU Member State complies with the limits laid down in 2.3 to 2.11, 3.1, 3.2, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 5.5 and 5.6 and provided that where these limits are exceeded, paragraphs 5.5 and 5.6 below are observed;
 - (e) Shares held by an investment company in the capital of subsidiary companies carrying on only the business of management, advice or marketing in the country where the subsidiary is located, in regard to the repurchase of shares at Shareholders' request exclusively on their behalf.

- 5.4 A Fund need not comply with the investment restrictions herein when exercising subscription rights attaching to Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments which form part of their assets.
- 5.5 The Central Bank may allow a recently authorised Fund to derogate from the provisions of 2.3 to 2.12, 3.1, 3.2, 4.1 and 4.2 for six months following the date of its authorisation, provided it observes the principle of risk spreading.
- 5.6 If the limits laid down herein are exceeded for reasons beyond the control of a Fund, or as a result of the exercise of subscription rights, the Fund must adopt as a priority objective for its sales transactions the remedying of that situation, taking due account of the interests of its Shareholders.
- 5.7 A Fund may not carry out uncovered sales of:
- (a) Transferable Securities;
 - (b) Money Market Instruments¹;
 - (c) units of CIS; or
 - (d) FDI.
- 5.8 A Fund may hold ancillary liquid assets.

6 **FDI**

- 6.1 A Fund's global exposure relating to FDI must not exceed its total Net Asset Value (provision may not be applied to Funds that calculate their global exposure using the VaR methodology as global disclosed in the relevant Supplement).
- 6.2 Position exposure to the underlyings of FDI, including embedded FDI in Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments, when combined where relevant with positions resulting from direct investments, may not exceed the investment limits set out in the Central Bank Rules. (This provision does not apply in the case of index based FDI provided the underlying index is one which meets with the criteria set out in the Central Bank Rules.)
- 6.3 A Fund may invest in OTC derivatives provided that the counterparties to the OTC derivatives are institutions subject to prudential supervision and belonging to categories approved by the Central Bank.
- 6.4 Investment in FDI is subject to the conditions and limits laid down by the Central Bank.

¹ Any short selling of Money Market Instruments by UCITS is prohibited.

Appendix II Permitted Markets

The following is a list of regulated stock exchanges and markets on which a Fund's investments in securities and FDI other than permitted investment in unlisted investments, will be listed or traded and is set out in accordance with the Central Bank's requirements. With the exception of permitted investments in unlisted investments, each Fund's investment in securities and derivative instruments will be restricted to the stock exchanges and markets listed below, subject to approval by the Depository, as appropriate. The Central Bank does not issue a list of approved stock exchanges or markets.

- (a) any stock exchange which is:
- (i) located in an EEA Member State (excluding Malta and Liechtenstein); or
 - (ii) located in Australia, Canada, Hong Kong, Japan, New Zealand, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America; or
- (b) any stock exchange included in the following list:
- | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|--|
| Bahrain | - | Bahrain Stock Exchange; |
| Bangladesh | - | Dhaka, Chittagong Stock Exchange |
| Botswana | - | Botswana Stock Exchange; |
| B3 S.A. – Brasil,
Bolsa, Balcão | - | Bolsa de Valores, Mercadorias e Futuros and Cetip SA - Balcao Organizado de Ativos e Derivativos; Bolsa de Valores de Rio de Janeiro, Bolsa de Valores de Bahia-Sergipe-Alagoas; Bolsa de Valores Extremo Sul; Bolsa de Valores Minas-Espirito Santo-Brasilia, Bolsa de Valores do Parana, Bolsa de Valores de Pernambuco e Paraiba, Bolsa de Valores De Sontos, Bolsa de Valores de Sao Paulo; Bolsa de Valores Regional. Brazilian Futures Exchange. |
| Chile | - | Santiago Stock Exchange; Bolsa Electronica de Chile |
| China | - | Shanghai Stock Exchange and Shenzhen Stock Exchange; |
| Colombia | - | Bolsa de Valores de Colombia; Bolsa de Bogata; Bolsa de Bolsa de Occidente |
| Egypt | - | Nile Stock Exchange and Egyptian Exchange; Alexandria Stock Exchange;
Cairo Stock Exchange |
| Ghana | - | Ghana Stock Exchange; |
| Hong Kong | - | Hong Kong Futures Exchange Ltd; Hong Kong Exchange |
| India | - | Mumbai Stock Exchange and the National Stock Exchange of India; Bangalooru Stock Exchange; Calcutta Stock Exchange; Chennai Stock Exchange; Cochin Stock Exchange; Delhi Stock Exchange; Gauhati Stock Exchange; Hyderabad Stock Exchange; Ludhiana Stock Exchange; Magadh Stock Exchange; Mumbai Stock Exchange; National Stock Exchange of India; Pune |

		Stock Exchange; The Stock Exchange – Ahmedabad; Uttar Pradesh Stock Exchange
Indonesia	-	Jakarta Stock Exchange; Surabaya Stock Exchange
Israel	-	Tel Aviv Stock Exchange;
Jordan	-	Amman Stock Exchange;
Kenya	-	Nairobi Stock Exchange;
Kuwait	-	Kuwait Stock Exchange;
Malaysia	-	Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange;
Mauritius	-	Stock Exchange of Mauritius;
Mexico	-	Bolsa Mexicana de Valores;
Morocco	-	Casablanca Stock Exchange;
Nigeria	-	Nigerian Stock Exchange in Lagos; Nigerian Stock Exchange in Kaduna Nigerian Stock Exchange in Port Harcourt
Oman	-	Muscat Securities Market;
Pakistan	-	Islamabad Stock Exchange; Karachi Stock Exchange Lahore Stock Exchange
Peru		Bolsa de Valores de Lima;
Philippines	-	Philippines Stock Exchange;
Qatar	-	Doha Stock Exchange;
Russia	-	RTS Stock Exchange, Moscow Exchange (solely in relation to equity securities that are traded on level 1 or level 2 of the relevant exchange);
Singapore	-	The Stock Exchange of Singapore;
South Africa	-	Johannesburg Stock Exchange;
South Korea	-	Korea Exchange (KRX) KOSDAQ Market
Sri Lanka	-	Colombo Stock Exchange

Taiwan	-	Taipei Stock Exchange Corporation; Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation Gre Tai Securities Market
Thailand	-	The Stock Exchange of Thailand;
Turkey	-	Istanbul Stock Exchange;
Ukraine		Ukrainian Stock Exchange
Zambia	-	Lusaka Stock Exchange

(c) any of the following:

The market organised by the International Capital Market Association;

The (i) market conducted by banks and other institutions regulated by the UK Financial Conduct Authority (the "**FCA**") and subject to the Inter-Professional Conduct provisions of the FCA's Market Conduct Sourcebook and (ii) market in non-investment products which is subject to the guidance contained in the Non-Investment Products Code drawn up by the participants in the London market, including the FCA and the Bank of England;

The market in U.S. government securities conducted by primary dealers regulated by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission;

The over-the-counter market in the United States conducted by primary and second dealers regulated by the Securities and Exchanges Commission and by the National Association of Securities Dealers (and by banking institutions regulated by the U.S. Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Reserve System or Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation);

KOSDAQ;

NASDAQ;

SESDAQ;

TAISDAQ/Gretai Market;

The Chicago Board of Trade;

The Chicago Mercantile Exchange;

The over-the-counter market in Japan regulated by the Securities Dealers Association of Japan;

The Over-the-Counter market in Canadian Government Bonds as regulated by the Investment Dealers Association of Canada;

The French market for Titres de Créances Négociables (over-the-counter market in negotiable debt instruments);

Appendix III Risk Factors

1 General

All financial investments involve an element of risk to both income and capital.

There are risks associated with investment in the ICAV and in the Shares of each Fund.

The risks described in this Prospectus should not be considered to be an exhaustive list of the risks which potential investors should consider before investing in a Fund. Potential investors should be aware that an investment in a Fund may be exposed to other risks from time to time.

Different risks may apply to different Funds and/or Classes. Details of specific risks attaching to a particular Fund or Class which are additional to those described in this section will be disclosed in the relevant Supplement.

Investors should not treat the contents of this Prospectus as advice relating to legal, taxation, investment or other matters. If you are in any doubt about the contents of this Prospectus, the risks involved in investing in the ICAV or a Fund or the suitability for you of investing in the ICAV or a Fund, you should consult your stockbroker, bank manager, solicitor, accountant or other independent financial adviser.

As the price of Shares in each Fund may fall as well as rise, the ICAV shall not be a suitable investment for an investor who cannot sustain a loss on his investment.

Past performance of the ICAV or any Fund should not be relied upon as an indicator of future performance.

2 Investment Risks

2.1 General Investment Risk

The securities and instruments in which the Funds invest are subject to normal market fluctuations and other risks inherent in investing in such investments, and there can be no assurance that any appreciation in value will occur.

There can be no assurance that a Fund will achieve its investment objective. The value of Shares may rise or fall, as the capital value of the securities in which a Fund invests may fluctuate. The investment income of each Fund is based on the income earned on the securities it holds, less expenses incurred. Therefore, the Fund's investment income may be expected to fluctuate in response to changes in such expenses or income.

2.2 Credit Risk

There can be no assurance that issuers of the securities or other instruments in which a Fund invests will not be subject to credit difficulties leading to the loss of some or all of the sums invested in such securities or instruments or payments due on such securities or instruments (as well as any appreciation of sums invested in such securities).

2.3 Changes in Interest Rates Risk

The value of Shares may be affected by substantial adverse movements in interest rates.

2.4 Currency Risk and Interest Rate Risk

Currency Exchange Rates: Currency exchange rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time causing, along with other factors, a Fund's Net Asset Value to fluctuate as well. To the extent that a substantial portion of a Fund's total assets is

denominated in the currencies of particular countries, the Fund will be more susceptible to the risk of adverse economic and political developments within those countries.

Currency of Assets/Base Currency: Assets of a Fund may be denominated in a currency other than the Base Currency of the Fund and changes in the exchange rate between the Base Currency and the currency of the asset may lead to a depreciation of the value of the Fund's assets as expressed in the Base Currency. The relevant Investment Manager may (but is not obliged to) seek to mitigate this exchange rate risk by using FDI. No assurance, however, can be given that such mitigation will be successful.

Base Currency/Denominated Currency of Classes: Classes of Shares in a Fund may be denominated in currencies other than the Base Currency of the Fund and changes in the exchange rate between the Base Currency and the denominated currency of the Class may lead to a depreciation of the value of the investor's holding as expressed in the Base Currency even in cases where the Class is hedged. No assurance, however, can be given that such mitigation will be successful. Investors' attention is drawn to the section of this Prospectus entitled "Hedged Classes" for further information. Where the Class is unhedged a currency conversion will take place on subscription, redemption, exchange and distributions at prevailing exchange rates.

Currency and Interest Rate Hedging: A Fund may enter into currency or interest rate exchange transactions and/or use derivatives to seek to protect against fluctuation in the relative value of its portfolio positions as a result of changes in currency exchange rates or interest rates between the trade and settlement dates of specific securities transactions or anticipated securities transactions. Although these transactions are intended to minimise the risk of loss due to a decline in the value of the hedged currency or interest rate, they also limit any potential gain that might be realised should the value of the hedged currency or interest rate increase. The precise matching of the relevant contract amounts and the value of the securities involved will not generally be possible because the future value of such securities will change as a consequence of market movements in the value of such securities between the date when the relevant contract is entered into and the date when it matures. The successful execution of a hedging strategy which matches exactly the profile of the investments of any Fund cannot be assured. It may not be possible to hedge against generally anticipated exchange or interest rate fluctuations at a price sufficient to protect the assets from the anticipated decline in value of the portfolio positions as a result of such fluctuations. Performance of a Fund may be strongly influenced by movements in foreign exchange rates because currency positions held by a Fund may not correspond with the securities positions held.

Duration Hedged Classes: Certain Funds may offer duration hedged Share Classes. The intention for such Share Classes will be to limit the impact of interest rate movements by hedging the interest rate risk of the net assets of such a Share Class to a target duration between zero and six months. Such hedging is generally intended to be carried out through the use of FDI, typically interest rate futures. Shareholders in duration hedged Share Classes should be aware that, whilst the intention will be to limit the impact of interest rate movements, the duration hedging process may not give a precise hedge. Furthermore, there is no guarantee that the hedging will be totally successful. The duration hedging process may also adversely impact Shareholders in duration hedged Share Classes if interest rates fall. The successful execution of a hedging strategy which matches exactly the profile of the investments of any Fund cannot be assured. It may not be possible to hedge against generally anticipated interest rate fluctuations at a price sufficient to protect the assets from the anticipated decline in value of the portfolio positions as a result of such fluctuations.

Investors' attention is drawn to the section of this Prospectus entitled "Hedged Classes" for further information.

2.5 Derivatives and Securities Financing Transactions Risk

General: The use of derivatives and Securities Financing Transactions may result in greater returns but may entail greater risk for your investment. Derivatives may be used as a means of gaining indirect exposure to a specific asset, rate or index and/or as part of a strategy designed to reduce exposure to other risks, such as interest rate or currency risk. Use of derivatives involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other investments. They also involve the risk of mispricing or improper valuation and the risk that changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index.

Investing in a derivative instrument could cause the Fund to lose more than the principal amount invested. Also, suitable derivative transactions may not be available in all circumstances and there can be no assurance that the Fund will engage in these transactions to reduce exposure to other risks when that would be beneficial.

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

Securities Financing Transactions create several risks for the ICAV and its investors, including counterparty risk if the counterparty to a Securities Financing Transaction defaults on its obligation to return assets equivalent to the ones provided to it by the relevant Fund and liquidity risk if the Fund is unable to liquidate collateral provided to it to cover a counterparty default.

Securities Lending Risk: As with any extensions of credit, there are risks of delay and recovery. Should the borrower of securities fail financially or default in any of its obligations under any securities lending transaction, the collateral provided in connection with such transaction will be called upon. A securities lending transaction will involve the receipt of collateral. However there is a risk that the value of the collateral may fall and the Fund suffer loss as a result.

Repurchase Agreements: A Fund may enter into repurchase arrangements. Accordingly, the Fund will bear a risk of loss in the event that the other party to the transaction defaults on its obligation and the Fund is delayed or prevented from exercising its rights to dispose of the underlying securities. The Fund will, in particular, be subject to the risk of a possible decline in the value of the underlying securities during the period in which the Fund seeks to assert its right to them, the risk of incurring expenses associated with asserting those rights and the risk of losing all or a part of the income from the agreement.

Absence of Regulation; Counterparty Risk: In general, there is less government regulation and supervision of transactions in the OTC markets (in which currencies, spot and option contracts, certain options on currencies and swaps are generally traded) than of transactions entered into on recognised exchanges. OTC derivatives lack transparency as they are privately negotiated contracts and any information concerning them is usually only available to the contracting parties. While measures

are being introduced under Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council on OTC derivatives, central counterparties and trade repositories ("EMIR") that aim to mitigate risks involved in investing in OTC derivatives and improve transparency, these types of investments continue to present challenges in clearly understanding the nature and level of risks involved. In addition, many of the protections afforded to participants on some recognised exchanges, such as the performance guarantee of an exchange clearing house, might not be available in connection with OTC transactions.

The counterparty for an OTC derivative will be the specific firm involved in the transaction rather than a recognised exchange and accordingly the bankruptcy or default of a counterparty with which the Fund trades OTC derivatives could result in substantial losses to the Fund. In addition, a counterparty may refrain from settling a transaction in accordance with its terms and conditions because the contract is not legally enforceable or because it does not accurately reflect the intention of the parties or because of a dispute over the terms of the contract (whether or not bona fide) or because of a credit or liquidity problem, thus causing the Fund to suffer a loss. To the extent that a counterparty defaults on its obligation and the Fund is delayed or prevented from exercising its rights with respect to the investments in its portfolio, it may experience a decline in the value of its position, lose income and incur costs associated with asserting its rights. Regardless of the measures the Fund may implement to reduce counterparty credit risk, however, there can be no assurance that a counterparty will not default or that the Fund will not sustain losses on the transactions as a result. Counterparty exposure will be in accordance with the Fund's investment restrictions.

Credit Risk and Counterparty Risk: Funds will be exposed to a credit risk in relation to the counterparties with whom they transact or place margin or collateral in respect of transactions in derivative instruments. To the extent that a counterparty defaults on its obligation and the Fund is delayed or prevented from exercising its rights with respect to the investments in its portfolio, it may experience a decline in the value of its position, lose income and incur costs associated with asserting its rights. Regardless of the measures the Fund may implement to reduce counterparty credit risk, however, there can be no assurance that a counterparty will not default or that the Fund will not sustain losses on the transactions as a result.

Correlation Risk: The prices of derivative instruments may be imperfectly correlated to the prices of the underlying securities, for example, because of transaction costs and interest rate movements.

Collateral Risk: Collateral or margin may be passed by the Fund to a counterparty or broker in respect of OTC FDI transactions or Securities Financing Transactions. Assets deposited as collateral or margin with brokers may not be held in segregated accounts by the brokers and may therefore become available to the creditors of such brokers in the event of their insolvency or bankruptcy. Where collateral is posted to a counterparty or broker by way of title transfer, the collateral may be re-used by such counterparty or broker for their own purpose, thus, exposing the Fund to additional risk.

Risks related to a counterparty's right of re-use of any collateral include that, upon the exercise of such right of re-use, such assets will no longer belong to the relevant Fund and the Fund will only have a contractual claim for the return of equivalent assets. In the event of the insolvency of a counterparty the Fund shall rank as an unsecured creditor and may not recover its assets from the counterparty. More broadly, assets subject to a right of re-use by a counterparty may form part of a complex chain of transactions over which the Fund or its delegates will not have any visibility or control.

Forward Trading: Forward contracts and options thereon, unlike futures contracts, are not traded on exchanges and are not standardised. Rather, banks and dealers act as principals in these markets, negotiating each transaction on an individual basis. Forward and "cash" trading is substantially unregulated. There is no limitation on daily

price movements and speculative position limits are not applicable. The principals who deal in the forward markets are not required to continue to make markets in the currencies or commodities they trade and these markets can experience periods of illiquidity, sometimes of significant duration. Market illiquidity or disruption could result in major losses to a Fund.

Foreign Exchange Transactions: Where a Fund utilises derivatives which alter the currency exposure characteristics of securities held by the Fund the performance of the Fund may be strongly influenced by movements in foreign exchange rates because currency positions held by the Fund may not correspond with the securities positions held.

Futures and Options Trading is Speculative and Volatile: Substantial risks are involved in trading futures, forward and option contracts and various other instruments in which a Fund may trade. Certain of the instruments in which a Fund may invest are sensitive to interest rates and foreign exchange rates, which means that their value and, consequently, the Net Asset Value, will fluctuate as interest and/or foreign exchange rates fluctuate. The Fund's performance, therefore, will depend in part on its ability to anticipate and respond to such fluctuations in market interest rates and foreign exchange rates, and to utilise appropriate strategies to maximise returns to the Fund, while attempting to minimise the associated risks to its investment capital. Variance in the degree of volatility of the market from the Fund's expectations may produce significant losses to the Fund.

Legal Risk: The use of OTC derivatives and Securities Financing Transactions will expose the Funds to the risk that the legal documentation of the relevant contract may not accurately reflect the intention of the parties.

Margin Risk: A Fund may be obliged to pay margin deposits and option premia to brokers in relation to futures and option contracts entered into for the relevant Fund. While exchange traded contracts are generally guaranteed by the relevant exchange, the relevant Fund may still be exposed to the fraud or insolvency of the broker through which the transaction is undertaken. The relevant Fund will seek to minimise this risk by trading only through high quality names which are determined by factors such as their credit ratings, regulatory and market capitalisation, regulatory status and home jurisdiction, and/or that of their parent group.

Liquidity of Futures Contracts: Futures positions may be illiquid because certain exchanges limit fluctuations in certain futures contract prices during a single day by regulations referred to as "daily price fluctuation limits" or "daily limits". Under such daily limits, during a single trading day no trades may be executed at prices beyond the daily limits. Once the price of a contract for a particular future has increased or decreased by an amount equal to the daily limit, positions in the future can neither be taken nor liquidated unless traders are willing to effect trades at or within the limit. This could prevent a Fund from liquidating unfavourable positions.

Necessity for Counterparty Trading Relationships: Participants in the OTC currency market typically enter into transactions only with those counterparties which they believe to be sufficiently creditworthy, unless the counterparty provides margin, collateral, letters of credit or other credit enhancements. While the ICAV believes that it will be able to establish the necessary counterparty business relationships to permit a Fund to effect transactions in the OTC markets, there can be no assurance that it will be able to do so. An inability to establish such relationships would limit a Fund's activities and could require a Fund to conduct a more substantial portion of such activities in the cash or exchange traded markets. Moreover, the counterparties with which a Fund expects to establish such relationships will not be obligated to maintain the credit lines extended to a Fund, and such counterparties could decide to reduce or terminate such credit lines at their discretion.

2.6 Emerging Markets Risk

Where a Fund invests in securities in emerging markets, additional risks may be encountered. These include:

Accounting Standards: in emerging markets there is an absence of uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and practices.

Business Risks: in some emerging markets, crime and corruption, including extortion and fraud, pose a risk to businesses. Property and employees of underlying investments may become targets of theft, violence and/or extortion.

Country Risk: the value of the Fund's assets may be affected by political, legal, economic and fiscal uncertainties. Existing laws and regulations may not be consistently applied.

Currency Risk: the currencies in which investments are denominated may be unstable, may be subject to significant depreciation and may not be freely convertible.

Custody Risk: depositaries may not be able to offer the level of service and safe-keeping, settlement and administration of securities that is customary in more developed markets and there is a risk that the Fund will not be recognised as the owner of securities held on its behalf by a sub-custodian. As some of the Funds may invest in markets where the trading, settlement and custodial systems are not fully developed, the assets of a Fund which are traded in such markets and which have been entrusted to sub-custodians in such markets may be exposed to risk in circumstances in which the Depositary will have no liability. This would be considered to be the case in emerging or frontier markets and countries such as China. Rules regulating corporate governance are undeveloped and therefore may offer little protection to shareholders.

Disclosure: less complete and reliable fiscal and other information may be available to investors.

Legal: the legal infrastructure and accounting, auditing and reporting standards in certain countries in which investment may be made may not provide the same degree of investor protection or information to investors as would generally apply in major securities markets. Risks associated with many emerging market legal systems include (i) the untested nature of the independence of the judiciary and its immunity from economic, political or nationalistic influences; (ii) inconsistencies among laws, presidential decrees and governmental and ministerial orders and resolutions; (iii) the lack of judicial and administrative guidance on interpreting applicable laws; (iv) a high degree of discretion on the part of government authorities; (v) conflicting local, regional and federal laws and regulations; (vi) the relative inexperience of judges and courts in interpreting new legal norms; and (vii) the unpredictability of enforcement of foreign judgements and foreign arbitration awards. There is no guarantee that further judicial reform aimed at balancing the rights of private and governmental authorities in courts and reducing grounds for re-litigation of decided cases will be implemented and succeed in building a reliable and independent judicial system.

Market Characteristics/ Liquidity and Settlement Risks: in general, emerging markets are still in the early stages of their development, have less volume, are less liquid and experience greater volatility than more established markets and many emerging markets are not highly regulated. When seeking to sell emerging market securities, little or no market may exist for the securities. The combination of price volatility and the less liquid nature of securities markets in emerging markets may, in certain cases, affect a Fund's ability to acquire or dispose of securities at the price and time it wishes to do so, and consequently may have an adverse impact on the investment performance of the Fund. Settlement of transactions may be subject to delay and administrative uncertainties.

Political Risk: the risk of government intervention is particularly high in the emerging markets because of both the political climate in many of these countries and the less developed character of their markets and economies. Government actions in the future could have a significant effect on economic conditions in such countries, which could affect private sector companies and the value of securities in a Fund's portfolio.

Tax: The taxation system in some emerging market countries is subject to varying interpretations, frequent changes and inconsistent enforcement at the federal, regional and local levels. Tax laws and practices in some emerging market countries are at an initial stage of development and are not as clearly established as in more developed countries.

Frontier Markets Risk: Investing in the securities of issuers operating in frontier emerging markets carries a high degree of risk and special considerations not typically associated with investing in more traditional developed markets. In addition, the risks associated with investing in the securities of issuers operating in emerging market countries are magnified when investing in frontier emerging market countries. These types of investments could be affected by factors not usually associated with investments in more traditional developed markets, including risks associated with expropriation and/or nationalisation, political or social instability, pervasiveness of corruption and crime, armed conflict, the impact on the economy of civil war, religious or ethnic unrest and the withdrawal or non-renewal of any licence enabling a Fund to trade in securities of a particular country, confiscatory taxation, restrictions on transfers of assets, lack of uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, less publicly available financial and other information, diplomatic development which could affect investment in those countries and potential difficulties in enforcing contractual obligations. These risks and special considerations make investments in securities in frontier emerging market countries highly speculative in nature and, accordingly, an investment in a Fund's shares must be viewed as highly speculative in nature and may not be suitable for an investor who is not able to afford the loss of their entire investment. To the extent that a Fund invests a significant percentage of its assets in a single frontier emerging market country, a Fund will be subject to heightened risk associated with investing in frontier emerging market countries and additional risks associated with that particular country.

2.7 **Equity Risks**

The price of equity securities fluctuates based on changes in a company's financial condition and overall market and economic conditions. Prices of equities fluctuate daily dependent on market conditions. Markets can be influenced by a series of factors such as political and economic news, corporate earnings reports, demographic trends, catastrophic events and wider market expectations. The value of equities can fall as well as rise. Potentially a Fund investing in equities could incur significant losses.

2.8 **Efficient Portfolio Management Risk**

The ICAV on behalf of a Fund may employ techniques and instruments relating to Transferable Securities, Money Market Instruments and/or other financial instruments (including FDI) in which it invests for efficient portfolio management purposes. Many of the risks attendant in utilising derivatives, as disclosed in the section entitled "**Derivatives Risk**" above, will be equally relevant when employing such efficient portfolio management techniques. In addition to the sub-section entitled "General", particular attention is drawn to the sub-sections entitled "Credit Risk and Counterparty Risk" and "Collateral Risk". Investors should also be aware that from time to time, a Fund may engage with repurchase/reverse repurchase agreements counterparties and/or securities lending agents that are related parties to the Depositary or other service providers of the ICAV. Such engagement may on occasion cause a conflict of interest with the role of the Depositary or other service provider in respect of the ICAV.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "**Conflicts of Interest**" for further details on the conditions applicable to any such related party transactions. The identity of any such related parties will be specifically identified in the ICAV's semi-annual and annual reports.

2.9 Investing in Fixed Income Securities Risk

The prices of fixed income securities fluctuate in response to perceptions of the issuer's creditworthiness and also tend to vary inversely with market interest rates. The value of such securities is likely to decline in times of rising interest rates. Conversely, when rates fall, the value of these investments is likely to rise. Typically, the longer the time to maturity the greater are such variations. A Fund investing in fixed income securities will be subject to credit risk (i.e. the risk that an issuer of securities will be unable or unwilling to pay principal and interest when due, or that the value of a security will suffer because investors believe the issuer is less able or willing to pay). This is broadly gauged by the credit ratings of the securities in which a Fund invests. However, ratings are only the opinions of the agencies issuing them and are not absolute guarantees as to quality.

Not all government securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the relevant national government. Some are backed only by the credit of the issuing agency or instrumentality. Accordingly, there is at least a chance of default on these government securities in which the Funds may invest, which may subject a Fund to additional credit risk.

To the extent a Fund invests in medium or low-rated securities and unrated securities of comparable quality, the Fund may realise a higher current yield than the yield offered by higher-rated securities, but investment in such securities involves greater volatility of price and risk of loss of income and principal, including the probability of default by or bankruptcy of the issuers of such securities. Low-rated and comparable unrated securities (collectively referred to as "low-rated" securities) likely have quality and protective characteristics that, in the judgment of a rating organisation, are outweighed by large uncertainties or major risk exposures to adverse conditions, and are predominantly speculative with respect to an issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal in accordance with the terms of the obligation.

When economic conditions appear to be deteriorating, these medium or low-rated securities may decline in value due to heightened concern over credit quality, regardless of the prevailing interest rates. Investors should carefully consider the relative risks of investing in high yield securities and understand that such securities are not generally meant for short-term investing.

Adverse economic developments can disrupt the market for low-rated securities, and severely affect the ability of issuers, especially highly leveraged issuers, to service their debt obligations or to repay their obligations upon maturity, which may lead to a higher incidence of default on such securities. Low-rated securities are especially affected by adverse changes in the industries in which the issuers are engaged and by changes in the financial condition of the issuers.

Debt securities rated below BBB- (or its equivalent) and comparable unrated securities are considered below Investment Grade and are commonly known as "junk bonds". They are considered to be of poor standing and mainly speculative, and those in the lowest rating category may be in default and are generally regarded by the rating agency as having extremely poor prospects of attaining any real investment standing. The lower ratings of these debt securities reflect a greater possibility that the issuer may be unable or unwilling to make timely payments of interest and principal and thus default. If this happens, or is perceived as likely to happen, the values of those debt securities will usually be more volatile. A default or expected default could also make it difficult for the Fund to sell the debt securities at prices approximating the values the

Fund had previously placed on them. Because junk bonds are traded mainly by institutions, they usually have a limited market, which may at times make it difficult for the Fund to establish their fair value.

Investments in sovereign debt securities involve certain risks. The governmental authority that controls the repayment of the debt may be unwilling or unable to repay the principal and/or interest when due in accordance with the terms of such securities due to a range of factors that may include: the extent of its foreign reserves; the availability of sufficient foreign exchange on the date a payment is due; the relative size of the debt service burden to the economy as a whole; or the government debtor's policy towards the International Monetary Fund and the political constraints to which a government debtor may be subject. If an issuer of sovereign debt defaults on payments of principal and/or interest, a Fund may have limited legal recourse against the issuer and/or guarantor. In certain cases, remedies must be pursued in the courts of the defaulting party itself, and the Fund's ability to obtain recourse may be limited. Historically, certain issuers of the government debt securities in which a Fund may invest have experienced substantial difficulties in meeting their external or local market debt obligations, resulting in defaults on certain obligations and the restructuring of certain indebtedness. Such restructuring arrangements have included obtaining additional credit to finance outstanding obligations and the reduction and rescheduling of payments of interest and principal through the negotiation of new or amended credit agreements.

2.10 Leverage Risk

A Fund may engage in leverage for investment purposes or as part of a hedging strategy, as will be outlined in the relevant Supplement, if applicable. The use of leverage creates special risks and may significantly increase the Fund's investment risk. Leverage will create an opportunity for greater yield and total return but, at the same time, will increase the Fund's exposure to capital risk and interest costs. Any investment income and gains earned on investments made through the use of leverage that are in excess of the interest costs associated therewith may cause the Net Asset Value of the Shares to increase more rapidly than would otherwise be the case. Conversely, where the associated interest costs are greater than such income and gains, the Net Asset Value of the Shares may decrease more rapidly than would otherwise be the case.

2.11 Liquidity Risk

Not all securities or instruments invested in by the Funds will be listed or rated and consequently liquidity may be low. Moreover, the accumulation and disposal of holdings in some investments may be time consuming and may need to be conducted at unfavourable prices. The Funds may also encounter difficulties in disposing of assets at their fair price due to adverse market conditions leading to limited liquidity.

2.12 Market Capitalisation Risk

Certain Funds may invest in the securities of small-to-medium-sized (by market capitalisation) companies, or FDI related to such securities. Such securities may have a more limited market than the securities of larger companies. Accordingly, it may be more difficult to effect sales of such securities at an advantageous time or without a substantial drop in price than securities of a company with a large market capitalisation and broad trading market. In addition, securities of small-to-medium-sized companies may have greater price volatility as they are generally more vulnerable to adverse market factors such as unfavourable economic reports. Additional risk factors associated with companies whose market capitalisation is small or mid-cap may include but are not limited to the following: limited or unproven operating history; weak or leveraged balance sheets, limited borrowing capacity; low or negative profit margins;

high concentration of sales from limited number of customers; competition from more established companies; and key-man management risk.

2.13 No Secondary Market

It is not anticipated that there will be an active secondary market for the Shares, and it is not expected that such a market will develop. Subject to certain conditions outlined herein, including when redemptions or the registration of transfers of Shares are suspended, Shareholders will, however, be able to realise their investment in a Fund by redeeming their Shares or by a transfer to an investor who is an eligible investor.

2.14 Recent Developments in Financial Markets

Recent developments in the global financial markets illustrate that the current environment is one of extraordinary and possibly unprecedented uncertainty. In light of such recent market turmoil and the overall weakening of the financial services industry, the ICAV, the relevant Investment Manager and other financial institutions' financial condition may be adversely affected and they may become subject to legal, regulatory, reputational and other unforeseen risks that could have a material adverse effect on the ICAV's business and operations.

2.15 Reinvestment of Cash Collateral Risk

As a Fund may reinvest cash collateral received, subject to the conditions and within the limits laid down by the Central Bank, a Fund reinvesting cash collateral will be exposed to the risk associated with such investments, such as failure or default of the issuer of the relevant security.

2.16 Redemption Risk

Large redemptions of Shares in a Fund might result in a Fund being forced to sell assets at a time and price at which it would normally prefer not to dispose of those assets which may be materially adverse to the Fund.

2.17 Counterparty Rating Downgrade Risk

The ICAV will enter into OTC derivative transactions and Securities Financing Transactions only with those counterparties that it believes to be sufficiently creditworthy. In addition, the Fund may be required to refrain from entering into transactions which involve collateral arrangements with OTC counterparties who do not meet minimum credit rating criteria as set out below.

If a counterparty, engaged by the ICAV, in respect of a Fund, (which is not a Relevant Institution), is subject to a credit rating downgrade, this could potentially have significant implications for the relevant Fund from a commercial perspective. Pursuant to the Central Bank Rules, a rating downgrade for such a counterparty to an OTC derivative transaction or a Securities Financing Transaction to A-2 or below (or a comparable rating) shall require the relevant Fund to refrain from entering into transactions with that counterparty.

Accordingly, the relevant Investment Manager shall endeavour to monitor the rating of all OTC counterparties, (other than Relevant Institutions), currently engaged by the ICAV, in respect of a Fund, on an on-going basis to ensure such minimum credit ratings are maintained and that any appropriate and necessary steps are taken in the event of any OTC counterparty being subject to a credit rating downgrade. However, it is possible that such OTC counterparties could be subject to a credit rating downgrade in circumstances where this is not notified to the relevant Fund or identified by the relevant Investment Manager in which case the relevant Fund may be in technical breach of the

regulatory requirements regarding eligible OTC counterparties. This regulatory risk is in addition to the commercial risk associated with continuing to engage (and possibly have exposure to) an OTC counterparty with a lower credit rating.

In addition, if the relevant Investment Manager is required to take steps to exit positions with an OTC counterparty, (which is not an Relevant Institution), subject to a credit rating downgrade, this may result in positions being terminated on unfavourable terms or in unfavourable market conditions with the consequence of the relevant Fund suffering substantial losses.

Regardless of the measures the ICAV, in respect of a Fund, may implement to reduce counterparty credit risk, however, there can be no assurance that a counterparty will not default or that the relevant Fund will not sustain losses on the transactions as a result.

2.18 Investment in Collective Investment Schemes ("CIS")

A Fund may invest in one or more CIS including schemes managed by an Investment Manager or its affiliates. As a shareholder of another CIS, a Fund would bear, along with other shareholders, its pro rata portion of the expenses of the other CIS, including investment management and/or other fees. These fees would be in addition to the Investment Management Fees and other expenses which a Fund bears directly in connection with its own operations.

CIS may have different settlement cycles than that of the Funds. Thus, there may be mismatch between the two settlement cycles causing the Funds to use borrowing on a temporary basis to meet such obligations. This may result in charges being incurred by the relevant Fund. Any such borrowing will comply with the Regulations. Further, each CIS may not be valued at the same time or on the same day as the relevant Fund and accordingly the net asset value of such CIS used in the calculation of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund will be the latest available net asset value of such CIS (further details on the calculation of the Net Asset Value are set out under the heading "**Valuation of Assets**").

CIS may be leveraged. This includes the use of borrowed funds and investments in FDI. Also, they may engage in short sales. While such strategies and techniques increase the opportunity to achieve higher returns on the amounts invested, they also increase the risk of loss. The level of interest rates generally, and the rates at which such funds may be borrowed in particular, could affect the operating results of the relevant Fund.

To the extent that the relevant Fund is invested in CIS, the success of the relevant Fund shall depend upon the ability of the CIS to develop and implement investment strategies that achieve the relevant Funds' investment objective. Subjective decisions made by the CIS may cause the relevant Fund to incur losses or to miss profit opportunities on which it could otherwise have capitalised. In addition, the overall performance of the relevant Fund will be dependent not only on the investment performance of the CIS, but also on the ability of the relevant Investment Manager to select and allocate the Funds' assets among such CIS effectively on an ongoing basis. There can be no assurance that the allocations made by the relevant Investment Manager will prove as successful as other allocations that might otherwise have been made, or as adopting a static approach in which CIS are not changed.

2.19 Depositary Risk

If a Fund invests in assets that are financial instruments that can be held in custody ("**Custody Assets**"), the Depositary is required to perform full safekeeping functions and will be liable for any loss of such assets held in custody unless it can prove that the loss has arisen as a result of an external event beyond its reasonable control, the

consequences of which would have been unavoidable despite all reasonable efforts to the contrary. In the event of such a loss (and the absence of proof of the loss being caused by such an external event), the Depositary is required to return identical assets to those lost or a corresponding amount to the Fund without undue delay.

If a Fund invests in assets that are not financial instruments that can be held in custody ("**Non-Custody Assets**"), the Depositary is only required to verify the Fund's ownership of such assets and to maintain a record of those assets which the Depositary is satisfied that the Fund holds ownership of. In the event of any loss of such assets, the Depositary will only be liable to the extent the loss has occurred due to its negligent or intentional failure to properly fulfil its obligations pursuant to the Depositary Agreement.

As it is likely that the Funds may each invest in both Custody Assets and Non-Custody Assets, it should be noted that the safekeeping functions of the Depositary in relation to the respective categories of assets and the corresponding standard of liability of the Depositary applicable to such functions differs significantly.

The Funds enjoy a strong level of protection in terms of Depositary liability for the safekeeping of Custody Assets. However, the level of protection for Non-Custody Assets is significantly lower. Accordingly, the greater the proportion of a Fund invested in categories of Non-Custody Assets, the greater the risk that any loss of such assets that may occur may not be recoverable. While it will be determined on a case-by-case whether a specific investment by the Fund is a Custody Asset or a Non-Custody Asset, generally it should be noted that derivatives traded by a Fund over-the-counter will be Non-Custody Assets. There may also be other asset types that a Fund invests in from time to time that would be treated similarly. Given the framework of Depositary liability under UCITS Regulations, these Non-Custody Assets, from a safekeeping perspective, expose the Fund to a greater degree of risk than Custody Assets, such as publicly traded equities and bonds.

2.20 **Launch Phase and Wind-down Phase**

Prospective investors should note that a Fund's investment policies may not be able to be fully implemented or complied with during the launch and wind-down phase of a Fund when initial investment positions are being established or final positions are being liquidated, as appropriate. In addition, in respect of the launch phase of a Fund, the Central Bank permits a Fund to derogate from certain of the Regulations for six (6) months from the date of its authorisation, provided that the Fund still observes the principle of risk spreading. In respect of the wind-down phase and in accordance with the terms of this Prospectus and the Instrument of Incorporation, Shareholders will be notified in advance of a Fund being wound-down. As a consequence, Shareholders may be exposed to different types of investment risk and may receive a return that is different to the return that would have been received if full compliance with the relevant investment policies and/or Regulations had been maintained (noting that there can be no assurance that any Fund will achieve its investment objective) during the launch and/or wind-down phase of a Fund.

2.21 **Accounting, Auditing and Financial Reporting Standards**

The accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards of many of the countries in which a Fund may invest may be less extensive than those applicable in the European Union.

2.22 **Dependence on Key Personnel**

The investment performance of the Funds will be dependent on the services of certain key employees of the relevant Investment Manager and its appointees. While

contingency measures may be put in place, in the event of the death, incapacity or departure of any of these individuals, the performance of the Funds may be adversely affected.

2.23 Financial Markets and Regulatory Change

The laws and regulations affecting businesses continue to evolve in an unpredictable manner. Laws and regulations, particularly those involving taxation, investment and trade, applicable to the ICAV's activities can change quickly and unpredictably, and may at any time be amended, modified, repealed or replaced in a manner adverse to the interests of the ICAV. The ICAV and the relevant Investment Manager may be or may become subject to unduly burdensome and restrictive regulation. In particular, in response to significant recent events in international financial markets, governmental intervention and certain regulatory measures which have been or may be adopted in certain jurisdictions.

2.24 Investment Manager Valuation Risk

The Administrator may consult the relevant Investment Manager with respect to the valuation of certain investments. Whilst there is an inherent conflict of interest between the involvement of the relevant Investment Manager in determining the valuation price of each Fund's investments and the relevant Investment Manager's other duties and responsibilities in relation to the Funds (particularly as the relevant Investment Manager's fees may increase as the value of assets increases), the relevant Investment Manager has in place pricing procedures which follows industry standard procedures for valuing unlisted investments.

2.25 Lack of Operating History

The ICAV is a newly-formed entity and has no prior operating history. The past performance of any investments or investment funds managed by the relevant Investment Manager or any of its affiliates cannot be construed as any indication of the future results of an investment in the ICAV or any of the Funds.

2.26 Paying Agent Risk

Shareholders who choose or are obliged under local regulations to pay or receive subscription or redemption monies or dividends via an intermediate entity rather than directly to the ICAV or the relevant Fund (e.g. a Paying Agent in a local jurisdiction) bear a credit risk against that intermediate entity with respect to (a) subscription monies prior to the transmission of such monies to the ICAV or the relevant Fund and (b) redemption monies payable by such intermediate entity to the relevant Shareholder.

2.27 Segregated Liability

The ICAV is an umbrella Irish collective asset-management vehicle with segregated liability between Funds. As a result, as a matter of Irish law, any liability attributable to a particular Fund may only be discharged out of the assets of that Fund and the assets of other Funds may not be used to satisfy the liability of that Fund. In addition, any contract entered into by the ICAV will by operation of law include an implied term to the effect that the counterparty to the contract may not have any recourse to assets of any of the Funds other than the Fund in respect of which the contract was entered into. These provisions are binding both on creditors and in any insolvency but do not prevent the application of any enactment or rule of law which would require the application of the assets of one Fund to discharge some, or all liabilities of another Fund on the grounds of fraud or misrepresentation. In addition, whilst these provisions are binding in an Irish court which would be the primary venue for an action to enforce a debt against the ICAV, these provisions have not been tested in other jurisdictions, and there

remains a possibility that a creditor might seek to attach or seize assets of one Fund in satisfaction of an obligation owed in relation to another Fund in a jurisdiction which would not recognise the principle of segregation of liability between Funds.

2.28 Valuation Risk

A Fund may invest some of its assets in unquoted securities or instruments. Such investments or instruments will be valued at their probable realisation value estimated with care and good faith by the responsible person or a competent person, firm or corporation (including the relevant Investment Manager) selected by the responsible person and approved for the purpose by the Depositary. Such investments are inherently difficult to value and are the subject of substantial uncertainty. There is no assurance that the estimates resulting from the valuation process will reflect the actual sales or "close-out" prices of such securities.

2.29 Tax Risks

Where a Fund invests in assets that are not subject to withholding tax at the time of acquisition, there can be no assurance that tax may not be withheld in the future as a result of any change in applicable laws, treaties, rules or regulations or the interpretation thereof. The Fund may not be able to recover such withheld tax and so any change may have an adverse effect on the Net Asset Value of the Shares.

The attention of potential investors is drawn to the taxation risks associated with investing in the ICAV. Please refer to the section of this Prospectus entitled "**Taxation**".

2.30 FATCA

The United States and Ireland have entered into an intergovernmental agreement to implement FATCA (the "**IGA**"). Under the IGA, an entity classified as a Foreign Financial Institution (an "**FFI**") that is treated as resident in Ireland is expected to provide the Revenue Commissioners with certain information in respect of its "account" holders (i.e. Shareholders). The IGA provides for the automatic reporting and exchange of information between the Revenue Commissioners and the IRS in relation to accounts held in Irish FFIs by U.S. persons, and the reciprocal exchange of information regarding U.S. financial accounts held by Irish residents. Provided the ICAV complies with the requirements of the IGA and the Irish legislation, it should not be subject to FATCA withholding on any payments it receives and should not be required to withhold on payments which it makes.

Although the ICAV will attempt to satisfy any obligations imposed on it to avoid the imposition of the FATCA withholding tax, no assurance can be given that the ICAV will be able to satisfy these obligations. In order to satisfy its FATCA obligations, the ICAV will require certain information from investors in respect of their FATCA status. If the ICAV becomes subject to a withholding tax as a result of the FATCA regime, the value of the Shares held by all Shareholders may be materially affected.

All prospective investors should consult with their own tax advisors regarding the possible implications of FATCA on an investment in the ICAV.

2.31 Operational Risks

Cybersecurity Risk

The ICAV and/or one or more of its service providers, including the Manager and/or a service provider may be prone to operational, information security and related risks resulting from failures of or breaches in cybersecurity. A failure of or breach in cybersecurity ("cyber incidents") refers to both intentional and unintentional events that may cause the relevant party to lose proprietary information, suffer data corruption, or

lose operational capacity. In general, cyber incidents can result from deliberate attacks ("Cyber-attacks") or unintentional events. Cyber-attacks include, but are not limited to, gaining unauthorised access to digital systems (e.g., through "hacking" or malicious software coding) for purposes of misappropriating assets or sensitive information, corrupting data, or causing operational disruption. Cyber-attacks may also be carried out in a manner that does not require gaining unauthorised access, such as causing denial-of-service attacks on websites (i.e., efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users). The issuers of securities and/or counterparties to other financial instruments in which a Fund may invest may also be prone to cyber incidents. Cyber incidents may cause disruption and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, interference with the ability to calculate a Fund's Net Asset Value, impediments to trading, the inability of Shareholders to subscribe for, exchange or redeem Shares, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, or additional compliance costs. While the Manager and each service provider have established business continuity plans in the event of, and risk management strategies, systems, policies and procedures to seek to prevent, cyber incidents, there are inherent limitations in such plans, strategies, systems, policies and procedures including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified. Furthermore, none of the ICAV, the Manager and/or the service providers can control the cybersecurity plans, strategies, systems, policies and procedures put in place by the issuers in which a Fund invests.

Reliance on Technology

The investment activities and the investment strategies expected to be deployed on behalf of a Fund may be dependent upon various computer and telecommunications technologies. The successful operation of such activities and strategies could be severely compromised by events such as system or component failure, telecommunications failure, power loss, unauthorized system access or use, computer viruses, fire or water damage or human errors. Any event that interrupts computer and/or telecommunications operations could have a material adverse effect on a Fund.

Pricing of Investment Positions

A Fund may hold certain securities that will not have readily identifiable market values. Often these will be non-exchange traded securities, also known as hard-to-value assets. In such instances, the Directors, in reference to the Manager's valuation and pricing policy documents agreed with a Fund and, on occasion, in consultation with the Manager, will determine a method of valuation which in the Directors' opinion better reflects value and such method of valuation shall be approved by the Depositary. The valuation of hard-to-value assets is often subjective and subject to increased risk that the information used to determine the value may be inaccurate. Valuations of such assets may change unpredictably with a consequent effect on the pricing of the relevant Fund. There is no guarantee that the value will be realised by the relevant Fund on the eventual (or immediate) disposition of the investment.

Transaction Costs

A Fund's investment approach may generate substantial transaction costs, which will be borne by the relevant Fund.

2.32 Investment in Russia

(a) Political and Social Risks

Since 1985, Russia has been undergoing a substantial political transformation from a centrally controlled command economy under communist rule to a pluralist market-oriented democracy. A significant number of changes were undertaken during these years but there is still no assurance that the political and economic reforms necessary to complete such a transformation will continue or will be successful.

Russia is a federation composed of republics, regions, areas, cities of federal importance, autonomous districts and one autonomous region. The delineation of authority among the constituent entities of the Russian Federation and federal governmental authorities is subject to change from time to time. This process exists alongside the structure of Presidential representatives in the regions. The lack of consensus between local and regional authorities and the federal governmental authorities often result in the enactment of conflicting legislation at various levels, and may result in political instability and legal uncertainty. It may lead to negative economic effects on the Fund, which could have a material adverse effect on its business, financial conditions or ability to fulfil its investment objective.

In addition, ethnic, religious, and other social divisions periodically give rise to tensions and, in certain cases armed conflicts. In Chechnya, Russian armed forces have conducted anti-terrorist operations for a number of years, and some of them still remain there to keep law and order. Any escalation of violence may entail grave political consequences, which may adversely impact the investment climate in the Russian Federation.

(b) Economic Risks

Simultaneously with the enactment of political reforms, the Russian Government has been attempting to implement policies of economic reform and stabilisation. These policies have involved liberalising prices, reducing defence expenditures and subsidies, privatising state-owned enterprises, reforming the tax and bankruptcy systems and introducing legal structures designed to facilitate private, market-based activities, foreign trade and investment.

The Russian economy has been subject to abrupt downturns. The events and aftermath of 17 August 1998 (the date of the Russian government's default on its short-term Rouble denominated treasury bills and other Rouble-denominated securities, the abandonment by the Central Bank of Russia of its efforts to maintain the Rouble/US dollar rate within the Rouble currency band and the temporary moratorium on certain hard-currency payments to foreign counterparties) led to a severe devaluation of the Rouble, a sharp increase in the rate of inflation, a significant decrease in the credibility of the country's banking system with Western financial institutions, significant defaults on hard currency obligations, a significant decline in the prices of Russian debt and equity securities and an inability to raise funds on international capital markets. While the condition of the Russian economy has improved in a number of respects since 1998, there can be no assurance that this improvement will continue or that it will not be reversed.

The Rouble is not convertible outside Russia. A market exists within Russia for the conversion of Roubles into other currencies, but it is limited in size and is subject to rules limiting the purposes for which conversion may be effected. There can be no assurance that such a market will continue indefinitely.

(c) Legal Risks

Risks associated with the Russian legal system include (i) the untested nature of the independence of the judiciary and its immunity from economic, political or nationalistic influences; (ii) inconsistencies among laws, Presidential decrees and Government and ministerial orders and resolutions; (iii) the lack of judicial and administrative guidance on interpreting applicable laws; (iv) a high degree of discretion on the part of

government authorities; (v) conflicting local, regional and federal laws and regulations; (vi) the relative inexperience of judges and courts in interpreting new legal norms and (vii) the unpredictability of enforcement of foreign judgements and foreign arbitration awards.

There is no guarantee that further judicial reform aimed at balancing the rights of private and governmental authorities in courts and reducing grounds for re-litigation of decided cases will be implemented and succeed in building a reliable and independent judicial system.

Whilst fundamental reforms relating to securities investments and regulations have been initiated in recent years there may still be certain ambiguities in interpretation and inconsistencies in their application. Monitoring and enforcement of applicable regulations remains uncertain.

Equity securities in Russia are dematerialised and the only evidence of ownership is entry of the shareholder's name on the Share register of the issues. The concept of fiduciary duty is not well established and shareholders may, therefore, suffer dilution or loss of investment due to the actions of management without satisfactory legal remedy.

Rules regulating corporate governance are undeveloped and therefore may offer little protection to shareholders.

2.33 **Changes in the UK political environment**

The UK formally left the EU on 31 January 2020 and there are still significant uncertainties and potential disruptions in various areas, including financial services, data protection, taxation, regulatory cooperation, and dispute resolution.

The ICAV may be exposed to various risks arising from the UK's withdrawal from the EU, especially if a Fund engages a UK delegate investment manager to perform portfolio management or risk management functions on its behalf. Such risks may include, but are not limited to:

- The loss or limitation of the Fund's or the UK delegate investment manager's access to the EU single market, the EU passporting regime, or the EU equivalence framework, which may affect their ability to offer, market, or provide services across the EU, or to access EU financial infrastructure, counterparties, or markets.
- The divergence or inconsistency of the UK's and the EU's legal, regulatory, supervisory, or enforcement frameworks, standards, or practices, which may create additional costs, complexities, or uncertainties for the Fund or the UK delegate investment manager, or expose them to different or conflicting obligations, liabilities, or sanctions.

The ICAV will seek to mitigate the potential impact of Brexit-related risks on the Fund and its investors, and to comply with any applicable laws, regulations, or contractual obligations arising from the UK's withdrawal from the EU. However, there can be no assurance that the ICAV will be able to anticipate, avoid, or manage all such risks, or that such risks will not have a material adverse effect on the Fund's business, financial condition, results of operations, or prospects.

2.34 **CRS**

Ireland has provided for the implementation of CRS through section 891F of the TCA and the enactment of the Returns of Certain Information by Reporting Financial Institutions Regulations 2015 (the "**CRS Regulations**").

CRS is a global OECD tax information exchange initiative which is aimed at encouraging a coordinated approach to disclosure of income earned by individuals and organisations.

The ICAV is a Reporting Financial Institution for CRS purposes and will be required to comply with the Irish CRS obligations. In order to satisfy its CRS obligations, the ICAV will require its investors to provide certain information in respect of their tax residence and may, in some cases, require information in relation to the tax residence of the beneficial owners of the investor. The ICAV, or a person appointed by the ICAV, will report the information required to Revenue Commissioners by 30 June in the year following the year of assessment for which a return is due. The Revenue Commissioners will share the appropriate information with the relevant tax authorities in participating jurisdictions.

All prospective investors/ shareholders should consult with their own tax advisors regarding the possible CRS implications of an investment in the ICAV.

2.35 **EMIR and SFTR**

The ICAV is subject to the European Market Infrastructure Regulation (EMIR) and the Securities Financing Transactions Regulation (SFTR), which impose certain obligations and requirements on the ICAV and its counterparties in relation to derivatives and securities financing transactions (SFTs). These include, among others, the obligation to report details of such transactions to trade repositories, the obligation to clear certain transactions through central counterparties, the obligation to exchange collateral and margin for certain transactions, and the obligation to comply with operational and transparency standards. These obligations and requirements may increase the costs, complexity and operational risks of the ICAV's investment activities, limit the ICAV's ability to enter into or unwind certain transactions, affect the ICAV's liquidity and leverage, and expose the ICAV to additional counterparty, legal and regulatory risks. The ICAV may also be subject to sanctions, fines or other enforcement actions by the relevant authorities for any non-compliance with EMIR and SFTR. The ICAV may also face challenges in obtaining accurate and timely data from its counterparties, service providers or trade repositories to fulfil its reporting obligations or to monitor its exposures and risks. The ICAV may also incur additional costs and risks in relation to the reconciliation, validation and dispute resolution of reported data. The ICAV may also be subject to additional disclosure and reporting obligations to its investors and regulators under EMIR and SFTR. The implementation and interpretation of EMIR and SFTR may vary across different jurisdictions and may change over time, creating further uncertainty and complexity for the ICAV. The ICAV may also be affected by any future amendments or extensions of EMIR and SFTR or by any other regulations or initiatives that may affect the derivatives and SFT markets. The ICAV may not be able to fully mitigate or hedge the risks arising from EMIR and SFTR and may suffer losses or reduced returns as a result.

2.36 **Sustainable Finance Disclosures Risks**

SFDR - Legal risk

The series of legal measures (including SFDR) requiring firms that manage investment funds to provide transparency on how they integrate sustainability considerations into the investment process with respect to the investment funds they manage (the EU sustainable finance action plan) is being introduced in the European Union on a phased

basis and some elements (for example supporting regulatory technical standards) are subject to implementation delays.

The ICAV seeks to comply with all legal obligations applicable to it but notes there may be challenges in meeting all the requirements of these legal measures as they are introduced. The ICAV may be required to incur costs in order to comply with these new requirements as part of the initial implementation phase and to incur further costs as the requirements change and further elements are introduced. This could be the case in particular if there are adverse political developments or changes in government policies as the implementation phase progresses. These elements could impact on the viability of the Funds and their returns.

ESG Data reliance

The scope of SFDR is extremely broad, covering a very wide range of financial products and financial market participants. It seeks to achieve more transparency regarding how financial market participants integrate Sustainability Risks into their investment decisions and consideration of adverse sustainability impacts in the investment process. Data constraint is one of the biggest challenges when it comes to sustainability related information to end-investors, especially in the case of principal adverse impacts of investment decisions, and there are limitations on sustainability and ESG-related data provided by market participants in relation to comparability. Disclosures in this Prospectus may develop and be subject to change due to ongoing improvements in the data provided to, and obtained from, financial market participants and financial advisers to achieve the objectives of SFDR in order to make sustainability-related information available.

Relative performance

An ESG Orientated Fund or a Sustainable Investment Fund may underperform or perform differently relative to other comparable funds that do not promote environmental and/or social characteristics or pursue a sustainable investment objective.

2.37 Russia-Ukraine Conflict

Russia's invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 and the resulting conflict will continue to deliver economic shocks which will not be limited to Europe and may have indirect consequences to the Funds. The most immediate effect has been on energy and food prices, and the resulting amplified inflationary pressures. If efforts of central banks to respond to the high levels of inflation are unsuccessful this may create further pressures in the macroeconomic environment and operating circumstances for companies. The invasion has led to multiple countries imposing economic sanctions and enhanced export controls on the activities of certain individuals and Russian entities, and to numerous market participants voluntarily ceasing, suspending or reducing business with counterparties connected to Russia, and has also increased the threat of cyberattacks, nuclear incidents, environmental damage and escalation of geopolitical tensions. Further, the macroeconomic impacts (including volatility in the price and supply of energy and other commodities, and disruption to supply chains) may over time create pressures on borrowers' operating margins. The Russian invasion of Ukraine introduces significant uncertainty in the business, legal and political environment and risks, including short and long-term market volatility and currency volatility, and macroeconomic risk to European and global economies. The deterioration of political, socio-economic and financial conditions globally may result in widespread disruption to certain sectors including the financial sector. The full scope of the duration, intensity and consequences of the foregoing risks are uncertain and the resultant economic

slowdown and/or negative business sentiment across markets and/or any long-term changes that may arise therefrom could have a negative and long-lasting impact on the business operations and financial condition of the Funds and their investments. Further, the ongoing conflict remains in flux and there may be additional unexpected negative impacts in the future on each Fund and its investments that have not been identified as at the date hereof.

2.38 **Sanctions**

A Fund's operations are or may become subject to economic sanctions laws and regulations of various jurisdictions. At any given time, whether under applicable law, by contractual commitment or as a voluntary risk management measure, a Fund may be required, or elect, to comply with various sanctions programs, including the Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons List and Sectoral Sanctions programs administered by the US Department of Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (the "OFAC"), the sanctions regimes administered by subsidiary organs of the United Nations Security Council, and the Restrictive Measures adopted by the European Union. Some sanctions that may apply to a Fund prohibit or restrict dealings with particular identified persons. Other potentially applicable sanctions programs broadly prohibit or restrict dealings in certain countries or territories or with individuals and entities located in such countries or territories. In addition to such current sanctions, additional sanctions may be imposed in the future. Such sanctions may be imposed with little or no advance warning or "safe harbour" for compliance and may be ambiguous, including as to the scope of financial activities that regulators may ultimately deem to be covered by the sanctions.

Depending on the scope and duration of a particular sanctions program, compliance by a Fund may result in a material adverse effect on such Fund and the Shareholders' investments therein. The relevant Investment Manager and a Fund may be subject to heightened or targeted regulatory scrutiny and information requests as a result of such sanctions. In addition, if the Investment Manager or a Fund were to violate or be deemed in violation of any such sanction, it could face significant legal and monetary penalties. Sanctions may negatively impact a Fund's ability to effectively implement its investment strategy and have a material adverse impact on a Fund's investments in various ways, including by preventing or inhibiting a Fund from making certain investments, forcing a Fund to divest from investments previously made, and leading to substantial reductions in the revenues, profits and value of a Fund's investments.

Finally, sanctions may have broader economic implications, such as influencing the price of certain commodities, which may have adverse effects on inflation and the value of the base currency of the relevant Fund, which may adversely affect investment objectives and strategies of a Fund.

2.39 **Risk Factors Not Exhaustive**

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

Appendix IV
List of Depository's sub-delegates

COUNTRY	AGENT NAME	LOCATION
ARGENTINA	THE BRANCH OF CITIBANK, NA, IN THE REPUBLIC OF ARGENTINA	BUENOS AIRES
BAHRAIN	HSBC BANK MIDDLE EAST LTD	BAHRAIN
BANGLADESH	HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORP LTD*	DHAKA
BOTSWANA	STANDARD CHARTERED BANK BOTSWANA LTD	GABORONE
BULGARIA	UNICREDIT BULBANK A.D.	SOFIA
CANADA	RBC INVESTOR SERVICES TRUST	TORONTO
CHILE	BNP PARIBAS SECURITIES SERVICES SOCIEDAD FIDUCIARIA SA	BOGOTA
CHINA	HSBC BANK (CHINA) COMPANY LIMITED	SHANGHAI, SHENZHEN
COLOMBIA	BNP PARIBAS SECURITIES SERVICES SOCIEDAD FIDUCIARIA SA	BOGOTA
CROATIA	UNICREDIT BANK AUSTRIA AG VIENNA	VIENNA
CZECH REPUBLIC	RAIFFEISEN BANK INTERNATIONAL AG	VIENNA
DENMARK	SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN AB (PUBL)'s IN DENMARK	COPENHAGEN
EGYPT	HSBC BANK EGYPT SAE*	CAIRO
ESTONIA	AS SEB PANK	TALLINN
FINLAND	SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN AB (PUBL)'s in FINLAND	HELSINKI
FRANCE	ALLFUNDS BANK S.A.U	PARIS
GHANA	STANDARD CHARTERED BANK GHANA LTD*	ACCRA
ICELAND	CLEARSTREAM BANKING SA	LUXEMBOURG
INDONESIA	HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORP LIMITED, JAKARTA	JAKARTA

INTERNATIONAL CSD	CLEARSTREAM BANKING SA	LUXEMBOURG
INTERNATIONAL CSD + IRELAND	EUROCLEAR BANK SA	BRUSSELS
ISRAEL	BANK LEUMI LE-ISRAEL B.M.	TEL AVIV
JAPAN	HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORP LIMITED, TOKYO	TOKYO
KENYA	STANDARD CHARTERED BANK KENYA LIMITED*	NAIROBI
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORP LIMITED	SEOUL
KUWAIT	HSBC BANK MIDDLE EAST LTD	KUWAIT CITY
LATVIA	AS SEB BANKA	RIGA
LITHUANIA	AB SEB BANKAS	VILNIUS
MALAYSIA	HSBC BANK MALAYSIA BERHAD	KUALA LUMPUR
MALTA	CLEARSTREAM BANKING SA	LUXEMBOURG
MAURITIUS	HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORP LIMITED	PORT-LOUIS
MEXICO	BANCO NACIONAL DE MEXICO S.A (CITIBANAMEX)	MEXICO CITY
MOROCCO	CITIBANK MAGHREB S.A	CASABLANCA
NIGERIA	STANBIC IBTC BANK PLC*	LAGOS
NORWAY	SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN AB (PUBL)' S BRANCH IN NORWAY	OSLO
OMAN	STANDARD CHARTERED BANK	MUSCAT
PAKISTAN	CITIBANK N.A.	KARACHI
PERU	BNP PARIBAS SECURITIES SERVICES SOCIEDAD FIDUCIARIA SA	BOGOTA
PHILIPPINES	STANDARD CHARTERED BANK, PHILIPPINES BRANCH	MAKATI CITY
QATAR	HSBC BANK MIDDLE EAST LTD	DOHA

ROMANIA	CITIBANK EUROPE PLC DUBLIN, ROMANIA BRANCH	BUCHAREST
RUSSIA	PJSC ROSBANK*	MOSCOW
SAUDI ARABIA	HSCB SAUDI ARABIA	RIYADH
SERBIA	UNICREDIT BANK AUSTRIA AG VIENNA	VIENNA
SINGAPORE	STANDARD CHARTERED BANK, (SINGAPORE) LIMITED	SINGAPORE
SLOVAK REPUBLIC	RAIFFEISEN BANK INTERNATIONAL AG VIENNA	VIENNA
SLOVENIA	UNICREDIT BANKA SLOVENIJA D.D. LJUBLJANA	LJUBLJANA
SOUTH AFRICA	THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED	JOHANNESBURG
SRI LANKA	HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORP LIMITED, COLOMBO*	COLOMBO
SWEDEN	SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN AB (PUBL)	STOCKHOLM
TAIWAN, China	HSBC BANK (TAIWAN) LIMITED	TAIPEI
TANZANIA	STANBIC BANK TANZANIA LIMITED	DAR ES SALAAM
THAILAND	HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORP LIMITED, BANGKOK	BANGKOK
TUNISIA	UNION INTERNATIONALE DES BANQUES (SGSS)	TUNIS
TURKEY	TURK EKONOMI BANKASI A.S	ISTANBUL
UGANDA	STANDARD CHARTERED BANK UGANDA LIMITED	KAMPALA
UAE	HSBC BANK MIDDLE EAST LTD	DUBAI
UKRAINE	CLEARSTREAM BANKING SA	LUXEMBOURG
URUGUAY	BANCO ITAU URUGUAY S.A.	MONTEVIDEO
VIETNAM	HSBC BANK (VIETNAM) LTD	HO CHI MINH CITY
WAEMU	STANDARD CHARTERED BANK CÔTE D'IVOIRE SA	ABIDJAN

	<i>WAEMU includes Benin, Burkina Faso, Guinea Bissau, Ivory Coast, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Togo</i>	
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**New accounts requests are suspended*

Directory

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Investment Manager(s)

Details of the relevant Investment Manager(s)
to each Fund are set out in the Supplement for
the relevant Fund

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