

SECURIS GLOBAL FUNDS ICAV

An open-ended umbrella Irish collective asset-management vehicle
with 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

B-FLEXION Fund Management (Ireland) Limited
(UCITS management company)

Dated 2 July 2024

1 IMPORTANT INFORMATION

1.1 Reliance on this Prospectus and KIID/PRIIPs KID Access

In deciding whether to invest in the ICAV, investors should rely on information in this Prospectus, the relevant KIID/PRIIPs KID and the relevant Fund's most recent annual and/or semi-annual reports.

Each Class that is available for subscription will have a KIID/PRIIPs KID issued in accordance with the Central Bank Rules. Prospective investors should consider the KIID/ PRIIPs KID 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/ PRIIPs KID may not be available. Prospective investors should contact the Manager or the relevant Investment Manager directly to determine whether the relevant Class is available for subscription. Each Fund must calculate and disclose in the relevant KIID a Synthetic Risk and Reward Indicator ("**SRRI**") or calculate and disclose in the relevant PRIIPs KID a synthetic risk indicator ("**SRI**"). The SRRI must be calculated 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/ PRIIPs KID 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. This Prospectus will be updated to take into account material changes from time to time and any such

amendments will be notified in advance to and cleared by the Central Bank.

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.**

Neither the ICAV, the Manager nor the relevant Investment Manager shall be liable to investors (or to any other persons) for any error of judgement in the selection of each Fund's investments.

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.

1.2 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 issues Supplements to this Prospectus relating to each Fund. A separate Supplement will be issued at the time of establishment of each Fund. Each Supplement forms part of and should be read in the context of and in conjunction with this Prospectus.

This Prospectus may only be issued with one or more Supplements, each containing information in relation to a particular Fund. 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. Shareholders and potential investors should refer to the most recent Supplement and/or Class Supplement for details of the existing Classes which will also be included in the relevant Fund's semi-annual and annual reports.

1.6 Restrictions on Offerings

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. It is the responsibility 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 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."

Shares are offered only on the basis of the information contained in this Prospectus and, as

appropriate, the latest audited annual accounts and any subsequent semi-annual report.

Any further information or representation given or made by any dealer, salesman or other person should be disregarded and accordingly should not be relied upon. Neither the delivery of this Prospectus nor the offer, issue or sale of Shares shall, under any circumstances, constitute a representation that the information given in this Prospectus is correct as of any time subsequent to the date of this Prospectus. Statements made in this Prospectus are based on the law and practice currently in force in Ireland and are subject to changes therein.

This Prospectus may be translated into other languages. Any such translation shall only contain the same information and have the same meaning as the English language Prospectus. To the extent that there is any inconsistency between the English language Prospectus and the Prospectus in another language, the English language Prospectus will prevail, except to the extent (but only to the extent) required by the laws of any jurisdiction including the regulations or requirements of the financial regulator of such jurisdiction where the Shares are sold. All disputes as to the terms thereof, regardless of the language version, shall be governed by, and construed in accordance with, the law of Ireland.

United States of America

The Shares have not been and will not be registered under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and the ICAV has not been and will not be registered under the U.S. Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. Accordingly the Shares may not be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, in the U.S. or to any U.S. Person except pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to the requirements of the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and the U.S. Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. The Shares have not been approved by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, any state securities commission or other U.S. regulatory authority, nor have any of the foregoing authorities passed upon or endorsed the merits of this offering or the accuracy or adequacy of these offering materials. Any representation to the contrary is unlawful.

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 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.

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.

1.8 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.

1.9 Potential for Capital Reduction

Where provided for in the relevant Supplement, (i) dividends may be declared out of the capital of the relevant Fund; and/or (ii) fees and expenses may be paid out of the capital of the relevant Fund, in each case in order to preserve cash flow to Shareholders. This will have the effect of lowering the capital value of your investment. In any such cases, there is a greater risk that capital may be eroded and distribution will be achieved/fees will be paid in a manner that foregoes the potential for future capital growth of your investment. This cycle may continue until all capital is depleted.

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.

1.10 Repurchase Charge

The Directors may levy a Repurchase 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.

The difference at any one time between the subscription price (to which may be added a Preliminary Charge) and the Repurchase Price (from which may be deducted a Repurchase Charge) means that an investment should be viewed as medium to long-term.

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2 DEFINITIONS

Accounting Period means a period ending on 31 December 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 made between the Manager and the Administrator dated 19 February 2016 as may be amended or supplemented from time to time in accordance with the Central Bank Rules pursuant to which the latter was appointed as administrator of the ICAV;

Administrator means Citco Fund Services (Ireland) Limited or any successor thereto duly appointed by the Manager in accordance with the Central Bank Rules 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 including, where relevant and in the event of the United Kingdom becoming a third country, UCITS authorised by the Financial Conduct Authority in the United Kingdom 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;

Anti-Dilution Levy means an adjustment made on a transaction basis in the case of net subscriptions and/or net repurchases as a percentage adjustment (to be communicated to the Administrator) on the value of the relevant subscription/ repurchase calculated for the purposes of determining a subscription price or Repurchase Price to reflect the impact of dealing costs relating to the acquisition or disposal of assets and to preserve the value of the underlying assets of the relevant Fund;

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 Regulation 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 as may be amended, supplemented, consolidated, substituted in any form or otherwise modified from time to time;

Business Day means, in relation to any Fund, each day as is specified as such in the Supplement for the relevant Fund;

CBDF Directive means Directive (EU) 2019/1160 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 amending Directives 2009/65/EC and 2011/61/EU with regard to cross-border distribution of collective investment undertakings as may be amended, supplemented, consolidated, substituted in any form or otherwise modified from time to time;

CBDF Regulation means Regulation (EU) 2019/1156 as may be amended, supplemented, consolidated, substituted in any form or otherwise modified from time to time;

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 a UCITS or other alternative investment fund within the meaning of Regulation 68(1)(e) of the Regulations and which is prohibited from investing more than 10% of its 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, repurchase, minimum subscription amount, hedged/un-hedged, dividend policy, service provider fees or other specific features). The details applicable to each Class will be described in the relevant Supplement;

Clear Day means in relation to the period of a notice, that period excluding the day when the notice is given or deemed to be given and the day for which it is given or on which it is to take effect;

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 the EU data protection regime introduced by the General Data Protection Regulation (Regulation 2016/679);

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;

Depository means Citi Depository Services Ireland Limited or any successor corporation appointed and for the time being acting as depository of the ICAV in accordance with the UCITS Requirements;

Depository Services Agreement means the agreement made between the ICAV and the Depository dated 19 February 2016 as may be amended or supplemented from time to time in accordance with the Central Bank Rules, pursuant to which the latter was appointed depository of the ICAV;

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

Distributor means, the entity disclosed in the Supplement for the relevant Fund or any successor thereto duly appointed in accordance with the Central Bank Rules as a distributor to the ICAV;

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:

- (i) a Relevant Institution;
- (iii) an investment firm, authorised in accordance with the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive in an EEA Member State; or
- (iii) a group company of an entity approved as a bank holding company by the Federal Reserve of the United States of America where that group company is subject to bank holding company consolidated supervision by the Federal Reserve.

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;

EMIR means Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 on OTC derivatives, central counterparties and trade repositories;

ESG means environmental, social and governance;

ESG Orientated Fund or Article 8 Financial Product means a Fund of the ICAV that meets the criteria outlined in Article 8 of SFDR to qualify as a financial product which 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, EUR 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;

Exempt Irish Shareholder means

- (a) a qualifying management company within the meaning of section 739B(1) TCA;
- (b) a specified company within the meaning of section 734(1) TCA;
- (c) an investment undertaking within the meaning of section 739B(1) TCA;
- (d) an investment limited partnership within the meaning of section 739J TCA;
- (e) 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;

- (f) a company carrying on life business within the meaning of section 706 TCA;
- (g) a special investment scheme within the meaning of section 737 TCA;
- (h) a unit trust to which section 731(5)(a) TCA applies;
- (i) a charity being a person referred to in section 739D(6)(f)(i) TCA;
- (j) a person who is entitled to exemption from income tax and capital gains tax by virtue of section 784A(2) TCA and the Shares held are assets of an approved retirement fund or an approved minimum retirement fund;
- (k) a qualifying fund manager within the meaning of section 784A TCA or a qualifying savings manager within the meaning of section 848B TCA, in respect of Shares which are assets of a special savings incentive account within the meaning of section 848C TCA;
- (l) 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;
- (m) the National Pensions Reserve Fund Commission;
- (n) the National Asset Management Agency;
- (o) the Courts Service;
- (p) a credit union within the meaning of section 2 of the Credit Union Act 1997;
- (q) an Irish resident company, within the charge to corporation tax under Section 739G(2) TCA, but only where the fund is a money market fund;
- (r) 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;
- (s) 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; and
 - (t) the National Treasury Management Agency of Ireland, or a fund investment vehicle within the meaning of Section 739D(6)(kb) 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 of 1986 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 means an Irish collective asset-management vehicle; namely Securis Global Funds ICAV;

ICAV Act means the Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicles Act 2015 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;

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 ICAV Act and the Central Bank Rules;

Investment Account means (i) a separate temporary investment account or (ii) a separate disinvestment account as described in further detail under 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 an Investment Manager to be of comparable quality;

Investment Management Agreement means an investment management agreement made between the ICAV and/or the Manager and an Investment Manager, as specified in the relevant Supplement;

Investment Management Fee means the investment management fee detailed as such in the section headed "Fees and Expenses";

Investment Manager means any person or persons from time to time appointed by the ICAV and/or the Manager to act as investment manager to any of the Funds of the ICAV, in accordance with the Central Bank Rules and as disclosed in the Supplement for the relevant Fund;

Investor Money Regulations means the Central Bank (Supervision and Enforcement) Act 2013 (Section 48(1)) (Investment Firms) Regulations 2017, as may be amended from time to time;

Irish Resident means any person resident in Ireland or ordinarily resident in Ireland other than an Exempt Irish Shareholder;

KIID means the key investor information document;

Mainstream Fund or Article 6 Financial Product means a Fund of the ICAV which does not meet the criteria outlined in SFDR to qualify as either an Article 8 Fund or an Article 9 Fund;

Manager means B-FLEXION Fund Management (Ireland) Limited or any successor thereto duly appointed in accordance with the Central Bank Rules as the manager to the ICAV;

Management Agreement means the agreement made between the ICAV and the Manager dated 19 February 2016 as may be amended or supplemented from time to time in accordance with the Central Bank Rules pursuant to which the latter was appointed manager of the ICAV;

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;

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 Repurchase Amount means such minimum number or minimum value of Shares of any Class as the case may be (if any) which may be repurchased at any time by the ICAV 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 Repurchase 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 (for example, certificates of deposit, floating rate notes and fixed rate commercial paper listed or traded on permitted markets);

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 and/or the Manager in certain jurisdictions;

Pre-contractual Annex means an annex to a Supplement to this Prospectus, 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 Funds and Article 9 Funds;

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 Share Dealings – Subscription for Shares and specified in the relevant Supplement;

PRIIPs KIID means, any key information document issued in respect of a Fund or Class in accordance with the requirements of the PRIIPs Regulation from time to time. Any retail investor, as such term is defined under the PRIIPs Regulation, resident, domiciled and/or investing from within the European Economic Area or Switzerland should ensure that they receive a PRIIP KID and not a KIID for the relevant Fund or Class prior to subscribing for Shares in that Fund or Class;

PRIIPs Regulation means, Regulation (EU) No 1286/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 November 2014 on key information documents for packaged retail and insurance based investment products as may be amended, supplemented, consolidated, substituted in any form or otherwise modified from time to time;

Prospectus means this prospectus issued on behalf of the ICAV as amended, supplemented or consolidated from time to time;

Regulations means the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2011, (S.I. No. 352 of 2011), as amended and as may be further amended, consolidated or substituted from time to time;

Relevant Declaration means the declaration relevant to the Shareholder as set out in Schedule 2B TCA;

Relevant Institutions means credit institutions authorised in an EEA Member State or credit institutions authorised within a signatory state (other than an EEA Member State) to the Basle Capital Convergence Agreement of July 1988 (which includes the United Kingdom), or credit institutions authorised 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 EMIR;

Repurchase Charge means the charge, if any, to be paid out of the Repurchase Price which

Shares may be subject to, as described under Share Dealings - Repurchase of Shares and specified in the relevant Supplement;

Repurchase Price means the price at which Shares are repurchased, as described under Share Dealings - Repurchase of Shares and as may be specified in the relevant Supplement;

Repurchase Proceeds means the Repurchase Price less any Repurchase Charge and any charges, costs, expenses or taxes, as described under Share Dealings – Repurchase 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;

Settlement Date means, in respect of receipt of monies for subscription for Shares or dispatch of monies for the repurchase of Shares, the date specified in the Supplement for the relevant Fund. In the case of repurchases this date will be no more than ten Business Days after the relevant Dealing Deadline, or if later, the date of receipt of completed repurchase documentation;

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;

SFTR or SFT Regulation 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;

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;

State means the Republic of Ireland;

Sterling, GBP and £ means the lawful currency of the United Kingdom;

Sub-Distributor means any sub-distributor appointed by the Distributor in accordance with the Central Bank Rules as a sub-distributor to the ICAV;

Subscriptions/Redemptions Account means the account in the name of the relevant Fund through which subscription monies and redemption proceeds and dividend income (if any) for that 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 a Pre-contractual Annex or addendum containing supplemental information on the relevant Fund or Class;

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

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 Financial Product 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 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 an OTC 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 (a) or (b) 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 Requirements means the legislative and regulatory framework for the authorisation and supervision of UCITS, pursuant to the Regulations and the Central Bank Rules, in place in Ireland from time to time;

UCITS V means Directive 2014/91/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 amending Directive 2009/65/EC on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings

for collective investment in transferable securities as regards depositary functions, remuneration and sanctions as amended from time to time and including any supplementing European Commission delegated regulations in force 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 on or with respect to the relevant Dealing Day by reference to which the Net Asset Value of a Fund and the Net Asset Value per Share are calculated as is specified in the Supplement for the relevant Fund.

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.

3 DIRECTORY

SECURIS GLOBAL FUNDS ICAV

Directors

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Mads Jensen
Jarlath O'Sullivan
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4 FUNDS

4.1 Structure

The ICAV is an open-ended umbrella Irish collective asset-management vehicle with segregated liability between Funds formed in Ireland on 22 October 2015 under the ICAV Act with registration number C145073. 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. At the date of this Prospectus, the ICAV has established the Fund(s) listed below.

- Securis Catastrophe Bond Fund

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 particular Class, dividend policy, fees and expenses charged or the Minimum Initial Investment Amount, Minimum Additional Investment Amount, Minimum Shareholding, and Minimum Repurchase 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 Central Bank Rules. Separate books and records will be maintained for each Fund but not for each Class.

4.2 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 in consultation with the Manager 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 repurchase 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 and in cash deposits.

4.3 Investment Restrictions

The investment and borrowing restrictions applying to the ICAV and each Fund are set out in Appendix I. Each of the Funds' investments will be limited to investments permitted by the Regulations. The limits on investments shall apply at the time of the purchase of the investments. 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.

The permitted investments and investment restrictions applying to each Fund, in accordance with the Regulations and the Central Bank Regulations, are reflected in this Prospectus and 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. Accordingly, each Fund may invest up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in unlisted securities /securities listed on markets other than those set out in Appendix II provided this is consistent with its investment objective.

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 and will be subject to Shareholder approval if appropriate pursuant to section 4.2 above.

4.4 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.

4.5 Cross-Investment

Investors should note that, subject to the Central Bank Rules and where more than one Fund is established within the ICAV, 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 Manager and/or an 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, Repurchase 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 and/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 and/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 CIS or both the maximum level of the investment management fees that may be charged to the Fund by the other CIS 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 relevant Fund'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.

4.6 Investment through Subsidiaries

The ICAV may from time to time (with the prior approval of and in accordance with the Central Bank Rules) 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 Depositary or an appointed sub-custodian on behalf of the ICAV.

4.7 Efficient Portfolio Management

4.7.1 General

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. Such techniques and instruments include futures, options, swaps, forwards and repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements (details of which are outlined below). Details of any additional techniques and instruments used for a Fund may be set out in the relevant Supplement.

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 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. It is therefore the intention of the ICAV, in employing such efficient portfolio management techniques and instruments for these reasons, that their impact on the performance of the relevant Fund will be positive.

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

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 ICAV may (but is not obliged) to seek to mitigate this exchange rate risk by using FDI.

Please refer to Appendix III to this Prospectus (sections entitled "Risk Factors; Efficient Portfolio Management Risk" and "Risk Factors; Currency Risk; Currency Hedging") for more details. The risks arising from the use of such techniques and instruments shall be adequately captured in the ICAV's risk management process.

4.7.2 Use of FDI

Details of FDI used with a Summary of their Commercial Purpose

Each Fund may use any of the following FDI once provided for in the relevant Supplement. This list may be supplemented by additional FDI for a specific Fund as may be provided for in the relevant Supplement.

Future contracts. Traded on a regulated exchange, a future is a standardised agreement between two parties to transact in an instrument at a specific price or rate at a future date. A purchased futures contract commits the buyer to purchase the underlying instrument at the specified price on the specified date. A sold futures contract commits the seller to sell the underlying instrument at the specified price on the specified date. In practice most futures positions are closed prior to contract maturity by dealing an opposite trade which cancels out the commitment.

Swaps. A swap is an OTC agreement between two parties to exchange a series of cash flows or returns on an underlying financial instrument for a set period of time.

Typical cash flow and return series exchanged in a swap include: Fixed interest rate, Inflation rate, total return of an instrument or index and floating interest rates. Swap legs can be denominated in the same or a different currency.

Other swaps reference instrument characteristics such price volatility, variance, correlation, covariance and asset swap levels. These swaps have one active leg and a null second leg which means exposure is limited to change in the reference characteristic.

Credit default swaps (CDS). A CDS contract is an OTC risk-transfer instrument (in the form of a derivative security) through which one party transfers to another party the financial risk of a credit event, as it relates to a particular reference security or index of securities. A Fund which buys CDS protection pays a periodic premium to the CDS seller for the duration of the contract. In the event of credit event on the referenced entity the CDS protection activates. In a cash settled CDS an auction process sets a percentage recovery rate to the reference entity. The protection buyer receives cash equivalent to the contract nominal adjusted for the recovery rate percentage. In a physical settlement CDS the protection buyer delivers the contract nominal of a valid defaulted instrument to the CDS seller who pays the contract nominal for it. In practice funds can use CDS to gain or sell credit exposure to the referenced entity without having positions in the underlying reference entity.

Options. An option is an agreement between two parties where the option buyer has the right but not the obligation to buy (call option) or sell (put option) an instrument at a specified date and price. An option buyer pays a premium representing the value of the option and if, at the option expiry, it is economically advantageous may exercise a call option to buy the underlying instrument, or in the case of a put option, sell the underlying instrument. The option writer receives and keeps the option premium and at the choice of the option buyer has to buy or sell the underlying instrument at the time and price specified. The reference instrument for an option may be another derivative such as a swap, future, CDS or may specify an interest or inflation rate, index, basket of instruments, currency or any instrument which the Fund is authorised to own. Standard options are exchange traded and other options are traded OTC.

Contracts for Difference (CFD). Contracts for difference are OTC derivatives (also known as synthetic swaps) which can be used to secure a profit or avoid a loss by reference to fluctuations in the value or price of equities or financial instruments or in an index of such equities or financial instruments. An equity CFD is a derivative instrument designed to replicate the economic performance and the cash flows of a conventional share investment. Contracts for difference may be used either as a substitute for direct investment in the underlying security or as an alternative to and for the same purposes as futures and options, particularly in cases where there is no futures contract available in relation to a specific security, or where an index option or index future represents an inefficient method of gaining exposure because of pricing risk or the risk of delta or beta mismatches. In a long CFD contract, the counterparty agrees to pay the Fund the amount, if any, by which the notional amount of the CFD contract would have increased in value had it been invested in the underlying security or securities, plus any dividends that would have been received on those stocks. In a short CFD contract, the counterparty agrees to pay the Fund the amount, if any, by which the notional amount of the CFD contract would have decreased in value had it been invested in the underlying security or securities. The Fund must also pay the counterparty the value of any dividends that would have been received on those stocks.

Forward Settled Transactions. A forward settled transaction delays settlement of a transaction to a forward date. Delaying settlement allows the Fund to change the economic exposure without changing the physical asset exposure until the transaction settles. A forward foreign exchange transaction is an obligation to purchase or sell a specified currency pair at a future date, at a price set at the time the contract is made. Funds use these transactions to change the currency profile of a Fund without changing the profile of the invested assets.

Convertible securities. The convertible securities in which a Fund may invest consist of bonds, notes, debentures and preferred stocks which may be converted or exchanged at a stated or determinable exchange ratio into underlying shares. Convertible securities may offer higher income than the shares into which they are convertible. A Fund may be required to permit the issuer of a convertible security to redeem the security, convert it into the underlying shares or sell it to a third party. To the extent that any convertible securities in which a Fund may invest are leveraged or contain embedded derivatives, they will be managed by the Fund as FDI.

Hybrid securities. A Fund may invest in hybrid securities. A hybrid security is a security which combines two or more financial instruments. Hybrid securities generally combine a traditional stock or bond with an option or forward contract. Generally, the principal amount payable upon maturity or redemption, or the interest rate of a hybrid security, is tied (positively or negatively) to the price of some currency, securities index, another interest rate or some other economic factor (each a "benchmark"). The interest rate or (unlike most fixed income securities) the principal amount payable at maturity of a hybrid security may be increased or decreased, depending on the changes in the value of the benchmark.

In the case of a hybrid security such as a convertible bond, for example, a Fund benefits from a steady income stream, the repayment of principal at maturity, and the potential to share in the upside of the common stock. The yield advantage and finite maturity give the convertible downside price support, or investment value. At the same time, the embedded option component provides participation in higher equity values.

To the extent that any hybrid securities in which a Fund may invest are leveraged or contain embedded derivatives, they will be managed by the Fund as FDI.

Structured notes. A Fund may invest in structured notes for which the coupon payment, principal repayment or repayment schedule varies according to pre-agreed conditions relating to fluctuations in unrelated assets such as currencies or stock indices. To the extent that any structured notes in which a Fund may invest are leveraged or contain embedded derivatives, they will be managed by the Fund as FDI.

Warrants. The Fund may acquire warrants either as a result of corporate actions or by purchasing warrants, subject to the above conditions. A warrant is a similar instrument to an option in that the holder of the warrant has the option but not the obligation to either purchase or sell the underlying for a specified price or before a specified date. The underlying of the warrant can be an equity, bond or an index.

Share Purchase Rights. Share purchase rights, which give the Fund the ability but not the obligation to purchase more shares, may be issued to the Fund pursuant to its investment in a particular security and, in such cases, may be retained for the purposes of efficient portfolio management and exercised when considered appropriate.

4.7.3 Securities Financing Transactions

A Fund may use Securities Financing Transactions in accordance with normal market practice and subject to the conditions and limits of the SFTR and the Central Bank Rules where provided for in the relevant Supplement. Such Securities Financing Transactions may only be entered into for the purposes of efficient portfolio management.

Any type of assets that may be held by each Fund in accordance with its investment objective and policies may be subject to such Securities Financing Transactions. Where provided for in the relevant Supplement, the Fund may also use Total Return Swaps. Subject to each Fund's investment objective and policies, there is no limit on the proportion of assets that may be subject to Securities Financing Transactions and Total Return Swaps and therefore the maximum and expected proportion of a Fund's assets that can be subject to Securities Financing Transactions or Total Return Swaps can be as much as 100%, i.e. all of the assets of the relevant Fund. In any case the most recent semi-annual and annual accounts of each Fund will express the amount of the Fund's assets subject to Securities Financing Transactions and Total Return Swaps.

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. The Manager shall ensure that 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 (including whether they are related to the Manager or the Depositary) shall be included in the relevant Fund'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. Counterparties to such transactions shall: (1) be entities regulated, approved, registered or supervised in their home jurisdiction; and (2) be located in an OECD Member State, which together will constitute the ICAV's criteria to select counterparties. Counterparties need not have a minimum credit rating. In accordance with the Credit Ratings Agencies Directive (2013/14/EU), the Investment Manager shall not solely or mechanistically rely on credit ratings in determining the credit quality of an issuer or counterparty. However, where a counterparty is downgraded to A-2 or below (or comparable rating) this shall result in a new credit assessment being conducted of the counterparty without delay.

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 relevant Fund'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, entitled "Risk Factors" in respect of the risks related to Securities Financing Transactions. The risks arising from the use of Securities Financing Transactions shall be adequately captured in the ICAV's risk management process.

4.7.4 Risk Management Process

The ICAV 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 updated in accordance with the requirements of 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.

4.7.5 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.

4.8 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 Central Bank Rules and the terms of the ICAV's collateral policy outlined below.

4.8.1 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 ICAV's 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 Regulations.

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 margins) and the requirements outlined in the Central Bank 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.

4.8.2 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, as summarised below, in relation to (i) liquidity; (ii) valuation; (iii) issuer credit quality; (iv) correlation; (v) diversification (asset concentration); and (vi) immediate availability:

- (a) 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 pre-sale valuation. Collateral received should also comply with the provisions of Regulation 74 of the Regulations.
- (b) 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. The rationale for the valuation methodology as described above is to ensure compliance with the requirements in the Central Bank Regulations.

- (c) Issuer credit quality: Collateral received should be of high quality.
- (d) Correlation: Collateral received should be issued by an entity that is independent from the counterparty and is not expected to display a high correlation with the performance of the counterparty.
- (e) Diversification (asset concentration): Collateral should be sufficiently diversified in terms of country, markets and issuers with a maximum exposure to a given issuer of 20% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. When the 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.
- (f) Immediate availability: Collateral received should be capable of being fully enforced by the Fund at any time without reference to or approval from the counterparty.
- (g) The Manager or the relevant 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 in accordance with the requirements of EMIR. EMIR does not require the application of a haircut for cash variation margin. Accordingly any haircut applied to cover currency risk will be as agreed with the relevant counterparty. The Investment Manager has determined 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 Manager or 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.
- (h) 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-depositary. 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 Depositary or a duly appointed sub-depositary.

There are no restrictions on maturity provided the collateral is sufficiently liquid.

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

4.8.3 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 requirements 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.

4.8.4 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 other than where it is protected by client money rules or similar arrangements. 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.

4.9 Reference 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, notwithstanding anything else in this Prospectus, the Manager or the relevant Investment Manager shall not solely or mechanistically rely on credit ratings in determining the credit quality of an issuer or counterparty.

4.10 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; (ii) relative VaR measurement; and (iii) calculating performance fees. The particular purpose of the relevant index shall be clearly disclosed in the relevant Supplement. Where an index is used for the purposes of (i) above this will not constitute use of an index within the meaning of Article 3(1)(7)(e) of the Benchmark Regulation unless the relevant Supplement (in particular as part of its investment policy or strategy) defines constraints on the asset allocation of the portfolio in relation to the index (e.g. an investment restriction that the Fund must invest only in components of the index or must be partially invested in line with index composition). 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 and/or its distributors 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 Manager or the Investment Manager 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 Manager or the Investment Manager 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.

4.11 Hedged Classes

A Fund may offer currency hedged Classes whereby the Fund shall enter into certain currency-related transactions in order to seek to hedge out currency risk. The presence of any currency hedged Classes,

as well as details of any particular features, shall be clearly disclosed in the Supplement for the relevant Fund.

Unless otherwise disclosed in the relevant Supplement, this will involve a Class designated in a currency other than the Base Currency being hedged against (i) exchange rate fluctuation risks between the designated currency of the Class and the Base Currency of the relevant Fund; or (ii) exchange rate fluctuation risks between the designated currency of the Class and the other denominated currencies of the Fund's assets.

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.

Any financial instruments used to implement such currency hedging strategies with respect to one or more Classes shall be assets/liabilities of the Fund but will be attributable to the relevant Class(es) and the profit and loss (realised and unrealised) on, and the costs of the currency hedging transactions (including any administrative costs arising from additional risk management) will accrue solely to the relevant Class. However, investors should note that there is no segregation of liability between Share Classes. Although the costs, profits 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. Please refer to Appendix III to this Prospectus (section entitled "Risk Factors; Currency Hedging at Share Class Level Risk") for more details.

Any additional risk introduced to the Fund through the use of currency hedging for a given Share Class should be mitigated and monitored appropriately. Accordingly, in accordance with the Central Bank Rules, the following operational provisions will apply to any currency hedging transactions:

- Counterparty exposure should be managed in accordance with the limits in the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank Rules.
- Over-hedged positions should not exceed 105 per cent. of the net assets of the relevant Class of Shares which is to be hedged against the currency risk.
- Under-hedged positions should not fall short of 95 per cent. of the portion of the net assets of the relevant Class which is to be hedged against currency risk.
- Hedged positions will be kept under review on an ongoing basis, at least at the same valuation frequency of the Fund, to ensure that over hedged or under hedged positions do not exceed/fall short of the permitted levels disclosed above.
- Such review (referred to above) will incorporate a procedure to rebalance the hedging arrangements on a regular basis to ensure that any such position stays within the permitted position levels disclosed above and is not carried forward from month to month.
- The currency exposures of different currency Classes may not be combined or offset and currency exposures of assets of the Fund may not be allocated to separate Share Classes.

Notwithstanding the above, there can be no guarantee that the hedging techniques will be successful and, while not intended, this activity could result in over-hedged or under-hedged positions due to external factors outside the control of the ICAV. Further, these hedging techniques are designed to reduce a Shareholder's exposure to currency risk. The use of such class hedging techniques may therefore substantially limit holders of Shares in the relevant Classes from benefiting if the currency of that Class falls against that of the Base Currency of the relevant Fund and/or the currency in which the assets of the relevant Fund are denominated. Please refer to Appendix III to this Prospectus (section entitled "Risk Factors; Currency Risk; Currency Hedging") for more details.

4.12 Foreign Exchange Arrangements

Where provided for in the Supplement, a Fund may enter into forward foreign exchange contracts in the context of its investment activity and/or for efficient portfolio management purposes and this may give rise to variation margin requirements under EMIR. However, it should be noted that the EMIR variation margin rules will not apply to foreign exchange contracts characterised as spot trades in accordance with Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/565. This includes foreign exchange contracts with up to

T+5 settlement terms where the main purpose of the contract is in connection with the sale or purchase of investments by the Fund and this corresponds with the standard settlement period for such investments.

4.13 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.

4.14 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 Central Bank Rules, partially or fully out of the capital 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.

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.

Investors should note that 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 relevant Fund.

4.15 Publication of Net Asset Value per Share and Disclosure of Supplemental Fund Data

The Net Asset Value per Share for each Class shall be made available on the internet at the website specified in the relevant Supplement or such other website as may be notified 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 the 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 supplemental Fund related data such as portfolio holdings and portfolio-related information in respect of one or more of the Funds or information in respect of one or more of the Funds regarding liquidity stress testing reports or results.

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 the fact that this will be historical information, an investor that has received such information may be in a more informed position regarding the relevant Fund than investors that have not received the information.

Notwithstanding any other provision contained in the Prospectus, nothing shall limit, prevent or restrict the ICAV from disclosing supplemental Fund related data 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.

4.16 Use of a Subscriptions/Redemptions Account

The ICAV operates a series of Subscriptions/Redemptions Accounts – one for each Fund. Any monies in a Subscriptions/Redemptions Account are deemed assets of the relevant Fund 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 each Fund's cash flows in accordance with its obligations as prescribed under UCITS V. There nonetheless remains a risk for investors to the extent that monies are held by a Fund in the Subscriptions/Redemptions Account at a point where the relevant Fund becomes insolvent. In respect of any claim by an investor in relation to monies held in the Subscriptions/Redemptions Account, the investor shall rank as an unsecured creditor of the relevant Fund.

4.17 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.

This section of the Prospectus and, where relevant, the Pre-Contractual Annexes have 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 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 became 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, where relevant, the accompanying disclosures in the relevant Supplements and Pre-contractual 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 Pre-contractual Annex for the relevant Fund.

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

Mainstream Funds

The investments underlying the Mainstream Funds do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

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.

Notwithstanding this classification, the ICAV and the Manager still consider that the Mainstream Funds are managed responsibly. The Investment Manager evaluates and integrates Sustainability Risks and other relevant ESG factors at multiple stages throughout the investment decision making process. This is considered as an important element in contributing towards long-term investment returns and an effective risk-mitigation technique and the Investment Manager does not expect that the assessment of likely impacts of Sustainability Risks will materially impact the expected risk or return characteristics of the Mainstream Funds. The Investment Manager believes its ESG-related research capabilities can help enhance portfolio relative performance, particularly in reducing exposure to countries, industries, and securities with material negative ESG risks. For more details on how ESG factors are integrated into the investment decision making process please refer to <https://www.bflexion.com/bflexion-fund-management-ireland-limited>.

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 Pre-contractual Annex.

Consideration of Principal Adverse Impacts of Investment Decisions on Sustainability Factors

The Manager by virtue of its size is not required to and currently elects not to consider the principal adverse impacts of its investment decisions on Sustainability Factors in respect of the Funds primarily because of the limited availability and coverage of accurate data across underlying companies and/or issuers.

The Manager intends to keep this position under review and may reassess its position at such time it feels it has the necessary data and framework to be able to make these considerations and report on them accurately and clearly.

Further information on the Investment Manager's approach to the consideration of the principal adverse impacts of its investment decisions on Sustainability Factors may be found at <https://www.bflexion.com/bflexion-fund-management-ireland-limited>.

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.

5 MANAGEMENT OF THE ICAV

5.1 General

The Directors control the affairs of the ICAV and are responsible for the formulation of investment objectives and policies of each Fund in consultation with the Manager. The Directors have delegated certain of their duties to the Manager and have appointed the Depositary. The Manager has delegated certain of its duties to the Administrator and the Investment Manager(s).

The Central Bank Regulations introduce the concept of the *responsible person*, being the party responsible for compliance with the relevant requirements of the Central Bank Regulations on behalf of a particular Irish authorised UCITS. The Manager assumes the role of the *responsible person* for the ICAV.

5.2 Directors

The address of the Directors is the registered office of the ICAV. The Directors, all of whom are non-executive directors of the ICAV, are:

Mads Jensen

Mr. Jensen is an independent, non-executive director and consultant within the areas of wealth and asset management. He has extensive experience of the funds industry and currently serves as a non-executive director of several funds and other fund management entities in multiple jurisdictions.

He finished a Master's degree in Managerial Economics and Business Administration from Copenhagen Business School in 1999, holds an MBA from the University of Geneva (2006) and an Executive MBA from Carnegie Mellon Tepper School of Business (2007). Mr. Jensen is a chartered financial analyst (CFA), a chartered alternative investment analyst (CAIA), a certified investment performance measurer (CIPM), certified investment fund director (CIFD) and a certified financial risk manager (FRM).

He started his career as bond dealer in BG Bank in 1998 but moved into asset management in 2000. Between 2003 and 2011, Mr. Jensen held several managerial positions within the Danske Bank group. From 2003 to 2007 he was responsible for product development within the asset management division where he developed many UCITS and hedge funds. Within this time, he also built the international fund distribution business across 13 European markets, and from 2008 until 2011 as head of Group Wealth Management, he developed and implemented group wide business initiatives within wealth management and private banking. Since 2012 he has worked as a professional independent director, investment consultant and external associate professor at the Copenhagen Business School.

Darren Butt

Mr. Butt has spent over 35 years working in Wealth and Asset Management undertaking a variety of senior management roles in product development, operations and business change for several large global banks.

Mr. Butt joined Kedge Capital (part of the B-Flexion Group) - a privately owned investment management firm specialising in financial and entrepreneurial investment services, including hedge funds, private equity and treasury - in 2008 as COO for the London office, responsible for project management and hedge fund product development & implementation.

In January 2011, he was part of the team who established Northhill Capital (now B-Flexion Advisors - part of the B-Flexion Group) and was actively involved in all aspects of asset management acquisitions, start-ups and divestments with particular focus on product development and operational platforms.

He is currently a Senior Change Programme Manager at B-Flexion with responsibility for delivery of a range of strategic initiatives and programmes across the group's investment partnerships and operating platform.

He is an associate of the Chartered Institute for Securities and Investment and holds a range of professional qualifications in operations and project management.

Barry McConville

Michael Barry McConville has been involved with the financial services industry for over 30 years, initially with Wang & Oracle and laterally with Linedata (formerly Global Investment Systems) a leading provider of systems and consultancy services to the global asset management & investment funds industry, where he was Managing Director. Since 2012 he has worked as a full-time non-executive director of a number of investment funds and companies domiciled in Ireland. He is Chairman of several of these entities and is a Certified Investment Fund Director.

Jarlath O'Sullivan

Jarlath has more than 25 years' experience working in the funds industry with an emphasis on risk management. He has held a variety of roles in fund operations (middle and back office), legal entity governance, operational risk and fund management companies where he has held PCF roles. Jarlath held a number of senior risk management roles during his tenure in BNY Mellon supporting their alternative investment servicing business in Europe. Jarlath has previously held roles in JP Morgan, PNC, BNY Mellon and MPMF.

5.3 Manager

The ICAV has appointed B-FLEXION Fund Management (Ireland) Limited as manager of the ICAV pursuant to the Management Agreement. The Manager was incorporated on 27 February 2012 as a limited liability company in Ireland under number 510149. The Manager's main business is the provision of fund management services to collective investment schemes such as the ICAV. The Manager is the primary entity promoting the ICAV.

A description of each director is provided herein. Darren Butt, Jarlath O'Sullivan and Mads Jensen are directors of both the ICAV and the Manager and appear under the heading "Directors" above. In addition the following are directors of the Manager;

Michael Morris

Michael Morris is a certified investment fund director with the Institute of Banking and has expertise in investment oversight, portfolio management and governance. Mr Morris was a Managing Director/ Senior VP of Pioneer Investments (€250bn AUM) from 2013 to 2017 and was responsible for the Portfolio Management of the mining, chemicals, steel, building materials and industrial sectors in both long-only equity funds and a market neutral hedge fund. Prior to that, he was Head of Construction & Building Materials Equity Research at JPMorgan in London from 2005 to 2013, running a global team with a global client base of both long-only funds and hedge funds. From 2003 to 2005, he was an Executive Director in Equity Research at Old Mutual/ Arbuthnot Securities (UK) and prior to that, from 2001 to 2003, held a similar position at HSBC Investment Bank (UK). Mr. Morris holds a Bachelor of Engineering and a Masters degree in Environmental Engineering from University College Dublin. He has a Diploma and a Certificate in Company Direction from the Institute of Directors in London.

Sarah Crawford

Sarah is a member of the Senior Leadership Team of the B-FLEXION Group. B-FLEXION is a privately owned asset management firm managing investments across numerous strategies including Hedge Funds, Private Equity, Life Sciences, Venture Capital and Equity Funds. Sarah joined B-FLEXION in 2012 where she was the financial controller for Private Equity and European Life Sciences. Since joining B-FLEXION Sarah has worked across all of the asset classes and most recently was one of the senior finance managers of the Group responsible for corporate finance, business partnering and FP&A. Prior to B-FLEXION, Sarah worked at 3i plc, a FTSE 100 private equity firm as the Asian Financial Controller and prior to that Sarah held a position in the valuations team.

5.4 The Investment Manager(s)

The ICAV and/or the Manager may appoint an Investment Manager to act as investment and portfolio manager of a Fund on the terms set out in the relevant Investment Management Agreement and in accordance with the Central Bank Rules.

The Investment Manager shall have discretionary authority over the assets of such Fund, subject to applicable law and the relevant investment objective, policies, strategies, restrictions and the written instructions of the Manager (as detailed in the Investment Management Agreement) for the purposes of the investment and reinvestment of the assets of that Fund.

The 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 Central Bank Rules. 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 Investment Manager may also appoint non-discretionary investment advisers, in each case in accordance with the Central Bank Rules. 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 in the relevant Supplement.

Details of the relevant Investment Manager and Investment Management Agreement, if any, will be set out in the relevant Supplement.

5.5 Administrator

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

The Administrator was incorporated in Ireland on 13 March 1998 with registered number 282013 as a private limited company and is authorised by the Central Bank. Its registered office is as specified in the directory.

The Administrator's principal business is the provision of fund administration, accounting, registration, transfer agency and related shareholder services to collective investment schemes and investment funds.

5.6 Depositary

The ICAV has appointed Citi Depositary Services Ireland Limited as depositary of the ICAV pursuant to the Depositary Services Agreement with responsibility for acting as depositary of each Fund.

The Depositary is a limited company incorporated with limited liability under the laws of Ireland regulated by the Central Bank. The principal activity of the Depositary is to provide trustee and custodial services to collective investment schemes and other portfolios, such as the ICAV.

The Depositary shall carry out functions in respect of the ICAV including but not limited to the following:

(i) the Depositary shall (a) hold in custody all financial instruments capable of being registered or held in a financial instruments account opened in the Depositary's books and all financial instruments capable of being physically delivered to the Depositary; (b) ensure that all financial instruments that can be registered in a financial instruments account opened in the Depositary's books are registered in the Depositary's books within segregated accounts in accordance with the principles set out in Article 16 of Commission Directive 2006/73/EC, opened in the name of the ICAV, so that they can be clearly identified as belonging to the UCITS in accordance with the applicable law at all times;

(ii) the Depositary shall verify the ICAV's ownership of all assets (other than those referred to in (i) above) and maintain and keep up-to-date a record of such assets it is satisfied are owned by the ICAV;

(iii) the Depositary shall ensure effective and proper monitoring of the ICAV's cash flows;

(iv) the Depositary shall be responsible for certain oversight obligations in respect of the ICAV – see "Summary of Oversight Obligations" below.

Under the terms of the Depositary Services Agreement, the Depositary may delegate duties and functions in relation to (i) and (ii) above, subject to certain conditions. The liability of the Depositary will not be affected by virtue of any such delegation.

As at the date of this Prospectus, the Depositary has entered into written agreements delegating the performance of its safekeeping function in respect of certain of the Fund's assets to Citibank NA London Branch as global custodian who in turn, as at the date of this Prospectus, has appointed the sub-delegates listed in Appendix IV.

Duties and functions in relation to (iii) and (iv) above may not be delegated by the Depositary.

Summary of Oversight Obligations:

The Depositary is obliged, among other things, to:

- (i) ensure that the sale, issue, repurchase, redemption and cancellation of Shares effected by or on behalf of the ICAV are carried out in accordance with the Regulations and the Instrument of Incorporation;
- (ii) ensure that the value of Shares is calculated in accordance with the Regulations and the Instrument of Incorporation;
- (iii) carry out the instructions of the ICAV unless they conflict with the Regulations or the Instrument of Incorporation;
- (iv) ensure that in each transaction involving the ICAV's assets, any consideration is remitted to it within the usual time limits;
- (v) ensure that the ICAV's income is applied in accordance with the Regulations and the Instrument of Incorporation;
- (vi) enquire into the conduct of the ICAV in each Accounting Period and report thereon to the Shareholders. The Depositary's report will be delivered to the Directors in good time to enable the Directors to include a copy of the report in the annual report of the ICAV. The Depositary's report will state whether, in the Depositary's opinion, the ICAV has been managed in that period:
 - (a) in accordance with the limitations imposed on the investment and borrowing powers of the ICAV by the Central Bank, the Instrument of Incorporation and by the Regulations; and
 - (b) otherwise in accordance with the provisions of the Instrument of Incorporation and the Regulations.

If the ICAV has not been managed in accordance with (a) or (b) above, the Depositary will state why this is the case and will outline the steps that the Depositary has taken to rectify the situation;

- (vii) notify the Central Bank promptly of any material breach by the ICAV or the Depositary of any requirement, obligation or document to which Regulation 114(2) of the Central Bank Regulations relates; and
- (viii) notify the Central Bank promptly of any non-material breach by the ICAV or the Depositary of any requirement, obligation or document to which Regulation 114(2) of the Central Bank Regulations relates where such breach is not resolved within 4 weeks of the Depositary becoming aware of such non-material breach.

In discharging its role, the Depositary shall act honestly, fairly, professionally, independently and in the interests of the ICAV and the Shareholders.

The ICAV shall make available to investors upon request, up-to-date information in respect of the identity of the Depositary, a description of any safe-keeping functions delegated by the Depositary, the list of the Depositary's delegates and sub-delegates and any conflicts of interest that may arise from such delegation

5.7 Auditor

Ernst & Young 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 / its Funds in accordance with Irish law and International Financial Reporting Standards.

5.8 Paying Agents/Representatives/Distributors

Local laws or regulations in certain EEA jurisdictions may require that the Manager appoints a local Paying Agent and/or other local representatives. The role of the Paying Agent may entail, for example maintaining accounts through which subscription and redemption proceeds and dividends are paid. Investors who choose or are obliged under local regulations to pay/receive subscription/redemption monies via the intermediary entity rather than directly to the Administrator or the ICAV bear a credit risk against that entity with respect to a) subscription monies prior to the transmission of such monies to the Depositary for the account of the ICAV and b) redemption monies payable by such intermediate entity to the relevant investor. 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, repurchase 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".

5.9 Secretary

The secretary of the ICAV is B-FLEXION Corporate Services (Ireland) Limited.

6 CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

6.1 Conflicts of Interest

The Directors, the Manager, an 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 other 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, Investment Manager, Administrator and Depositary in their primary capacity as service providers to the ICAV are excluded from the scope of these Connected Party requirements.

The Manager or an Investment Manager may advise or manage other collective investment schemes in which a Fund may invest or which have similar or overlapping investment objectives to or with the 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 Manager or an Investment Manager or a sub-investment manager or any other Connected Party. For example, because the Manager's or an 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 Manager or an 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, an Investment Manager, the Administrator, the Depositary or entities related to the Manager, 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 in the best interests of Shareholders and dealings are carried out as if effected on normal commercial terms negotiated on an arm's length basis and

- (i) 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 Manager) has been obtained; or
- (ii) the relevant transaction is executed on best terms on an organised investment exchange in accordance with its rules; or
- (iii) where the conditions set out in (i) and (ii) above are not practical, the relevant transaction is executed on terms which the Depositary is (or in the case of a transaction involving the Depositary, the Manager is) satisfied conform with the principle that such transactions be carried out as if negotiated at arm's length and in the best interests of Shareholders.

The Depositary (or in the case of a transaction involving the Depositary, the Manager) shall document how it complied with paragraphs (i), (ii) and (iii) above and where transactions are conducted in accordance with paragraph (iii), the Depositary (or in the case of a transaction involving the Depositary, the Manager), 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 the relevant Fund's annual and semi-annual reports in respect of all Connected Party transactions.

The preceding list of potential conflicts of interest does not purport to be a complete enumeration or explanation of all of the conflicts of interest that may be involved in an investment in the ICAV.

6.2 Directors' Interests

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

6.3 Manager and/or Investment Manager Investment in Shares

The Manager and/or an Investment Manager or an associated company or key employee of the Manager and/or an 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 Manager and/or the relevant Investment Manager or an associated company may hold a high proportion of the Shares of a Fund or Class in issue.

6.4 Soft Commissions

The Manager and/or an Investment Manager may effect transactions with or through the agency of another person with whom the Manager and/or the Investment Manager or an entity affiliated to the Manager and/or the Investment Manager has arrangements under which that person will, from time to time, provide to or procure for the Manager and/or the 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 Manager and/or the 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 relevant Fund's annual and semi-annual reports describing the Manager and/or an 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.

6.5 Cash Commission/ Rebates and Fee Sharing

Where the Manager and/or an 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 Manager and/or an Investment Manager or their delegates may be paid / reimbursed out of the assets of the relevant Fund for reasonable properly vouched costs and expenses directly incurred by the Manager and/or an Investment Manager or their delegates in this regard.

6.6 Common Counsel and Auditor

Maples and Calder is Irish counsel to the ICAV. Maples and Calder (Ireland) LLP may also act as counsel to the Manager in matters not involving the ICAV, and/or may also represent an Investment Manager and its affiliates. 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.

Ernst & Young has been appointed as the auditor for the ICAV. Ernst & Young may also act as the auditor to the Manager in matters not involving the ICAV, and/or may also act as the auditor to an Investment Manager and its affiliates. Consequently, certain conflicts of interest may arise.

6.7 Other Conflicts

Any other conflicts shall be disclosed in the relevant Supplement.

7 ORGANISATIONAL REQUIREMENTS AND CONDUCT OF BUSINESS RULES

The Manager is subject to a range of organisational requirements as prescribed in the Regulations and/or imposed by the Central Bank. The Manager on behalf of the ICAV has put in place a business plan (the "**UCITS Business Plan**") in order to reflect how it meets these organisational requirements and effectively conducts its business within the requirements of the Regulations and the Central Bank Rules. The UCITS Business Plan contains detailed disclosure on how the Manager on behalf of the ICAV provides for the discharge of the UCITS key management functions.

Accordingly, the Manager on behalf of the ICAV has established, implemented and will maintain appropriate policies and procedures in relation to the following aspects of its business, in accordance with the relevant requirements outlined in the Regulations and the Central Bank Rules:

- **Investment due diligence** – outlining the measures taken by the ICAV with respect to the due diligence carried out in the selection and ongoing monitoring of investments.
- **Handling of subscription and redemption orders** – outlining the reporting obligations of the ICAV in respect of the execution of subscription and redemption orders.
- **Recording of portfolio transactions and subscription and redemption orders** – outlining the measures applied by the ICAV to record information sufficient to reconstruct portfolio transactions and to record specific details in relation to each subscription and redemption order.
- **Best execution** – outlining measures taken by the ICAV when executing trades/placing dealing orders, in the best interests of the relevant Fund and its shareholders and demonstrating the taking of all reasonable steps to obtain the best possible result for the relevant Fund, taking into account price, costs, speed, likelihood of execution and settlement, order size and nature, or any other consideration relevant to the trade/order.
- **Order handling and order aggregation** – outlining measures taken by the ICAV to provide for the prompt, fair and expeditious execution of portfolio transactions on behalf of the relevant Fund and conditions applicable when aggregating a Fund's orders with others.
- **Complaints handling** – outlining the ICAV's effective and transparent procedures for the reasonable and prompt handling of complaints received from investors, noting that information regarding such procedures shall be made available to investors on request, free of charge.
- **Inducements** – outlining conditions applicable to the payment or receipt by the ICAV of any fee, commission or non-monetary benefit.
- **Personal transactions** – outlining measures aimed at preventing the occurrences of prescribed types of personal transactions between the ICAV and any relevant person (i.e. a person involved in activities that may give rise to a conflict of interest or who has access to inside information/confidential information relating to the ICAV).
- **Accounting procedures** – setting out measures applied by the ICAV to determine that the calculation of the Net Asset Value of each Fund is accurately effected, on the basis of the accounting, and that subscription and redemption orders can be properly executed at that Net Asset Value.
- **Business continuity** - outlining measures aimed at ensuring, in the case of an interruption to the ICAV's systems and procedures, the preservation of essential data and functions, and the maintenance of services and activities, or, where that is not possible, the timely recovery of such data and functions and the timely resumption of their services and activities.

- **Recordkeeping** - outlining measures aimed at providing for the retention of records for a period of at least five years.
- **Electronic data processing** – outlining the arrangements made by the ICAV for suitable electronic systems so as to permit a timely and proper recording of each portfolio transaction or subscription or redemption order and providing a high level of security during the electronic data processing as well as integrity and confidentiality of the recorded information, as appropriate.
- **Risk management** – reflecting the terms of the ICAV's documented risk management policy which identifies the risks each Fund is or might be exposed to. The risk management policy comprises such procedures as are necessary to enable the ICAV to assess for each Fund the exposure of that Fund to market, liquidity and counterparty risks, and the exposure of each Fund to all other risks, including operational risks, which may be material.
- **Exercise of voting rights** – outlining the ICAV's strategies for determining when and how voting rights attached to instruments held by the relevant Fund are to be exercised, to the exclusive benefit of the Fund and its Shareholders, noting that (a) a summary description of such strategies shall be made available to Shareholders on request and (b) details of the actions taken on the basis of those strategies shall be made available to Shareholders on request, free of charge.
- **Conflicts of interest** – outlining how the ICAV identifies circumstances which constitute or may give rise to a conflict of interest entailing a material risk of damage to the interests of the ICAV and the procedures to be followed and measures to be adopted in order to manage such conflicts.

As reflected elsewhere in this Prospectus and more fully described in the Manager's UCITS Business Plan, the Manager has delegated administration, investment management and distribution functions to third party service providers and the ICAV has appointed an independent depository. Where any of the functions highlighted above are delegated in the manner described, the Manager and/or the ICAV will take all reasonable measures necessary with the aim of ensuring that the relevant delegate/third party service provider has taken the appropriate measures in order to comply with the relevant UCITS organisational requirements/conduct of business rules on the Manager's and/or the ICAV's behalf.

8 SHARE DEALINGS

8.1 Subscription for Shares

8.1.1 General

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.

8.1.2 Applications for Shares

Applications for Shares may be made through the Administrator or through a duly appointed distributor for onward transmission to the Administrator. Applications received by the Administrator or duly appointed 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 Manager in its absolute discretion, in exceptional circumstances, otherwise determines 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 (specifically before the close of business in the relevant market that closes first on the relevant Dealing Day).

Initial applications should be made using an Application Form obtained from the Administrator which may be submitted in original form, by electronic means, by fax (or by such other means as may be agreed with the Administrator and in accordance with Central Bank requirements). 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. Where an application is submitted by electronic means, by fax (or by such other means as may be agreed with the Administrator and in accordance with Central Bank requirements) it shall not be necessary for the Administrator to subsequently receive the original Application Form provided that the Directors are satisfied that the appropriate controls and procedures are in place to comply with applicable anti-money laundering legislation and to ensure that any risk of fraud associated with the processing of transactions based on such means are adequately mitigated.

Subsequent applications for Shares may be submitted by electronic means, by fax (or by such other means as may be agreed with the Administrator and in accordance with Central Bank requirements) without the requirement to submit original documentation.

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

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

Applications will be irrevocable unless the Manager, 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 Manager, 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.

8.1.3 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.

8.1.4 Method of Payment and Subscriptions/Redemptions Account

Subscription payments net of all bank charges should be paid by SWIFT or electronic transfer to the Subscriptions/Redemptions Account for the relevant Fund. 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.

Where the subscription monies are received into the Subscriptions/Redemptions Account from an investor in advance of Shares being issued (as will be the case in the context of a Fund which operates on a cleared funds basis), such subscription monies will be the property of the relevant Fund and accordingly an investor will be treated as a general unsecured creditor of the Fund during the period between receipt of subscription monies into the Subscriptions/Redemptions Account and the issue of Shares.

8.1.5 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 Manager or the Investment Manager 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 not identified as hedged, a currency conversion will take place on subscription and also on redemptions, exchanges and distributions at prevailing exchange rates and the value of the Shares in the relevant Class will be subject to exchange rate risk in relation to the Base Currency. Please refer to Appendix III to this Prospectus (section entitled "Risk Factors; Currency Risk ") for more details.

8.1.6 Timing of Payment

Payment in respect of subscription must be received in cleared funds into the Subscriptions/Redemptions Account on or before the Settlement Date as outlined in the Supplement for the relevant Fund and failure to do so will constitute a fundamental breach of the agreement entered into by the applicant to purchase the Shares.

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 Directors following consultation with the Manager, be cancelled (in which case the applicant will have no entitlement to any gain(s) associated with such cancelled Shares), or, alternatively, the applicant may be charged 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.

8.1.7 Form of Shares and Confirmation of Ownership

Confirmation of each purchase of Shares 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.

8.1.8 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.

8.1.9 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.

8.1.10 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.

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.

8.1.11 Anti-Dilution Levy

The Directors reserve the right to impose an Anti-Dilution Levy on a transaction basis in the case of net subscriptions as a percentage adjustment (to be communicated to the Administrator) on the value of the relevant subscription calculated for the purposes of determining a subscription price to reflect the impact of dealing costs relating to the acquisition or disposal of assets and to preserve the value of the underlying assets of the relevant Fund where they consider such a provision to be in the best interests of a Fund. Such amount will be added to the price at which Shares will be issued in the case of net subscription requests. Any such sum will be paid into the account of the relevant Fund.

8.1.12 Ownership Restrictions

Any person who holds Shares in contravention of restrictions imposed by the Directors or, by virtue of his holding, is in breach of the laws and regulations of any applicable jurisdiction (for example, by reason of the ICAV becoming liable in the relevant jurisdiction of the Shareholder) 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 Manager, an 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 repurchase 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-U.S. 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.

8.1.13 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), 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.

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.

8.1.14 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, the Investment Manager and the Distributor, may act as data processors.

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. 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.

8.1.15 Abusive Trading Practices

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

The Manager and/or an Investment Manager, 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 Manager and/or an Investment Manager shall seek to deter and prevent this activity.

The Manager and/or an Investment Manager seek 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, at the cost and risk of the applicant and without interest, by bank transfer to the account from which it was paid.

8.2 Repurchase of Shares

8.2.1 General

Shareholders may redeem their Shares on a Dealing Day at the Repurchase Price which shall be the Net Asset Value per Share, less Repurchase 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.

8.2.2 Repurchase Requests

Requests for the repurchase of Shares should be made to the Administrator on behalf of the ICAV and may be submitted in original form, by electronic means, by fax (or by such other means as may be agreed with the Administrator and in accordance with Central Bank requirements) and should include such information as may be specified from time to time by the Directors or their delegate. Requests for repurchase received prior to the Dealing Deadline for any Dealing Day will be processed on that Dealing Day. Any requests for repurchase received after the Dealing Deadline for a Dealing Day will be processed on the next Dealing Day unless the Manager in its absolute discretion in exceptional circumstances, otherwise determines 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.

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

In the event of a Shareholder requesting a repurchase 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, repurchase the whole of the Shareholder's holding.

8.2.3 Method of Payment

The amount due on repurchase of Shares will be paid by electronic transfer to the relevant Shareholder's account of record on the initial Application Form by the Settlement Date.

In no event shall Repurchase 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 and verified.

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

8.2.4 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 Fund (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 not identified as hedged, a currency conversion will take place on repurchase at prevailing exchange rates. In the case of Classes of Shares denominated in a non-freely-convertible currency, Repurchase Proceeds

may be paid in a freely-convertible currency if the currency of the Share Class is not available. The rate of exchange used to convert the currency from the Base Currency of the Fund shall be that prevailing at the time of conversion and available to the ICAV and the expenses of such conversion shall be borne by the Shareholder. Please refer to Appendix III to this Prospectus (section entitled "Risk Factors; Currency Risk") for more details.

8.2.5 Timing of Payment and Subscriptions/Redemptions Account

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

Investors should note that any redemption proceeds being paid out by a Fund and held for any time in the Subscriptions/Redemptions Account for the relevant Fund shall remain an asset of the Fund until such time as the proceeds are released to the investor. This would include, for example, cases where redemption proceeds are temporarily withheld pending the receipt of any outstanding identity verification documents as may be required by the ICAV or the Administrator – enhancing the need to address these issues promptly so that the proceeds may be released. It should also be noted that the investor shall have ceased being considered a Shareholder and instead will rank as a general unsecured creditor of the Fund.

8.2.6 Withdrawal of Repurchase Requests

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

8.2.7 Deferred Repurchases

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

8.2.8 In Specie Repurchases

The Directors may, with the consent of the individual Shareholders, satisfy any request for repurchase of Shares by the transfer to those Shareholders of assets of the relevant Fund having a value equal to the Repurchase Price for the Shares repurchased as if the Repurchase Proceeds were paid in cash less any Repurchase Charge and other expenses of the transfer.

A determination to provide repurchase in specie may be solely at the discretion of the Directors following consultation with the Manager where the repurchasing Shareholder requests repurchase 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 repurchase 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.

8.2.9 Anti-Dilution Levy

The Directors reserve the right to impose an Anti-Dilution Levy in the case of net repurchases on a transaction basis as a percentage adjustment (to be communicated to the Administrator) on the value of the relevant repurchase calculated for the purposes of determining a Repurchase Price to reflect the

impact of dealing costs relating to the acquisition or disposal of assets and to preserve value of the underlying assets of the Fund where they consider such a provision to be in the best interests of a Fund. Such amount will be deducted from the price at which Shares will be repurchased in the case of net repurchase requests. Any such sum will be paid into the account of the Fund.

8.2.10 Compulsory Repurchase 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 repurchase 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 repurchase any Shares held by any person who holds less than the Minimum Shareholding or who does not, in advance of the next Dealing Day, 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 the 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 appropriate tax status of the transferee). The ICAV may apply the proceeds of such compulsory repurchase 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 repurchase 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 Repurchase 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" and in particular the section headed "Irish 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 repurchase 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.

8.2.11 Total Repurchase of Shares

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

- (i) 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 following consultation with the Manager in respect of that Fund or Class and set out in the relevant Supplement; or
- (ii) on the giving by the ICAV of not less than twenty-one Clear Days' notice expiring on a Dealing Day to Shareholders of the relevant Fund or Class of its intention to repurchase such Shares; or
- (iii) 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 repurchased.

The Directors may resolve in their absolute discretion to retain sufficient monies prior to effecting a total repurchase 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 for a summary of provisions in the Instrument of Incorporation in relation to the circumstances where a Fund may be terminated in relation to procedures for the winding up of the ICAV.

8.3 Exchange of Shares

8.3.1 Exchanges

If provided for in the relevant Supplement, 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 Manager may however at its 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 repurchase 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:

- | | | |
|----|---|--|
| R | = | the number of Shares of the Original Class to be exchanged; |
| S | = | the number of Shares of the New Class to be issued; |
| RP | = | the Repurchase 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 Repurchase 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.

8.3.2 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.

The Directors may, at their discretion, following consultation with the Manager, 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).

8.4 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. 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.

9 VALUATION OF ASSETS

9.1 Calculation of Net Asset Value

The Net Asset Value of a Fund shall be expressed in the Base Currency or in such other currency as the Manager 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.

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 Share Class hedging purposes, which gains/losses and costs shall accrue solely to that Class) and any other factor differentiating the Classes determined by the Manager. 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 four decimal places as determined by the Manager or such other number of decimal places as may be determined by the Manager from time to time.

The Net Asset Value per Share of a Fund or Class will be calculated by dividing the Net Asset Value of the Fund or Class as appropriate by the number of Shares in the Fund or Class then in issue or deemed to be in issue as at the Valuation Point for such Dealing Day and rounding the result mathematically to four decimal places or such other number of decimal places as may be determined by the Manager 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 at the Valuation Point as follows:-

- (a) Assets listed or traded on a recognised exchange (other than those referred to at (e) below) for which market quotations are readily available shall be valued at the closing mid-market price. Where a security is listed or dealt in on more than one recognised exchange, the relevant exchange or market shall be the principal stock exchange or market on which the security is listed or dealt on or the exchange or market which the Manager 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 Manager or (ii) a competent person, firm or corporation (including an Investment Manager) selected by the Manager and approved for the purpose by the Depositary or (iii) any other means provided that the value is approved by the Depositary. Where reliable market quotations are not available for fixed income securities, the value of such securities may be determined using matrix methodology compiled by the Manager or competent person 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 Manager (and approved for such purpose by the Depositary).
- (f) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs (a) to (e) above:-
 - (i) The Manager 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 Manager 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 Manager may with the approval of the Depositary adjust the value of any investment if they consider that such adjustment is required to reflect the fair value in the context of currency, marketability, dealing costs and/or such other considerations which are deemed relevant. The rationale for adjusting the value must be clearly documented.
- (h) If the Manager deems it necessary, a specific investment may be valued under an alternative method of valuation approved by the Depositary and the rationale/methodologies used must be clearly documented.

The foregoing valuation principles are subject to any prevailing rules that may apply to how the ICAV is required to value particular instruments as may be contained in EMIR.

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 Manager or its delegate shall determine to be appropriate.

9.2 Suspension of Calculation of Net Asset Value

The Directors may, following consultation with the Manager, 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 Repurchase Proceeds:

- (a) during any period when any of the markets or stock exchanges 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, following consultation with the Manager, 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 or stock exchanges 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 Repurchase Proceeds may, in the opinion of the Directors, following consultation with the Manager, 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 repurchase of the Shares cannot be transmitted to or from the account of the relevant Fund; or
- (g) any period in which the repurchase of the Shares would, in the opinion of the Directors, following consultation with the Manager, 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 repurchase 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, following consultation with the Manager, are unable to repatriate funds required for the purpose of making payments due on the repurchase 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 (without delay) 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 if, in the opinion of the Directors, it is likely to exceed 14 days.

10 FEES AND EXPENSES

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

10.1 Management Fees

The Manager shall be entitled to receive from the ICAV a fee in relation to each Fund or Class as specified in the relevant Supplement. The Manager may be paid different fees for management in respect of individual Classes as disclosed in the relevant Supplement which may be higher or lower than the fees applicable to other Classes. Unless otherwise specified in the relevant Supplement, the Management Fee is payable by the ICAV monthly in arrears. The Management Fee will be calculated and accrued daily.

The Manager may from time to time, at its sole discretion and out of its own resources, decide to rebate to Shareholders part or all of its Management Fee. Any such rebates may be applied by issuing additional Shares to Shareholders or in cash.

The 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.

10.2 Investment Management Fees

Each Supplement shall disclose whether the relevant Investment Manager shall be paid a fee by the Manager out of the Management Fee or whether it shall be entitled to receive an Investment Management Fee and if applicable a Performance Fee out of the assets of the relevant Fund.

The Investment Manager may from time to time, at its sole discretion and out of its own resources, decide to rebate intermediaries and/or Shareholders part or all of its Investment Manager's fee. Any such rebates may be applied by issuing additional Shares to Shareholders or by paying cash.

The 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 out of the assets of any Fund to a duly appointed sub-investment manager will be disclosed in the relevant Supplement.

10.3 Administrator's and Depositary's Fees

Details of the fees payable to the Administrator and the Depositary are set out in the relevant Supplement.

10.4 Directors' Fees

Unless and until otherwise determined from time to time by the ICAV in a general meeting, the ordinary remuneration of each Director shall be determined from time to time by resolution of the Directors. At the date of this Prospectus, the maximum fee per Director shall be €30,000 plus VAT, if any, per annum (adjusted on an ongoing basis for inflation by reference to the Irish Consumer Price Index). Directors who are employees of the Manager and/or an Investment Manager shall not be entitled to a fee. Any additional fees necessitated by the addition of new Funds shall be apportioned equally among the new Funds and, to the extent they do not impact on Shareholders in existing Funds (on the basis that such additional fees are attributed to new Funds only), will not be subject to existing Shareholder approval. To the extent that any such additional fees do materially impact existing Shareholders, such existing Shareholders will be notified in advance of any such additional fees. In addition, any such additional fees shall be disclosed in the relevant Supplement. All Directors will be entitled to reimbursement by the ICAV of expenses properly incurred in connection with the business of the ICAV or the discharge of their duties. Directors' fees shall be payable semi-annually in arrears and shall be apportioned equally among the Funds.

10.5 Paying Agent Fees

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

10.6 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, accounting, tax regulatory, compliance, fiduciary and other professional and taxation advisers) will be borne by the ICAV. Such fees and expenses are estimated to amount to approximately €120,000 and may be amortised over the first five Accounting Periods of the ICAV or such other period as the Directors may determine and in such manner as the Directors, in their absolute discretion, deem fair.

Thereafter, the cost of establishing each new Fund will be set out in the relevant Supplement and amortised over the first three 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.

10.7 Operating Expenses and Fees

The ICAV and/or each Fund and, where expenses or liabilities are attributable specifically to a Class, such Class shall bear the following expenses and liabilities or, where appropriate, its pro rata share thereof subject to adjustment to take account of expenses and/or liabilities attributable to one or more Classes:

- (i) all fees and expenses payable to or incurred by the Manager, the Administrator, the Depositary, an Investment Manager, the Secretary, any sub-investment manager, adviser, Distributor, sub-distributor(s), dealer, Paying Agent or local representatives (which will be at normal commercial rates), sub-custodian (which will be at normal commercial rates), money laundering reporting officer, correspondent bank, fiscal representative or other supplier of services to the ICAV appointed by or on behalf of the ICAV or with respect to any Fund or Class and their respective delegates;
- (ii) all duties, taxes or government charges which may be payable on the assets, income or expenses of the ICAV;
- (iii) all brokerage, bank fees, charges and commissions incurred by or on behalf of the ICAV in the course of its business;
- (iv) all regulatory and compliance consultancy fees, fiduciary services fees and other professional advisory fees incurred by the ICAV or by or on behalf of its delegates;
- (v) all transfer fees, registration fees and other charges whether in respect of the constitution or increase of the assets or the creation, exchange, sale, purchase or transfer of Shares or the purchase or sale or proposed purchase or sale of assets or otherwise which may have become or will become payable in respect of or prior to or upon the occasion of any transaction, dealing or valuation, but not including commission payable on the issue and/or repurchase of Shares;
- (vi) all expenses incurred in connection with the operation and management of the ICAV, including, without limitation to the generality of the foregoing, all Directors' fees and expenses, all costs incurred in organising Directors' meetings and in obtaining proxies in relation to such meetings, all insurance premiums including any policy in respect of directors' and officers' liability insurance cover and association membership dues and all non-recurring and extraordinary items of expenditure as may arise;
- (vii) the remuneration, commissions and expenses incurred or payable in the marketing, promotion and distribution of Shares including without limitation commissions payable to any person in consideration of his subscribing or agreeing to subscribe or procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions for any Shares in the ICAV and the costs and expenses of preparation and distribution of all marketing material and advertisements;

- (viii) all fees and expenses connected with the preparation, publication and supply of information to Shareholders and the public including, without limitation, the cost of preparing, translating, printing, distributing the Prospectus and any addenda or supplements, KIID/ PRIIPs KID and any periodic updates thereof, marketing literature, any report to the Central Bank or any other regulatory authority, the annual audited report and any other periodic reports and the calculation, publication and circulation of the Net Asset Value per Share, certificates, confirmations of ownership and of any notices given to Shareholders in whatever manner;
- (ix) all fees and expenses incurred in connection with the convening and holding of Shareholders' meetings;
- (x) all fees and expenses incurred or payable in registering and maintaining a Fund or Class registered with any and all government agencies and/or regulatory authority and/or rating agencies, clearance and/or settlement systems and/or any exchanges in any various countries and jurisdictions including, but not limited to, filing and translation expenses;
- (xi) all fees and expenses incurred or payable in listing and in maintaining or complying with the requirements for the listing of the Shares on the Irish Stock Exchange (or other exchange to which Shares may be admitted);
- (xii) all legal and other professional fees and expenses incurred by the ICAV or by or on behalf of its delegates in any actions taken or proceedings instituted or defended to enforce, protect, safeguard, defend or recover the rights or property of the ICAV;
- (xiii) all fees and expenses of the Auditors, tax, legal and other professional advisers and any valuer or other supplier of services to the ICAV;
- (xiv) the costs of any amalgamation or restructuring of the ICAV or any Fund;
- (xv) the costs of liquidation or winding up the ICAV or terminating any Fund; and
- (xvi) all other liabilities and contingent liabilities of the ICAV of whatsoever kind and all fees and expenses incurred in connection with the ICAV's operation and management including, without limitation, interest on borrowings, all secretarial expenses and all regulatory fees;

in each case together with any applicable value added tax.

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

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.

10.8 Entry/Exit Charges

10.8.1 Preliminary Charge

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

10.8.2 Repurchase Charge

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

10.8.3 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.

10.8.4 Anti-Dilution Levy

The Directors reserve the right to impose an Anti-Dilution Levy in the case of net subscriptions and/or net redemptions on a transaction basis as more particularly described in section 8.1.11 and 8.2.9 of this Prospectus.

10.8.5 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.

11 TAXATION

An Irish authorised UCITS is not subject to any Irish taxation on its income or gains. No withholding tax is applied on dividend or redemption payments to non-Irish investors.

No stamp duty is payable in Ireland on the issue, transfer, repurchase or redemption of shares in a UCITS and no subscription taxes are levied by the Revenue Commissioners on the assets of a UCITS.

11.1 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 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 repurchase 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.

11.2 Ireland

11.2.1 **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 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 although the Directors have the ability to accrue for an expected benefit in the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund, if appropriate.

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 repurchase 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:

- (i) any transaction in relation to Shares held in a recognised clearing system;
- (ii) any exchange by a Shareholder effected by way of a bargain made at arms length by the ICAV, of Shares in the ICAV for other Shares in the ICAV;
- (iii) certain transfers of Shares between spouses or civil partners and former spouses or former civil partners;
- (iv) an exchange of Shares arising on a qualifying amalgamation or reconstruction of the ICAV with another Irish investment undertaking; or
- (v) the cancellation of Shares in the ICAV arising from an exchange in relation to a scheme of amalgamation (as defined in section 739HA 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 sub-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 the 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.

11.2.2 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.

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.

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 at 25%.

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:

- (i) 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;
- (ii) 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
- (iii) 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.

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 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 undertaking will not be considered to be a PPIU where certain conditions are complied with as set out in section 739BA TCA.

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.

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 repurchase of Shares. The stamp duty implications for subscriptions for Shares or transfer or repurchase of Shares in specie should be considered on a case by case basis.

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:

- (i) 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
- (ii) the Shares are comprised in the gift or inheritance at the date of the gift or inheritance and at the valuation date.

11.2.3 FATCA Implementation in Ireland

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

The IGA significantly increases the amount of tax information automatically exchanged between Ireland and the U.S. It 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.

11.2.4 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.

The CRS, which applies in Ireland from 1 January 2016, 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. From 1 January 2016, the ICAV will be required to provide certain information to the Revenue Commissioners about investors resident or established in jurisdictions which are party to CRS arrangements.

The ICAV, or a person appointed by 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 ICAV, or a person appointed by 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. Ireland introduced CRS Regulations in December 2015 and implementation of CRS among early adopting countries (including Ireland) occurred with effect from 1 January 2016.

11.2.5 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 taking effect from 1 July 2020. In addition, arrangements implemented between 25 June 2018 and 30 June 2020 are also subject to the reporting requirements. Intermediaries and/or taxpayers will be 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.

Under the provisions of DAC 6, the first reports were required by 31 August 2020. However, as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, the EU Council approved a deferral of the reporting requirements. It was up to individual EU member states to determine whether to avail of the option to defer. Ireland chose to defer reporting. Further to the deferral, in Ireland the reporting deadline for reportable cross-border arrangements implemented between 25 June 2018 and 30 June 2020 was 28 February 2021 and the 30 day period for arrangements implemented after 1 July 2020 commenced from 1 January 2021.

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.

Certain Irish Tax Definitions

Residence – Companies (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. In certain limited circumstances, companies incorporated in Ireland but managed and controlled outside of a double taxation treaty territory may not be regarded as resident in Ireland. Specific rules may apply to companies incorporated prior to 1 January 2015.

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.

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 2012 will remain ordinarily resident in Ireland until the end of the tax year 2015.

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.

12 GENERAL INFORMATION

12.1 Reports and Accounts

The year end of the ICAV and each Fund is 31 December in each year. Each Fund will prepare an annual report and audited accounts as of 31 December in each calendar year and a semi-annual report and unaudited accounts as of 30 June in each year.

Such reports and accounts will contain a statement of the Net Asset Value of the relevant 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 / the Funds' 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 International Financial Reporting Standards.

The Directors may send such reports and accounts electronically to Shareholders in accordance with the Central Bank Rules. See "Access to Documents" below.

12.2 Form and Share Capital

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.

12.3 The Instrument of Incorporation

Clause 3 of the Instrument of Incorporation provides that the sole object of the ICAV is the collective investment of its funds in property and giving members the benefit of the results of the management of its funds, consistent with the requirements of Regulation 4(3) of the Regulations.

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

Voting 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. Subject to the requirements of the Central Bank, the Directors may from time to time re-designate any existing Class of Shares and merge such Class with any other Class and the ICAV may take such action as may be necessary to vary or abrogate the rights attached to Shares of one Class to be converted so that such rights are replaced by the rights attached to the other Class into which the Shares of the original Class are to be converted. 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.

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.

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 Manager does not consider are attributable to a particular Fund or Funds, the Directors shall following consultation with the Manager and, 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, following consultation with the Manager and 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 Repurchase 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.

Termination of Funds

Any Fund may be terminated by the Directors, in their sole and absolute discretion, following consultation with the Manager, 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 material aspects of 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 and the Manager 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.

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 37 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.

Segregation of Liability

The Instrument of Incorporation contains provisions reflecting the segregation of liability between the Funds in line with the ICAV Act.

12.4 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.

12.5 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.

12.5.1 Management Agreement

The Management Agreement provides that the Manager shall manage the ICAV in accordance with the Instrument of Incorporation and the provisions of this Prospectus. Pursuant to the Management Agreement the Manager will be entitled to receive fees as described in each Supplement.

The Management Agreement shall continue in force until terminated by either party on ninety days' notice in writing to the other party, without the payment of any penalty, provided that the Manager shall continue in office until a successor manager is appointed. The ICAV may at any time terminate the Management Agreement in the event of the appointment of an examiner or receiver to the Manager or on the happening of a like event or the Manager materially breaches its obligations. The ICAV may also terminate the Management Agreement if the Central Bank determines that the Manager is no longer permitted to perform its functions and duties.

The Manager shall not be liable for any loss suffered by the ICAV or its Shareholders in connection with the performance of the Manager's obligations under the Management Agreement, except loss resulting from negligence, wilful default, fraud or bad faith on the part of the Manager in the performance of, or from reckless disregard by the Manager of, its obligations and duties under the Management Agreement. The Manager shall not be liable in any circumstances for any indirect, special or consequential loss howsoever arising. The ICAV shall indemnify the Manager in respect of all liabilities, damages, costs, claims and expenses (including reasonable attorney's fees and amounts reasonably paid in settlement) incurred by the Manager, its directors, officers, employees or agents in the performance of its obligation and duties under the Management Agreement and against all taxes on profits or gains of the ICAV which may be assessed upon or become payable by the Manager or its directors, officers, employees or agents to the extent permitted by law, provided that such indemnity shall not be given where the Manager, its directors, officers, employees or agents, is or are guilty of any negligence or wilful default, bad faith, fraud or reckless disregard of its or their duties.

The Management Agreement allows the Manager to delegate its management duties to other parties.

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

12.5.2 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; Administrator and Depositary Fees". The Administration Agreement may be terminated by either party on giving not less than 90 days' prior written notice to the other party. The Administration 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 Administration Agreement or upon the insolvency of a party (or upon the happening of a like event).

In the absence of a material breach of the Administration Agreement by the Administrator, bad faith, negligence, fraud or wilful misconduct by the Administrator, its delegates or sub-contractors, in the provision of the services under the Administration Agreement, the Administrator shall not be liable to the Manager for any claims, losses, damages, liabilities, penalties, demands, suits, judgments, obligations, costs or expenses, including reasonable legal fees and expenses, of any kind or nature whatsoever (a "**Claim**") on account of anything done, omitted or suffered by the Administrator in good faith in the provision of the services pursuant to the Administration Agreement.

12.5.3 Depositary Services Agreement

The Depositary shall act as depositary of the ICAV's assets and shall be responsible for the oversight of the ICAV to the extent required by and in accordance with applicable law, rules and regulations. The Depositary shall exercise the supervisory duties in accordance with applicable law, rules and regulations as well as the Depositary Services Agreement.

The Depositary shall perform its obligations with due skill, care and diligence as determined in accordance with the standards and practices of a professional depositary for hire in the markets or jurisdictions in which the Depositary performs services under the Depositary Services Agreement.

The Depositary shall be liable to the ICAV, or to the Shareholders, for all losses suffered by them as a result of the Depositary's negligent or intentional failure to properly fulfil its obligations as set out in the Depositary Services Agreement and UCITS V. 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 unless it can prove that the loss has arisen as a result of an external event beyond the Depositary's reasonable control, the consequences of which would have been unavoidable despite all reasonable measures to the contrary (determined in accordance with UCITS V) and shall be responsible for the return of financial instruments or corresponding amount to the ICAV without undue delay. The Depositary Services Agreement contains indemnities in favour of the Depositary for certain losses incurred but excluding circumstances where the Depositary is liable for the losses incurred.

The Depositary Services Agreement shall continue in force unless and until terminated by either party giving not less than 90 days' prior written notice to the other, although termination may be immediate in certain circumstances, such as the insolvency of the Depositary. Upon an (envisaged) removal or resignation of the Depositary, the ICAV shall with due observance of the applicable requirements of the Central Bank, appoint a successor Depositary. The Depositary may not be replaced without the approval of the Central Bank.

The Depositary Services Agreement shall be governed by the laws of Ireland and the courts of Ireland shall have non-exclusive jurisdiction to hear any disputes or claims arising out of or in connection with the Depositary Services Agreement.

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

12.5.4 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.

12.6 Access to Documents and Up-to-date Information

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 (as set out in the relevant Supplement or such other website as may be notified to Shareholders in advance from time to time). A copy in writing of such documents shall be provided to Shareholders on request, free of charge.

- this Prospectus
- once published, the latest annual and semi-annual reports of each Fund
- KIID/ PRIIPs KID (noting the disclosures regarding KIID/ PRIIPs KID access in section 1.1 of the Prospectus)

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:

- the Instrument of Incorporation
- once published, the latest annual and semi-annual reports of each Fund

An up-to-date version of the KIID/ PRIIPs KID 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:

- this Prospectus
- once published, the latest annual and semi-annual reports of each Fund
- 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:

- the identity of the Depositary and a description of its duties and of conflicts of interest that may arise; and
- 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.

Where the ICAV or the Manager is required to make certain information publically available pursuant to the CBDF Directive or CBDF Regulation such information may be made available at [B-FLEXION Advisors \(UK\) LLP | B-FLEXION \(bflexion.com\)](#)

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

- (i) process subscription, repurchase and redemption orders and make other payments to Shareholders relating to the Shares of the Fund, in accordance with the conditions set out in the Prospectus required pursuant to Chapter IX of the UCITS Directive;
- (ii) provide Shareholders with information on how orders referred to in point (a) can be made and how repurchase and redemption proceeds are paid;
- (iii) 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 Fund in the Member State where the Fund is marketed;

- (iv) 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;
- (v) provide Shareholders with information relevant to the tasks that the facilities perform in a durable medium and which may be obtained from the following website [B-FLEXION Advisors \(UK\) LLP | B-FLEXION \(bflexion.com\)](https://www.bflexion.com);
- (vi) 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 Fund is marketed or in a language approved by the competent authorities of that Member State.

12.7 Remuneration Policy

The Manager has a remuneration policy in place to ensure compliance with UCITS V. This remuneration policy imposes remuneration rules on staff and senior management within the Manager whose activities have a material impact on the risk profile of the Funds. The Manager will ensure that its remuneration policies and practices are consistent with sound and effective risk management, will not encourage risk-taking which is inconsistent with the risk profile of the Funds and the Instrument of Incorporation, and will be consistent with UCITS V. The Manager will ensure that the remuneration policy is at all times consistent with the business strategy, objectives, values and interests of the ICAV, the Funds and Shareholders, and includes measures to ensure that all relevant conflicts of interest may be managed appropriately at all times. Further details with regard to the remuneration policy (including how remuneration and benefits are calculated and the identity of persons responsible for awarding the remuneration and benefits) are available at the following website: [B-FLEXION Fund Management \(Ireland\) Limited | B-FLEXION \(bflexion.com\)](https://www.bflexion.com)

A paper copy of the remuneration policy may be obtained free of charge on request from the ICAV.

APPENDIX I
INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS APPLICABLE TO THE FUNDS

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 other than those dealt on a regulated market.
- 1.4 Units of UCITS.
- 1.5 Units of AIFs.
- 1.6 Deposits with credit institutions.
- 1.7 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 or 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 Cash booked in accounts and held as ancillary liquidity shall not exceed 20% of the Net Asset Value of a Fund.
- 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 per cent 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 Manager and/or an 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 Tracking 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.
- 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 (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 (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: transferable securities; money market instruments; units of CIS; or FDI. 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 (this provision may not be applied to Funds that calculate their global exposure using the VaR methodology as 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 the UCITS is prohibited.

APPENDIX II PERMITTED MARKETS

With the exception of permitted investments in unlisted securities and derivative instruments, investments will be restricted to the following stock exchanges and markets listed below in accordance with the regulatory criteria as defined in the Central Bank's Regulations. For the purposes of this Appendix II, reference to "unlisted securities" may include securities that are listed on a market or exchange where such exchange is not set out in the below list in accordance with Regulation 68(1)(c) and 68(2)(a) of the Regulations. The Central Bank does not issue a list of approved stock exchanges or markets.

- (a) any stock exchange in the EU and also any investments listed, quoted or dealt in on any stock exchange in Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, United Kingdom or Switzerland which is a stock exchange within the meaning of the law of the country concerned relating to stock exchanges;
- (b) any exchange registered with the SEC as a National Stock Exchange, NASDAQ, the over-the-counter market in the U.S. regulated by the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc.; the market known as the "Grey Book Market", that is the market conducted by those persons for the time being included in the list maintained by the FCA for the purposes of section 43 of the Financial Services Act, 1986 under the conditions imposed by the FCA under that section conducted by listed money market institutions as described in the Bank of England publication entitled "The Regulation of the Wholesale Cash and OTC Derivatives Markets in Sterling, Foreign Exchange and Bullion" dated April, 1988 (as amended or revised from time to time); the over-the-counter market in Tokyo regulated by the Securities Dealers Association of Japan; the market organised by the International Capital Markets Association; the market in U.S. government securities conducted by primary dealers regulated by the Federal Reserve Bank in New York; the French market for "Titres de Créances Négociables" (over-the-counter market in negotiable debt instruments) and the over-the-counter market in Canadian Government Bonds, regulated by the Investment Dealers Association of Canada;
- (c) all of the following stock exchanges and markets: the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, the Bermuda Stock Exchange, the Cayman Islands Stock Exchange, the Bombay Stock Exchange, the Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange, the Singapore Stock Exchange, the Taiwan Stock Exchange, the Stock Exchange of Thailand, the Korea Stock Exchange, the Shanghai Stock Exchange, the Philippines Stock Exchange, the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, the Shenzhen Stock Exchange (SZSE), the Cairo and Alexandria Stock Exchange, the National Stock Exchange of India, the Jakarta Stock Exchange, the Amman Financial Market, the Nairobi Stock Exchange, the Bolsa Mexicana de Valores, the Casablanca Stock Exchange, the Namibia Stock Exchange, the Nigeria Stock Exchange, the Karachi Stock Exchange, the Moscow Exchange, the Colombo Stock Exchange, the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange, the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange (MVBA), the Bogota Stock Exchange, the Medellin Stock Exchange, the Lima Stock Exchange, the Caracas Stock Exchange, the Valencia Stock Exchange, the Santiago Stock Exchange, the Bolsa Electronica de Chile, the Sao Paulo Stock Exchange, the Rio de Janeiro Stock Exchange, the Stock Exchange of Mauritius Ltd., the Istanbul Stock Exchange, the Botswana Stock Exchange, the Beirut Stock Exchange, the Lahore Stock Exchange, the Ho Chi Minh Stock Exchange, the Ghana Stock Exchange, the Tunis Stock Exchange, the Ukrainian Stock Exchange, the Chittagong Stock Exchange, the Dhaka Stock Exchange, the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange, the Uganda Securities Exchange, the Belgrade Stock Exchange, the Bolsa de Valores de Panamá, the Lusaka Stock Exchange the market organised by the International Capital Markets Association; the over-the-counter market in the U.S. conducted by primary and secondary dealers regulated by the SEC and by the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. and by banking institutions regulated by the U.S. Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Reserve System or Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; the market conducted by listed money market institutions as described in the Corporation; the market conducted by listed money market institutions as described in the FCA publication entitled "The Regulation of the

Wholesale Cash and OTC Derivatives Markets": "The Grey Paper" (as amended or revised from time to time); the over-the-counter market in Japan regulated by the Securities Dealers Association of Japan; AIM - the Alternative Investment Market in the UK, regulated by the London Stock Exchange; the French Market for Titres de Créances Négociables (over-the-counter market in negotiable debt instruments); the over-the-counter market in Canadian Government Bonds regulated by the Investment Dealers Association of Canada; and

(d) for investments in financial derivative instruments:

CME Group, NASDAQ OMX Group, Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago Mercantile Exchange, New York Mercantile Exchange, American Stock Exchange, New York Futures Exchange, New York Stock Exchange, NYSE Arca, Chicago Board Options Exchange, NASDAQ OMX NLX, NASDAQ OMX PHLX, Philadelphia Board of Trade, Kansas City Board of Trade, CBOE Futures Exchange, CME Europe, Eurex, Euronext (Amsterdam, Brussels, Lisbon, Paris), ICE Futures Europe, ICE Futures Canada, ICE Futures U.S., Australian Stock Exchange, Sydney Futures exchange, New Zealand Exchange, Toronto Stock Exchange, Montreal Stock Exchange, Bolsa Mercadorias & Futuros, Bolsa Mexicana de Valores, Hong Kong Exchange, Johannesburg Stock Exchange, MEFF Renta Variable (Madrid), Barcelona MEFF Rent Fija, OMX Nordic Exchange Copenhagen, OMX Exchange Helsinki, OMX Nordic Exchange Stockholm, Osaka Exchange, Singapore Exchange, Tokyo Financial Exchange, Tokyo Stock Exchange, Korea Exchange, London Stock Exchange, NASDAQ OMX Sweden, ERIS Exchange, Global Markets Exchange, ELX Futures

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.

The liability of a Shareholder is limited to any unpaid amount of the nominal value of its Shares and all Shares in the ICAV will only be issued on a fully paid basis. However, under the Application Form and the Instrument of

Incorporation (to which each Shareholder will subscribe as a member), investors will be required to indemnify the ICAV and its associates for certain matters.

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).

Bonds or other debt securities involve credit risk to the issuer which may be evidenced by the issuer's credit rating. Securities which are subordinated and/or have a lower credit rating are generally considered to have a higher credit risk and a greater possibility of default than more highly rated securities. However, there is no guarantee of the accuracy of credit

ratings. A Fund investing in bonds or other debt securities will be subject to the credit risk of the issuers of the bonds or debt securities in which it invests. In the event that any issuer of bonds or other debt securities in which the assets of a Fund are invested defaults, becomes insolvent or experiences financial or economic difficulties, this may adversely affect the value of the relevant securities (which may be zero) and any amounts paid on such securities (which may be zero), which may in turn adversely affect the Net Asset Value of the Fund. In times of financial instability, there may be increased uncertainty surrounding the creditworthiness of issuers of debt or other securities, including financial derivatives instruments and market conditions may lead to increased instances of default amongst issuers. This may in turn affect the Net Asset Value per Share. The value of a Fund may be affected if any of the financial institutions with which the cash of the Fund is invested or deposited suffers insolvency or other financial difficulties.

There is no certainty in the credit worthiness of issuers of debt securities. Unstable market conditions may mean there are increased instances of default amongst issuers.

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**

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 Manager and/or an Investment Manager may, depending on the investment objective of the Fund, 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 Hedging: A Fund may enter into currency 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 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, they also limit any potential gain that might be realised should the value of the hedged currency increase. The precise matching of the relevant contract amounts and the value of the 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 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.

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

2.5 **Currency Hedging at Share Class Level Risk**

Hedging activity at Share Class Level may expose the Fund to cross contamination risk as it may not be possible to ensure (contractually or otherwise) that a counterparty's recourse in any such arrangements is limited to the assets of the relevant Share Class. Although the costs, gains and losses of the currency hedging transactions will accrue solely to the relevant Share Class, investors are nonetheless exposed to the risk that currency hedging transactions undertaken in one Share Class may impact negatively on another Share Class, particularly where (pursuant to EMIR) such currency hedging transactions require the Fund to post collateral (i.e. initial or variation margin). Any such collateral is posted by a Fund and at the Fund's risk (rather than by the Share Class and at the risk of the Share Class only because the Share Class does not represent a segregated portion of the Fund's assets) thus exposing investors in other Share Classes to a proportion of this risk.

2.6 **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.

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 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.

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.

The low initial margin deposits normally required to establish a futures position permit a high degree of leverage. As a result, a relatively small movement in the price of a futures contract may result in a profit or a loss which is high in proportion to the amount of funds actually placed as initial margin and may result in unquantifiable further loss exceeding any margin deposited. Further, when used for hedging purposes there may be an imperfect correlation between these instruments and the investments or market sectors being hedged. Transactions in over-the-counter derivatives may involve additional risk as there is no exchange or market on which to close out an open position. It may be impossible to liquidate an existing position, to assess or value a position or to assess the exposure to risk. Warrants give a Fund the right to subscribe to or purchase securities in which a Fund may invest. The underlying security may be subject to market volatility thus rendering an investment in a warrant a higher risk than an investment in an equity security.

Legal Risk: The use of OTC derivatives, such as forward contracts, credit derivatives, swap agreements and contracts for difference 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.

Liquidity Risk: Liquidity risk exists when a particular derivative instrument is difficult to purchase or sell. If a derivative transaction is particularly large or if the relevant market is illiquid (as is the case with many privately negotiated derivatives), it may not be possible to initiate a transaction or liquidate a position at an advantageous time or price.

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.

Leverage Component Risk: Since many derivative instruments have a leverage component, adverse changes in the value or level of the underlying asset, rate or index can result in a loss substantially greater than the amount invested in the derivative itself. Certain derivative instruments have the potential for unlimited loss regardless of the size of the initial investment. If there is default by the other party to any such transaction, there will be contractual remedies; however, exercising such contractual rights may involve delays or costs which could result in the value of the total assets of the related portfolio being less than if the transaction had not been entered.

Risk Relating to Structured Notes: A Fund may invest in structured notes, which may be issued by banks, brokerage firms, insurance companies and other corporations. Structured notes may not be listed and are subject to the terms and conditions imposed by their issuer. These terms may lead to delays in implementing an Investment Manager's investment strategy due to restrictions on the issuer acquiring or disposing of the securities underlying the structured notes. Investment in structured notes can be illiquid as there is no active market in structured notes. In order to meet realisation requests, the Fund relies upon the counterparty issuing the structured notes to quote a price to unwind any part of the structured notes. This price will reflect the market liquidity conditions and the size of the transaction.

By seeking exposure to investments in securities through structured notes, a Fund is exposed to the credit risk of the issuer of the structured notes. There is a risk that the issuer will not settle a transaction due to a credit or liquidity problem, thus causing the Fund to suffer a loss. In addition, in the case of a default, the Fund could become subject to adverse market movements

while replacement transactions are executed.

An investment in a structured note entitles the holder to certain cash payments calculated by reference to the securities to which the structured note is linked. It is not an investment directly in the securities themselves. An investment in structured notes does not entitle the holder of structured notes to the beneficial interest in the securities nor to make any claim against the company issuing the securities.

Risks Associated with Investment in Convertible Securities and Hybrid Securities: The convertible securities in which a Fund may invest consist of bonds, notes (including participation notes), debentures and preferred stocks which may be converted or exchanged at a stated or determinable exchange ratio into underlying shares of common stock. Convertible securities may offer higher income than the common stocks into which they are convertible. A Fund may be required to permit the issuer of a convertible security to redeem the security, convert it into the underlying common stock, or sell it to a third party.

A Fund with convertible securities may not be able to control whether the issuer of a convertible security chooses to convert that security. If the issuer chooses to do so, this action could have an adverse effect on a Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective because the issuer may force conversion before the Fund would otherwise choose to do so. This may impact on the value of the Fund's investment and as a result, the Net Asset Value of the Fund may be adversely affected.

A hybrid security is a security which combines two or more financial instruments. Hybrid securities generally combine a traditional stock or bond with an option or forward contract. Generally, the principal amount payable upon maturity or redemption, or interest rate of a hybrid security, is tied (positively or negatively) to the price of a currency or securities index or another interest rate or some other economic factor (each a "benchmark").

The interest rate or (unlike most fixed income securities) the principal amount payable at maturity of a hybrid security may be increased or decreased, depending on the changes in the value of the benchmark.

Hybrid securities are generally traded on the stock market and therefore susceptible to changes in their price. As these securities have fixed interest characteristics their price may be impacted by movements in interest rates, as well as perceptions of the issuer's ability to meet coupon payments.

Risks Associated with Swaps: A Fund may enter into swap agreements with respect to currencies, interest rates, credit defaults and financial indices. A Fund may use these techniques for investment purposes or for efficient portfolio management purposes to hedge against changes in interest rates, currency rates, securities prices, or as part of their overall investment strategies. Whether a Fund's use of swap agreements will be successful will depend on an Investment Manager's ability to correctly predict whether certain types of investments are likely to produce greater returns than other investments.

Payments under a swap contract may be made at the conclusion of the contract or periodically during its term. If there is a default by the counterparty to a swap contract a Fund will be limited to contractual remedies pursuant to the agreements related to the transaction. There is no assurance that swap contract counterparties will be able to meet their obligations pursuant to swap contracts or that, in the event of default, the Fund will succeed in pursuing contractual remedies. A Fund thus assumes the risk that it may be delayed in or prevented from obtaining payments owed to it pursuant to swap contracts.

Credit Default Swap Risk: If a Fund is the buyer of a credit default swap, it would be entitled to receive the agreed-upon value (or par) of a referenced debt obligation from the counterparty to the swap on the occurrence of certain credit

events in relation to the relevant reference entity. As consideration, the Fund would pay to the counterparty a periodic stream of fixed payments during the life of the swap if no credit event has occurred, in which case the Fund would receive no benefits under the swap. In circumstances in which a Fund does not own the debt securities that are deliverable under a credit default swap, the Fund is exposed to the risk that deliverable securities will not be available in the market, or will be available only at unfavourable prices. In certain instances of issuer defaults or restructurings, it has been unclear under the standard industry documentation for credit default swaps whether or not a "credit event" triggering the seller's payment obligation had occurred. In either of these cases, a Fund would not be able to realise the full value of the credit default swap upon a default by the reference entity. As a seller of credit default swaps, a Fund incurs exposure to the credit of the reference entity and is subject to many of the same risks it would incur if it were holding debt securities issued by the reference entity. However, a Fund will not have any legal recourse against the reference entity and will not benefit from any collateral securing the reference entity's debt obligations.

Index Risk: If a derivative is linked to the performance of an index, it will be subject to the risks associated with changes to that index. If the index changes, a Fund could receive lower interest payments or experience a reduction in the value of the derivative to below what the Fund paid. Certain indexed securities – including inverse securities (which move in the opposite direction to the index) – may create leverage, to the extent that the increase or decrease in value is at a rate that is a multiple of the changes in the applicable index.

2.7 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, for example Russia, 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.

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 (for example 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 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.

2.8 Equity Risks

A Fund may invest directly or indirectly in equity securities. 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.

Investing in equity securities may offer a higher rate of return than those investing in short term and longer term debt securities. However, the risks associated with investments in equity securities may also be higher, because the investment performance of equity securities depends upon factors which are difficult to predict. As a result, the market value of the equity securities that it invests in may go down and the relevant Fund may suffer losses. Factors affecting the equity securities are numerous, including but not limited to changes in investment sentiment, political environment, economic environment, and the business and social conditions in local and global marketplace. Securities exchanges typically have the right to suspend or limit trading in any security traded on the relevant exchange; a suspension will render it impossible to liquidate positions and can thereby expose the relevant Fund to losses.

2.9 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 subsection 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 relevant Fund's semi-annual and annual reports.

2.10 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.

2.11 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.

2.12 **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.

2.13 **Credit Ratings Risk**

The ratings of fixed-income securities by Moody's and Standard & Poor's are a generally accepted barometer of credit risk. They are, however, subject to certain limitations from an investor's standpoint. The rating on an issuer or a security is heavily weighted by past performance and does not necessarily reflect probable future conditions. There is frequently a lag between the time the rating is assigned and the time it is updated. In addition, there may be varying degrees of difference in credit

risk of securities within each rating category. In the event of a downgrading of the credit rating of a security or an issuer relating to a security, the value of a Fund investing in such security may be adversely affected.

2.14 **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.

Some of the markets in which a Fund invests may be less liquid and more volatile than the world's leading stock markets and this may result in the fluctuation in the price of the securities. As a result, the Fund may suffer losses and the Net Asset Value of the Fund may be adversely affected.

Due to market conditions the Funds may from time to time trade in transferable securities dealt on a permitted market that may become illiquid after they have been acquired or it may be difficult for a Fund to liquidate at an amount close to their fair value to meet its liquidity requirements or to respond to specific events such as a temporary disruption of a particular market. Certain securities may therefore be difficult or impossible to sell at the time that the seller would like or at the price that the seller believes the security is currently worth.

2.15 **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.

2.16 **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 repurchases or the registration of transfers of Shares are suspended, Shareholders will, however, be able to realise their investment in a Fund by repurchasing their Shares or by a transfer to an investor who an eligible transferee.

2.17 **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 Manager, an 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.

2.18 **Changes in the UK political environment**

Changes in the UK political environment following the UK's decision by referendum to exit from the EU may lead to political, legal, tax and economic uncertainty. This could impact general economic conditions in the UK. A UK exit could adversely affect the Investment Manager's ability to access UK markets or continue to work with UK counterparties and service providers, all of which could result in increased costs to the ICAV and/or the Funds.

2.19 **Eurozone Crisis**

As a result of the crisis of confidence in the markets which has caused bond yield spreads (the cost of borrowing in the debt capital markets) and credit default spreads (the cost of purchasing credit protection) to increase, most notably in relation to certain Eurozone countries, certain countries in the EU have had to accept "bailouts" from banks and lines of credit from supra-governmental agencies such as the International Monetary Fund (the "IMF") and the recently created European Financial Service Facility (the "EFSF"). The European Central Bank (the "ECB") has also been intervening to purchase Eurozone debt in an attempt to stabilise markets and reduce borrowing costs. In December 2011, leaders of the countries in the Eurozone, as well as the leaders of certain other countries in the EU, met in Brussels and agreed a "fiscal compact" which includes a commitment to a new fiscal rule, to be introduced into the legal systems of the relevant countries, as well as acceleration of the entry into force of the European Stability Mechanism treaty.

Notwithstanding the measures described above, and future measures which may be introduced, it is possible that a country may leave the Eurozone and return to a national currency, and as a result may leave the EU and/or that the Euro, the European single currency, will cease to exist in its current form and/or lose its legal status in one or more countries in which it

currently has such status. The effect of such potential events on the Funds which are denominated in Euro or which invest in instruments predominantly tied to Europe is impossible to predict.

2.20 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.

2.21 Repurchase Risk

Large repurchases 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.

2.22 Securities Lending Risk

There are risks associated with a Fund engaging in securities lending. 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.

2.23 Counterparty Rating Downgrade Risk

The ICAV will enter into OTC transactions and Securities Financing Transactions only with those counterparties that it believes to be sufficiently creditworthy.

If a counterparty (which is not a Relevant Institution) engaged by the ICAV, in respect of a Fund, is subject to a credit rating downgrade, this could

potentially have significant implications for the relevant Fund both from a commercial perspective and a regulatory perspective. Pursuant to the Central Bank Rules, a rating downgrade for a counterparty to an OTC derivative transaction to A-2 or below (or a comparable rating) shall require the relevant Fund without delay to conduct a new credit assessment of that counterparty.

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.

2.24 Investment in Collective Investment Schemes (CIS)

A Fund may invest in one or more CIS including schemes managed by the Manager and/or 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 an 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 an 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.

2.25 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.

2.26 Unlisted Securities

A Fund may invest in unlisted securities. In general there is less governmental regulation and supervision of transactions in the unlisted securities markets than for transactions entered into on organised exchanges. In addition, many of the protections afforded to participants on some organised exchanges, such as the performance guarantee of an exchange clearing house, may not be available in connection with unlisted securities. Therefore, any Fund investing in unlisted securities will be subject to the risk that its direct counterparty will not perform its obligations under the transactions and that the Fund will sustain losses.

2.27 Volatility Risk

Prices of securities may be volatile. Price movements of securities are difficult to predict and are influenced by, among other things, speculation, changing supply and demand relationships, governmental trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programs and policies, national and international political and economic events, climate, changes in interest rates, and the inherent volatility of the market place. Volatility may also be due to the fluctuations in the exchange rate of currencies. Therefore, it is a probability measure of the threat that an exchange rate movement poses to an investor's portfolio in a foreign currency. During periods of uncertain market conditions the combination of price

volatility and the less liquid nature of securities 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.

2.28 **Capital Erosion Risk**

Certain Funds and Share Classes may have as the priority objective the generation of income rather than capital. Investors should be noted that the focus on income and the charging of Investment Management Fees and any other fees to capital may erode capital and diminish the Fund's ability to sustain future capital growth. In this regard, distributions made during the life of the Fund or an applicable Share Class should be understood as a type of capital reimbursement.

2.29 **Concentration Risk**

The investments of certain Funds may be concentrated in a single market or country. A Fund which pursues a concentrated investment strategy may be subject to a greater degree of volatility and risk than a Fund following a more diversified strategy. To the extent that a Fund concentrates its investments in a particular market or country, its investments may become more susceptible to fluctuations in value resulting from adverse economic or business conditions in that market or country. As a consequence, the aggregate return of the Fund may be adversely affected by the unfavourable developments in that particular market or country in which the Fund invests.

2.30 **Mortgage-backed and Asset-backed Securities Risk**

A Fund may be exposed to risks associated with securitised instruments (e.g. mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities), such as a credit risk which relates essentially to the quality of the underlying assets, and which may vary in type and may involve liquidity risks. These instruments are based on complex operations that may

also involve legal risks and other risks related to the characteristics of the underlying assets.

The value of such mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities depends on the value of the underlying collateral which is subject to market fluctuation and there is a risk that they may be downgraded due to adverse market conditions.

Extension Risk — When interest rates rise, certain underlying obligations of the mortgage-backed securities / asset-backed securities will be paid off by the obligor more slowly than anticipated, causing the value of these obligations to fall. Rising interest rates tend to extend the duration of securities, making them more sensitive to changes in interest rates. The value of longer-term securities generally changes more in response to changes in interest rates than shorter-term securities. As a result, in a period of rising interest rates, such securities may exhibit additional volatility and may lose value.

Prepayment Risk — When interest rates fall, certain underlying obligations of the mortgage-backed securities / asset-backed securities will be paid off by the obligor more quickly than originally anticipated, and the relevant Fund may have to invest the proceeds in securities with lower yields. In periods of falling interest rates, the rate of prepayments tends to increase (as does price fluctuation) as borrowers are motivated to pay off debt and refinance at new lower rates. During such periods, reinvestment of the prepayment proceeds by the relevant Fund will generally be at lower rates of return than the return on the assets that were prepaid. Prepayment reduces the yield to maturity and the average life of the security.

2.31 **Risks Relating to REITs and other Property-Related Companies**

The prices of equity REITs and other property-related companies are affected by changes in the value of the underlying property owned by the REITs/property-related companies and changes in capital markets and interest

rates. The prices of mortgage REITs and other property-related companies are affected by the quality of any credit they extend, the creditworthiness of the mortgages they hold, as well as by the value of the property that secures the mortgages.

Under certain tax legislation, REITs and other property-related companies may avoid tax on the income they distribute if certain conditions are made. For example, under the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), a U.S. REIT is not taxed in the U.S. on income it distributes to its shareholders if it complies with several requirements relating to its organisation, ownership, assets and income and a requirement that it generally distribute to its shareholders at least 90 per cent. of its taxable income (other than net capital gains) for each taxable year. However the REITs/property-related company could fail to qualify for tax-free pass-through of income under, for example, the Code. Such a failure would result in the taxation of income of a disqualified REITs/property-related company's distributed income at the REITs/property-related company level.

While the Funds will not invest in real property directly, the Funds may be subject to risks similar to those associated with the direct ownership of real property (in addition to securities market risks) because of its policy of concentrating its investments in the real estate industry. In addition to these risks, equity REITs and other property-related companies may be affected by changes in the value of the underlying property owned by the trusts, while mortgage REITs and other property-related companies may be affected by the quality of any credit they extend. Further, REITs and other property-related companies are dependent upon management skills and generally may not be diversified. REITs and other property-related companies are also subject to heavy cash flow dependency, defaults by borrowers and self-liquidation. There is also the risk that borrowers under mortgages held by a REITs/property-related company or

lessees of a property that a REITs/property-related company owns may be unable to meet their obligations to the REITs/property-related company. In the event of a default by a borrower or lessee, the REITs/property-related company may experience delays in enforcing its rights as a mortgagee or lessor and may incur substantial costs associated with protecting its investments. In addition to the foregoing risks, certain "special purpose" REITs/property-related companies in which a Fund may invest may have their assets in specific real property sectors, such as hotel REITs/property-related companies, nursing home REITs/property-related companies or warehouse REITs/property-related companies, and are therefore subject to the risks associated with adverse developments in these sectors.

2.32 Depository Risk

If a Fund invests in assets that are financial instruments that can be held in custody ("**Custody Assets**"), the Depository 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 Depository 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 Depository is only required to verify the Fund's ownership of such assets and to maintain a record of those assets which the Depository is satisfied that the Fund holds ownership of. In the event of any loss of such assets, the Depository 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 Services 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 V, 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.

- 2.33 **Accounting, Legal, Operational, Valuation and Tax Risks**
- 2.31.1 Accounting, Auditing and Financial Reporting Standards
- 2.31.2 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.
- 2.31.3 Operational Risks (including Cyber Security and Identity Theft)

An investment in a Fund, like any fund, can involve operational risks arising from factors such as processing errors, human errors, inadequate or failed internal or external processes, failure in systems and technology, changes in personnel, infiltration by unauthorised persons and errors caused by service providers such as the Investment Manager, the Administrator or the Depositary. While the ICAV seeks to minimise such events through controls and oversight, there may still be failures that could cause losses to a Fund.

As part of its management services, the Investment Manager processes, stores and transmits large amounts of electronic information, including information relating to the transactions of the Funds. Similarly, service providers of the Investment Manager and of the ICAV, especially the Administrator, may process, store and transmit such information. The Manager, Investment Manager, Administrator and Depositary (and their respective groups) each maintain information technology systems which each service provider believes are reasonably designed to protect such information and prevent data loss and security breaches. However, like any other system, these systems cannot provide absolute security.

The techniques used to obtain unauthorised access to data, disable or degrade service, or sabotage systems change frequently and may be difficult to detect for long periods of time. Hardware or software acquired from third parties may contain defects in design or manufacture or other problems that could unexpectedly compromise information security. Network connected services provided by third parties to the Investment Manager may be susceptible to compromise, leading to a breach of the Investment Manager's network. The Investment Manager's systems or facilities may be susceptible to employee error or malfeasance, government surveillance, or other security threats. On-line services provided by the Investment Manager to

the Shareholders may also be susceptible to compromise.

The service providers of the Investment Manager and the ICAV are subject to the same electronic information security threats as the Investment Manager. If the Investment Manager or the service provider fails to adopt or adhere to adequate data security policies, or in the event of a breach of its networks, information relating to the transactions of the ICAV and personally identifiable information of the Shareholders may be lost or improperly accessed, used or disclosed.

Notwithstanding the existence of policies and procedures designed to detect and prevent such breaches and ensure the security, integrity and confidentiality of such information as well as the existence of business continuity and disaster recovery measures designed to mitigate any such breach or disruption at the level of the ICAV and its delegates, the loss or improper access, use or disclosure of proprietary information may cause the Investment Manager or a Fund to suffer, among other things, financial loss, the disruption of its business, liability to third parties, regulatory intervention or reputational damage. Any of the foregoing events could have a material adverse effect on the relevant Fund and the Shareholders' investments therein.

It should be noted that investors in the ICAV will be afforded all appropriate safeguards and rights in accordance with the Data Protection Legislation.

2.31.4 Dependence on Key Personnel

The investment performance of the Funds will be dependent on the services of certain key employees of an 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.

2.31.5 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, the Manager and/or an 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.

2.31.6 Investment Manager Valuation Risk

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

2.31.8 Paying Agent Risk

Shareholders who choose or are obliged under local regulations to pay or receive subscription or repurchase 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) repurchase monies payable by such

intermediate entity to the relevant Shareholder.

2.31.9 Custody Risks

Market practices in relation to the settlement of securities transactions and the custody of assets could provide increased risk. In particular, some of the markets in which a Fund may invest do not provide for settlement on a delivery versus payment basis and the risk in relation to such settlements has to be borne by the Fund.

2.31.10 Subscription, Repurchase and Conversion Currency Risks

Shares in any Fund may be subscribed for or repurchased in any freely convertible currency not being the Base Currency of the Fund. Similarly, Shareholders may convert Shares in one Fund to Shares in another Fund and the Shares in the two Funds may be denominated in different currencies. The costs of foreign currency exchange transactions and any related gains or losses in connection with any subscription, redemption or conversion will be borne by the investor.

2.31.11 Rating of Investment Risk

There is no assurance that the ratings of each rating agency will continue to be calculated and published on the basis described in this Prospectus or that they will not be amended significantly. The past performance of a rating agency in rating an investment is not necessarily a guide to future performance.

2.31.12 Subscriptions/Redemptions Account

The ICAV operates a series of Subscriptions/Redemptions Accounts – one for each Fund. Monies in each Subscriptions/Redemptions Account are deemed assets of the relevant Fund and shall not have the protection of the Investor Money Regulations. There is a risk for investors to the extent that monies are held by the Fund in the Subscriptions/Redemptions Account for the account of the relevant Fund at a point where the Fund becomes insolvent. In respect of any claim by an

investor in relation to monies held in the Subscriptions/Redemptions Account, the investor shall rank as an unsecured creditor of the Fund.

2.31.13 Status of Redeeming Investors

Shareholders will be removed from the share register upon the repurchase proceeds being paid. Insofar as investors remain as Shareholders until such time as the relevant Net Asset Value has been calculated and the register updated, investors will be treated as creditors for the repurchase proceeds, rather than Shareholders from the relevant Dealing Day, and will rank accordingly in the priority of the relevant Fund's creditors. Furthermore, during this period, investors will have no rights as Shareholders under the Instrument of Incorporation, except the right to receive their repurchase proceeds and any dividend which has been declared in respect of their Shares prior to the relevant Dealing Day, and in particular, will not have the right to receive notice of, attend or vote at any class or general meetings.

2.31.14 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.

2.31.15 Share Class Level Risk

While it is not intended to engage in any material investment management or trading activity at Share Class level within a Fund, other than for hedging purposes, it should be noted that any such activity may expose the Fund to cross contamination risk as it may not be possible to ensure (contractually or otherwise) that a counterparty's recourse in any such arrangements is limited to the assets of the relevant Class.

2.31.16 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 Manager or a competent person, firm or corporation (including an Investment Manager) selected by the Manager 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.

2.31.17 Settlement Risks

A Fund will be exposed to a credit risk on parties with whom it trades and may also bear the risk of settlement default. Market practices in relation to the settlement of securities transactions and the custody of assets could provide increased risks. The Manager and/or an Investment Manager may instruct the Depositary to settle transactions on

a delivery free of payment basis where it believes that this form of settlement is appropriate. Shareholders should be aware, however, that this may result in a loss to a Fund if a transaction fails to settle and the Depositary will not be liable to the Fund or to the Shareholders for such a loss, provided the Depositary has acted in good faith in making any such delivery or payment.

2.31.18 Political Risks

The performance of a Fund may be affected by changes in economic and market conditions, uncertainties such as political developments, military conflict and civil unrest, changes in government policies, the imposition of restrictions on the transfer of capital and in legal, regulatory and tax requirements.

2.31.19 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".

2.31.20 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 further 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 may 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 / shareholders should consult with their own tax advisors regarding the possible implications of FATCA on an investment in the ICAV.

2.31.21 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**").

The CRS, which applies in Ireland from 1 January 2016, 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 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.

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

2.31.22

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) were subject to implementation delays.

The Manager and the ICAV seek 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 Manager and 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.

3 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 SUB-DELEGATES**

Country	Citibank NA (Global Custody London global window)
Argentina	Euroclear(Citibank is a direct member of Euroclear SA/NV)
Australia	Citigroup Pty. Limited
Austria	Citibank, N.A., Milan Branch
Bahrain	Citibank, N.A., Bahrain
Bangladesh	Citibank, N.A., Bangladesh
Belgium	Citibank Europe plc, UK Branch
Benin	Standard Chartered Bank Cote d'Ivoire
Bermuda	The Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited acting through its agent, HSBC Bank Bermuda Limited
Bosnia-Herzegovina (Sarajevo)	UniCredit Bank d.d.
Bosnia-Herzegovina: Srpska (Banja Luka)	UniCredit Bank d.d.
Botswana	Standard Chartered Bank of Botswana Limited
Brazil	Citibank, N.A., Brazilian Branch
Bulgaria	Citibank Europe plc Bulgaria Branch
Burkina Faso	Standard Chartered Bank Cote D'Ivoire
Canada	Citibank Canada
Chile	Banco de Chile
China B Shanghai	Citibank, N.A., Hong Kong Branch (For China B shares)
China A Shares	Citibank China Co Ltd (China A shares)
China Hong Kong Stock Connect	Citibank, N.A., Hong Kong Branch
Colombia	Cititrust Colombia S.A. Sociedad Fiduciaria
Costa Rica	banco Nacioanal de costa rica
Croatia	Privedna banka Zagreb d.d.
Cyprus	Citibank Europe plc, Greece branch
Czech Republic	Citibank Europe plc, organizacni slozka
Denmark	Nordea Bank Danmark A/S
Egypt	Citibank, N.A., Cairo Branch

Estonia	Swedbank AS
Finland	Nordea Bank Finland Plc
France	Citibank Europe plc UK branch
Georgia	JSC Bank of Georgia
Germany	Citigroup global markets deutschland ag
Ghana	Standard Chartered Bank of Ghana Limited
Greece	Citibank Europe plc, Greece Branch
Guinea Bissau	Standard Chartered Bank Cote D'Ivoire
Hong Kong	Citibank NA Hong Kong
Hungary	Citibank Europe plc Hungarian Branch Office
Iceland	Citibank is a direct member of Clearstream Banking, which is an ICSD.
India	Citibank NA Mumbai Branch
Indonesia	Citibank, N.A., Jakarta Branch
Ireland	Citibank NA London Branch
Israel	Citibank, N.A., Israel Branch
Italy	Citibank, N.A., Milan Branch
ivory coast	Standard Chartered Bank Cote d'Ivoire
Jamaica	Scotia Investments Jamaica Limited
Japan	Citibank Japan limited
Jordan	Standard Chartered Bank Jordan Branch
Kazakhstan	Citibank Kasaksthan JSC
Kenya	Standard Chartered Bank Kenya Limited
Korea (South)	Citibank Korea Inc.
Kuwait	Citibank NA Kuwait Branch
Latvia	Swedbank AS, based in Estonia and acting through its Latvian branch, Swedbank AS
Lebanon	The Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited acting through its agent, HSBC Bank Middle East Limited
Lithuania	Swedbank AS, based in Estonia and acting through its Lithuanian branch "Swedbank" AB
Luxembourg	only offered through the ICSDs- Euroclear & Clearstream
Macedonia	Raiffeisen Bank International AG

Malaysia	Citibank Berhad
Mali	Standard Chartered Bank Cote d'Ivoire
Malta	Citibank is a direct member of Clearstream Banking, which is an ICSD.
Mauritius	The Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited
Mexico	Banco Nacional de Mexico, S.A.
Morocco	Citibank Maghreb
Namibia	Standard Bank of South Africa Limited acting through its agent, Standard Bank Namibia Limited
Netherlands	Citibank Europe plc, UK Branch
New Zealand	Citibank, N.A., New Zealand Branch
Niger	standard chartered bank cote d'ivoire
Nigeria	Citibank Nigeria Limited
Norway	DNB Bank ASA
Oman	The Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited acting through its agent, HSBC Bank Oman S.A.O.G
Pakistan	Citibank, N.A. Karachi
Palestine	The Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited acting through its agent, HSBC Bank Middle East Limited
Panama	Citibank NA Panama Branch
Peru	Citibank del Peru S.A
Philippines	Citibank, N.A., Manila Branch
Poland	Bank Handlowy w Warszawie SA
Portugal	Citibank Europe plc, sucursal em Portugal
Qatar	The Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited acting through its agent, HSBC Bank Middle East Limited
Romania	Citibank Europe plc, Dublin - Romania Branch
Russia	AO Citibank
Saudi Arabia	The Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited acting through its agent, HSBC Saudi Arabia Ltd.

Sengal	standard chartered bank cote d'ivoire
Serbia	UniCredit Bank Srbija a.d.
Singapore	Citibank, N.A., Singapore Branch
Slovak Republic	Citibank Europe plc pobočka zahranicnej banky
Slovenia	UniCredit Banka Slovenia d.d. Ljubljana
South Africa	Citibank NA South Africa branch
Spain	Citibank Europe plc, Sucursal en Espana
Sri Lanka	Citibank NA Colombo Branch
Sweden	Citibank Europe plc, Sweden Branch
Switzerland	Citibank NA london branch
Taiwan	Citibank Taiwan Limited
Tanzania	Standard Bank of South Africa acting through its affiliate Stanbic Bank Tanzania Ltd
Togo	Standard Chartered Bank Cote d'Ivoire
Thailand	Citibank, N.A. Bangkok Branch
Tunisia	Union Internationale de Banques
Turkey	Citibank, A.S.
Uganda	Standard Chartered Bank of Uganda Limited
Ukraine	PJSC Citibank
United Arab Emirates ADX & DFM	Citibank NA UAE
United Arab Emirates NASDAQ Dubai	Citibank NA UAE
United Kingdom	Citibank NA london branch
United States	Citibank NA New York offices
Uruguay	Banco Itau Uruguay S.A.
Venezuela	Citibank, N.A., Venezuela Branch
Vietnam	Citibank NA Hanoi Branch
Zambia	Standard Chartered Bank Zambia Plc
Zimbabwe	Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd. acting through its affiliate Stanbic Bank Zimbabwe Ltd.

SECURIS GLOBAL FUNDS ICAV

An open-ended umbrella Irish collective asset-management vehicle with 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.

SUPPLEMENT

Securis Catastrophe Bond Fund

B-FLEXION Fund Management (Ireland) Limited

Securis Investment Partners LLP

Dated 2 July 2024

1 **IMPORTANT INFORMATION**

This Supplement contains information relating specifically to Securis Catastrophe Bond Fund (the "**Fund**"), a Fund of Securis Global Funds ICAV (the "**ICAV**"), an open-ended umbrella fund with segregated liability between sub-funds authorised by the Central Bank as a UCITS pursuant to the Regulations.

There are currently no other Funds of the ICAV in existence. Additional Funds of the ICAV may be added in the future with the prior approval of the Central Bank.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in the context of and in conjunction with the Prospectus for the ICAV.

Due to the higher than average degree of risk because of its ability to invest in (i) below Investment Grade securities; and (ii) Emerging Markets, an investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

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 their investment. A typical investor has an investment horizon of 5 years or more and is prepared to accept a moderate level of volatility. This is not a guide to the future volatility of the Fund and may move over time. Investors may also refer to the KIID/ PRIIPs KID for the most up-to-date SRRI or SRI measurement, as appropriate.

The Fund may invest in financial derivative instruments for efficient portfolio management purposes. (See "Use of Derivatives and Efficient Portfolio Management Techniques" below for further details.

The attention of investors is drawn to the difference between the nature of a deposit and the nature of an investment in the Fund because the principal invested in the Fund is capable of fluctuation as the Net Asset Value of the Fund fluctuates.

Shareholders should note that all/part of fees and expenses (including management fees) may be charged to the capital of the Fund. This will have the effect of lowering the capital value of your investment.

Investors should read and consider Appendix III to the Prospectus (entitled "Risk Factors") and Appendix II to the Supplement (entitled "Risk Factors") before investing in the Fund.

2 **DEFINITIONS**

Administrator means Citco Fund Services (Ireland) Limited;

Base Currency means U.S. Dollar;

Business Day means any day (other than a Saturday or Sunday) on which commercial banks are open for business in London, Dublin and (unless stated otherwise in a given instance) Tokyo and/or such other day or days as may be determined by the Directors from time to time and as notified to Shareholders in advance;

Dealing Day means (i) the first Business Day of each calendar month; and (ii) the Business Day following the Friday (that is no less than 14 calendar days before each month-end); and/or such other day or days as the Directors may in their absolute discretion determine and notify in advance to Shareholders provided that there shall be at least two Dealing Days in each Month occurring at regular intervals;

Dealing Deadline means

(i) In respect of subscriptions, 12.00 noon (Irish time) on the Business Day (not factoring in Tokyo) immediately preceding the relevant Dealing Day or such other time for the relevant Dealing Day as may be determined by Directors and notified in advance to Shareholders provided always that the Dealing Deadline is no later than the Valuation Point;

(ii) In respect of redemptions, 12.00 noon (Irish time) five Business Days (not factoring in Tokyo) before the relevant Dealing Day or such other time for the relevant Dealing Day as may be determined by Directors and notified in advance to Shareholders provided always that the Dealing Deadline is no later than the Valuation Point;

Emerging Markets means markets that are typically those of poorer or less developed countries which exhibit lower levels of economic and/or capital market development, and higher levels of share price and currency volatility;

Investment Grade means a 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 Investment Manager to be of comparable quality;

Investment Management Agreement means the agreement made between the ICAV, the Manager and the Investment Manager dated 19 February 2016 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 and distributor of the Fund;

Minimum Fund Size means for the entire life of the Fund \$25,000,000 (or the currency equivalent thereof) or such other amount as the Directors may in their absolute discretion determine;

Minimum Share Class Size means \$100,000 (or the currency equivalent thereof) or such other amount as the Directors may in their absolute discretion determine; for Management Class Shares and Affiliate Class shares there shall be no minimum;

Settlement Date in respect of subscriptions and redemptions respectively shall have the meaning outlined in the section entitled "Key Information for Buying and Selling Shares" below;

Valuation Point means the close of business in the relevant market where assets are listed or traded on the Business Day (not factoring in Tokyo) immediately preceding the relevant Dealing Day by reference to which the Net Asset Value per Share of the Fund is determined.

All other defined terms used in this Supplement shall have the same meaning as in the Prospectus.

3.1 Investment Manager

The Manager has appointed Securis Investment Partners LLP (the "**Investment Manager**") to manage the investment and re-investment of the assets of the Fund.

The Investment Manager is a limited liability partnership incorporated under the laws of England and Wales. The Investment Manager is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority in the United Kingdom and has its registered office at 12th Floor, 110 Bishopsgate, London, EC2N 4AY, England. The Investment Manager's main business activity is the provision of investment management services. The Investment Manager is also authorised by the Securities and Exchange Commission in the U.S.A. as a registered investment advisor.

The Investment Manager may delegate the discretionary investment management functions in respect of the assets of the 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 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 the Fund, this will be set out in an updated version of this Supplement.

Securis Investment Partners LLP shall also act as distributor of Shares in the Fund (the "**Distributor**") with authority to delegate some or all of its duties as distributor to sub-distributors in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

3.2 Investment Management Agreement

Pursuant to the Investment Management Agreement, the Investment Manager will be entitled to receive fees as described in the section of the Supplement below entitled "Fees and Expenses".

The Investment Management Agreement may be terminated by any party on giving not less than 90 days' prior written notice to the other parties (or earlier, where such shorter notice is agreed by each party). The Investment Management Agreement may also be terminated forthwith by any party giving notice in writing to the other parties upon certain breaches as outlined in the Investment Management Agreement or upon the insolvency of a party (or upon the happening of a like event i.e. receivership or examinership).

In the absence of negligence, fraud or wilful default, on the part of the Investment Manager, or any act constituting a material breach of the obligations of the Investment Manager under the Agreement the Investment Manager shall not be liable to the Manager or to any shareholder for any loss suffered as a result of any act or omission in the course of, or connected with, rendering services hereunder and shall not be liable in any circumstances for indirect, special or consequential loss or damage.

Save as set out above, the Investment Manager shall not be under any liability on account of anything done or suffered by the Investment Manager in good faith in accordance with or in pursuance of any request or advice of the Manager pursuant to Proper Instructions (as defined in the Investment Management Agreement).

The Manager shall hold harmless and indemnify out of the Fund's assets the Investment Manager from and against all actions, proceedings, damages, claims, costs, demands, charges, losses and expenses including, without limitation, legal and professional expenses on a full indemnity basis ("**Loss**") which may be brought against, suffered or incurred by the Investment Manager in connection with any act or omission of the Investment Manager taken, or omitted to

be taken, in connection with the Fund or the Investment Management Agreement, other than due to the negligence, fraud or wilful default, of the Investment Manager, or any act constituting a material breach of the obligations of the Investment Manager under the Agreement and in particular (but without limitation) this indemnity shall extend to any Loss arising as a result of any error of judgment, third party default or any loss, delay, misdelivery or error in transmission of any communication to the Investment Manager or as a result of acting in good faith upon any forged document or signature.

No warranty or undertaking is given by the Investment Manager as to the performance or profitability of the Funds or any part of the Funds.

The Investment Manager shall not be required to take any legal or other action unless fully indemnified to its reasonable satisfaction for all costs and liabilities that may be incurred or suffered by the Investment Manager in so doing and not attributable to the Investment Manager's negligence, fraud or wilful default, in the performance of its obligations or duties or any act constituting a material breach of the obligations of the Investment Manager under this Agreement and if the Manager requires the Investment Manager to take any action of whatsoever nature which in the reasonable opinion of the Investment Manager might render the Investment Manager liable for the payment of money or liable in any other way, the Investment Manager shall be indemnified and held harmless by the Manager out of the assets of the Fund in any reasonable amount and form satisfactory to the Investment Manager as a prerequisite to taking such action.

The foregoing indemnity provisions shall not be construed so as to provide for the indemnification of any person for any liability, to the extent (but only to the extent) that such indemnification would be in violation of applicable law, but shall be construed so as to effectuate the above provisions to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law.

4.1 Investment Objective, Investment Policies and Investment Strategy

4.1.1 Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Fund is to achieve positive returns from a portfolio of investments, primarily in catastrophe bonds ("**Catastrophe Bonds**").

Investors should be aware that their capital is at risk and that there is no guarantee that the investment objective will be achieved over any time period.

4.1.2 Investment Policies

The Fund intends to achieve its investment objective by investing primarily in Catastrophe Bonds, a particular category of debt security (as detailed in section 4.1.3 below). It is intended that the Fund will be managed to operate in normal circumstances on a long only basis.

The Catastrophe Bonds in which the Fund may invest will generally be listed on recognised exchanges globally (within the list in Appendix II of the Prospectus). The Fund may also invest up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in Catastrophe Bonds that are unlisted.

The Fund will not be confined to any geographical region when making its investments and may invest up to 30% in Emerging Markets.

There are no credit quality or maturity restrictions with respect to the Catastrophe Bonds in which the Fund may invest, and the Fund may at any one time be substantially invested in Catastrophe Bonds which constitute below Investment Grade securities. Such Catastrophe Bonds may have fixed, variable or floating rates of interest. Most Catastrophe Bonds in which the Fund may invest have a maturity of 1-4 years.

The Fund may invest in FDIs for efficient portfolio management. The types of FDI in which the Fund may invest are listed below:

- currency forwards (in order to hedge out foreign exchange risk, where appropriate)

Further details of the types of FDI used and a summary of their commercial purpose are contained in Appendix I to the Supplement.

In order to pursue its investment objective and due to the need to manage cover requirements in respect of the FDI used (in accordance with the Central Bank's requirements), at times the Fund may need to hold large levels of or be fully invested in cash and cash equivalents. The Fund may also hold ancillary liquid assets. Accordingly, the Fund may invest in deposits, treasury bills, commercial paper and money market funds (which are UCITS and which in turn provide exposure to Money Market Instruments), exchange traded funds or other collective investment schemes. Any investment in collective investment schemes/exchange traded funds shall not exceed in aggregate 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund. The Fund will only invest in CIS that satisfy the conditions applied by the Central Bank.

4.1.3 Catastrophe Bonds

Catastrophe Bonds are a type of insurance-linked security sponsored by an insurance or reinsurance company or other insurance risk aggregator and issued by special purpose vehicles and purchased by capital market investors, such as the Fund. As a result, these catastrophe insurance risks can be transferred from the sponsor to the owner of the security. The general process of issuing such securities is commonly referred to as "insurance securitisation".

In general, insurance risks are carried in large, pooled quantities by insurers, reinsurers and other insurance risk aggregators. Driven in particular by a desire for more efficient balance-sheet

turnover, regulatory changes, a change in risk tolerance and increasing shareholder focus on return on equity, the insurance industry has been steadily advancing the process of transferring risks to the capital markets during the past decade. The Investment Manager expects that insurance and reinsurance companies, as well as risk intermediaries, will continue to create new mechanisms to transfer existing and, potentially, new risks to investors in the broader capital markets. This has been evidenced by the recovery and renewed growth seen in the Catastrophe Bond market since the global financial crisis; the development of additional industry index mechanisms used in public and private transactions that further increase investment flexibility and acceptance by the insurance industry of capital provision from institutional investors attracted to the diversification and investment return profile found from insurance event risk.

By owning Catastrophe Bonds, the Fund will own the right to future cash flows. The expected returns from these securities will mainly depend on the occurrence and severity of the relevant catastrophe-related insurance events (such as earthquakes, windstorms, atmospheric disturbances), as well as, to some extent, general capital market movements. Investors in these bonds generally expect a regular coupon payment as well as repayment of principal, either periodic or bullet (lump sum) form. However, depending upon the occurrence and severity of certain insurance events, both the coupons and the principal may be at risk. The coupon is expected to reflect such risks.

The risks involved in these securities are predominately insurance risks. The occurrences of insurance events are largely uncorrelated to the global equity and bond markets, and hence a portfolio dominated by insurance risks should experience low correlation to equity and bond investments. The Investment Manager believes it could take a considerable amount of time before this correlation benefit gets fully priced into the securities and hopes to benefit from this factor.

4.1.4 Investment Approach

The Investment Manager is of the view that the market for investing in Catastrophe Bonds will continue to grow.

The relatively new nature of this market place is one reason that the Investment Manager expects opportunities to potentially carry an attractive risk/return. The Investment Manager considers that the low correlation of insurance-related risk to well-known capital market risks is also a key attraction.

The Investment Manager believes that it is well positioned to source and analyse potential investment opportunities, individually and within the portfolio, in order to identify those within the insurance-related risk universe that offer an attractive combination of risk and return. Significant actuarial and mathematical expertise is retained within the Investment Manager and additional data may be procured from independent third parties, e.g. risk modelling firms or actuarial consultants, when the Investment Manager deems it necessary and at the expense of the Investment Manager.

4.1.5 Investment Strategy

The investment strategy is predominately to own Catastrophe Bonds, diversified by type of risk and geography, that the Investment Manager believes have reasonably attractive risk return profiles, with reasonable liquidity and diversification benefits.

The Investment Manager will seek to analyse the risks involved in each issue, both individually and as part of a portfolio, generally including an analysis of the prospectus published with the issue. The Investment Manager will monitor the secondary market of these issues on an on-going basis and seek to buy and sell these issues actively to take advantage of pricing anomalies that may occur.

The Investment Manager may hedge out unwanted exposures such as foreign exchange risk.

The Investment Manager will aim to control the exposure to single catastrophe events by spreading such low frequency, severe impact catastrophe investments across a number of different perils and regions.

4.1.6 Investment Process

The Investment Manager has built a database of Catastrophe Bonds in issue and has established a relationship with the major broker-dealers that trade these securities. These securities have been analysed and evaluated by the Investment Manager's research team with respect to the expected return, key underlying peril risks associated with holding each security and the analysis with respect to data procured from independent third parties. The securities are assessed individually and as part of a portfolio. Absent the occurrence of a catastrophe to which the relevant Catastrophe Bonds relate, the market value of these securities tends not to fluctuate significantly, but they do respond rapidly to relevant event-driven insurance occurrences. The Investment Manager aims to be aware of relevant trends and developments in the insurance industry and the capital market investors' perception of insurance risks. The Investment Manager may seek to take advantage of differences that could emerge in prices of individual securities, but will seek to hold a portfolio that is diversified by exposure to types of catastrophe events and geographical locations of such covered events.

The CAT Bond market is characterised by a steady and increasing flow of new CAT Bond issuance, and the Investment Manager seeks to review all issues that come to the market. The Investment Manager will seek to invest in a new issue if it is attractively priced, has the potential to help the Fund meet its objectives or adds diversification benefits to the Fund.

The risk/reward analyses are conducted by an investment team within the Investment Manager which at the date of this Supplement consists of, ten full-time investment professionals, including the two founding partners, two individuals responsible for sourcing and structuring transactions, and five investment analysts with insurance or reinsurance actuarial, or catastrophe modelling backgrounds (the "**Investment Team**"). Investment opportunities are analysed and reviewed by the Investment Team and the risks assessed both individually and for their potential contribution to the portfolio. To the extent required, further due diligence will be conducted with the issuer and the issuer's broker.

4.1.7 Sustainable Finance Disclosure

The Fund is classified as an ESG Orientated Fund.

The Investment Manager evaluates and integrates Sustainability Risks and other relevant ESG factors at multiple stages throughout the investment decision making process. This is considered as an important element in contributing towards long-term investment returns and an effective risk-mitigation technique. The Investment Manager believes its ESG-related research capabilities can help enhance portfolio relative performance, particularly in reducing exposure to countries, industries, and securities with material negative ESG risks. The Investment Manager utilises and relies on information provided by bond issuers within the ESG framework. For more details on how ESG factors are integrated into the investment decision making process please refer to <https://www.bflexion.com/bfm-ireland-ltd-regulatory-disclosures>

The environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Fund are (i) reducing the impact to communities impacted by the effects of climate change; and (ii) supporting global resilience.

For further information about how the Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics, please see the Pre-Contractual Annex at the end of this document.

As a financial product which promotes, among other characteristics, environmental or social characteristics, or a combination of those characteristics, the Fund may underperform or perform differently relative to other comparable funds that do not promote environmental and/or social characteristics. The description of the manner in which Sustainability Risks are integrated into the investment decisions for the Fund are contained in this Pre-Contractual Annex.

4.2 Investment Restrictions

The ICAV and the Fund adhere to the restrictions and requirements set out under the Regulations, as may be amended from time to time. These are set out in Appendix I to the Prospectus.

In addition:

- The Fund shall not invest more than 10% of its Net Asset Value in other CIS.
- The Fund generally will not make any investment that would cause the Fund's net investment in any single position to exceed 10% of the Fund's NAV. For purposes of this restriction, net investment in a single position shall mean the sum of the net book value (i.e., cost) of any single tranche of securities with substantially similar terms.
- The Fund generally will not make any investment that would cause the Fund's anticipated net loss exposure from a single natural catastrophe event, as determined by the Investment Manager, utilising third-party and proprietary catastrophe modelling results (as described herein), to exceed 40% of the Fund's Net Asset Value for windstorm and US earthquake events and 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value for all other perils. For purposes of this restriction, the Fund's anticipated net loss exposure will be measured as the 1 in 100 year return period modelled loss to the Fund from a single catastrophe event, net of any recovery due under hedges purchased, as measured by the Investment Manager, utilising third-party and proprietary catastrophe modelling analysis, based on the net book value (i.e., cost) of securities and net notional value of exchange-traded derivative positions exposed to such catastrophe event.
- As further detailed in the Pre-Contractual Annex, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its investments in investments that are aligned with the environmental or social characteristics promoted as at least 80% of the investments will be in Catastrophe Bonds which are aligned with the social characteristic promoted. At least 50% of these Catastrophe Bonds will also be aligned with the environmental characteristic promoted.

4.3 Use of Derivatives and Efficient Portfolio Management Techniques

The Fund may invest in or use FDI as disclosed in the section "Investment Policies" above.

In addition, the Fund may engage in transactions in FDI for the purposes of efficient portfolio management and/or to protect against exchange risks within the conditions and limits laid down by the Central Bank from time to time.

The Fund may also enter into repurchase agreements. The proportion of assets of the Fund that are subject to repurchase agreements shall not exceed 10% of the Fund's assets under management, but will typically be less than 5% and there may be times when this is significantly lower or indeed when these instruments are not used at all.

Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Efficient Portfolio Management" for further details.

Collateral or margin may be passed by the Fund to a counterparty or broker in respect of OTC FDI transaction and repurchase transactions. Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "Collateral Policy" for further details.

The use of FDI and efficient portfolio management techniques for the purposes outlined above will expose the Fund to the risks disclosed in Appendix III to the Prospectus (entitled "Risk Factors").

4.4 Borrowing and Risk Management

4.4.1 Borrowing

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

4.4.2 Risk Management

The Fund may utilise FDI as referred to in the section headed "Use of Derivatives and Efficient Portfolio Management Techniques" above.

The Fund uses the commitment approach to calculate its global exposure as a result of the use of derivatives. Accordingly, global exposure and leverage as a result of its investment in FDI as described above shall not exceed 100% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund.

The Investment Manager has developed proprietary models to quantify the volatility associated with potential investments in the insurance-linked security space, as well as the correlation between such investments in order to assess risk and return in a portfolio context.

The aim of such an approach to portfolio construction is to maximise anticipated portfolio return given a reasonable and acceptable level of portfolio risk and volatility. Maintaining appropriate diversification is a key part of this strategy. For a given security where loss of principal would only be triggered by a given single insurance-related peril exceeding some pre-determined level, the Investment Manager will seek to spread risk across perils or risk factors.

The Investment Manager will have regard to other factors – for example, potential accumulations by geography and issuer in particular – with regard to risk management and containment.

As the mandate of the Fund is to invest in insurance-related risk, the Investment Manager will, where practicable, seek to minimise exposure to other forms of risk – notably capital (bond or equity) market risk and currency risk – through the use of appropriate hedging instruments. However, there is no guarantee that such risks will be removed in their entirety.

4.5 Risk Factors

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

In addition, there are a number of risk factors specifically relevant to the Fund's investment strategy that should also be considered before investing in the Fund, as set out in Appendix II to this Supplement.

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

4.6 Key Information for Buying and Selling Shares

Class A Shares are available to any investor.

Class B Shares were previously available only to certain categories of initial investors in the Fund as determined by the Manager in its absolute discretion. Class B Shares are no longer available for new investors in the Fund.

Management Class Shares do not bear any management fees and are available only to certain categories of investors as determined by the Directors in their absolute discretion. The primary purpose of the Management Class Shares is to facilitate investors who are shareholders, directors, members, officers or employees of the Manager or the Investment Manager or any associated party. Shares of any Class other than Management Class cannot be switched for Shares of Management Class.

Affiliate Class Shares do not bear any management fees and are available only to certain categories of investors as determined by the Directors in their absolute discretion. The primary purpose of the Affiliate Class Shares is to facilitate investors who are investing in the Fund indirectly through vehicles managed by the Investment Manager or any associated party, thereby avoiding double-charging of fees. Shares of any Class other than Affiliate Class Shares cannot be switched for Affiliate Class Shares.

Class	Initial Offer Period*	Initial Issue Price	Minimum Shareholding**	Minimum Initial Investment Amount**	Minimum Additional Investment Amount**	Minimum Redemption Amount**
A (USD)	The Initial Offer Period has now closed and Shares are issued at the Net Asset Value per Share.	US\$100	US\$5,000,000#	US\$5,000,000	US\$10,000	US\$10,000
B (USD)	The Initial Offer Period has now closed and Shares are issued at the Net Asset Value per Share.	N/A	US\$100,000	US\$100,000	US\$10,000	US\$10,000
Management (USD)	The Initial Offer Period has now closed and Shares are issued at the Net Asset Value per Share.	N/A	US\$100,000	US\$100,000	US\$10,000	US\$10,000
Affiliate (USD)	9.00am (Irish time) 3 July 2024 to 5.00pm (Irish time) on 2 January 2025*	US\$100	US\$100,000	US\$100,000	US\$10,000	US\$10,000
A (EUR HEDGED)***	The Initial Offer Period has now closed and Shares are issued at the Net Asset Value per Share.	€100	Equivalent in currency of US\$5,000,000#	Equivalent in currency of US\$5,000,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000
A (EUR UNHEDGED)	The Initial Offer Period has now closed and Shares are issued at the Net Asset Value per Share.	€100	Equivalent in currency of US\$5,000,000#	Equivalent in currency of US\$5,000,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000
B (EUR HEDGED)***	The Initial Offer Period has now closed and Shares are issued at the Net Asset Value per Share.	N/A	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000
B (EUR UNHEDGED)	The Initial Offer Period has now closed and Shares are issued at the Net Asset Value per Share.	N/A	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000

Class	Initial Offer Period*	Initial Issue Price	Minimum Shareholding**	Minimum Initial Investment Amount**	Minimum Additional Investment Amount**	Minimum Redemption Amount**
Management (EUR HEDGED)***	9.00am (Irish time) 3 July 2024 to 5.00pm (Irish time) on 2 January 2025*	€100	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000
Management (EUR UNHEDGED)	9.00am (Irish time) 3 July 2024 to 5.00pm (Irish time) on 2 January 2025*	€100	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000
Affiliate (EUR HEDGED)***	9.00am (Irish time) 3 July 2024 to 5.00pm (Irish time) on 2 January 2025*	€100	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000
Affiliate (EUR UNHEDGED)	9.00am (Irish time) 3 July 2024 to 5.00pm (Irish time) on 2 January 2025*	€100	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000
A (GBP HEDGED)***	The Initial Offer Period has now closed and Shares are issued at the Net Asset Value per Share.	£100	Equivalent in currency of US\$5,000,000#	Equivalent in currency of US\$5,000,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000
A (GBP UNHEDGED)	The Initial Offer Period has now closed and Shares are issued at the Net Asset Value per Share.	£100	Equivalent in currency of US\$5,000,000#	Equivalent in currency of US\$5,000,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000
Management (GBP HEDGED)***	The Initial Offer Period has now closed and Shares are issued at the Net Asset Value per Share.	N/A	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000
Management (GBP UNHEDGED)	9.00am (Irish time) 3 July 2024 to 5.00pm (Irish time) on 2 January 2025*	£100	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000
Affiliate (GBP HEDGED)***	9.00am (Irish time) 3 July 2024 to 5.00pm (Irish time) on 2 January 2025*	£100	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000
Affiliate (GBP UNHEDGED)	9.00am (Irish time) 3 July 2024 to 5.00pm (Irish time) on 2 January 2025*	£100	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000

Class	Initial Offer Period*	Initial Issue Price	Minimum Shareholding**	Minimum Initial Investment Amount**	Minimum Additional Investment Amount**	Minimum Redemption Amount**
A (YEN HEDGED)***	The Initial Offer Period has now closed and Shares are issued at the Net Asset Value per Share.	¥10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$5,000,000#	Equivalent in currency of US\$5,000,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000
A (YEN UNHEDGED)	9.00am (Irish time) 3 July 2024 to 5.00pm (Irish time) on 2 January 2025*	¥10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$5,000,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$5,000,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000
Management (YEN HEDGED)***	9.00am (Irish time) 3 July 2024 to 5.00pm (Irish time) on 2 January 2025*	¥10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000
Management (YEN UNHEDGED)	9.00am (Irish time) 3 July 2024 to 5.00pm (Irish time) on 2 January 2025*	¥10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000
Affiliate (YEN HEDGED)***	9.00am (Irish time) 3 July 2024 to 5.00pm (Irish time) on 2 January 2025*	¥10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000
Affiliate (YEN UNHEDGED)	9.00am (Irish time) 3 July 2024 to 5.00pm (Irish time) on 2 January 2025*	¥10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000
A (NOK HEDGED)***	9.00am (Irish time) 3 July 2024 to 5.00pm (Irish time) on 2 January 2025*	NOK100	Equivalent in currency of US\$5,000,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$5,000,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000
A (NOK UNHEDGED)	9.00am (Irish time) 3 July 2024 to 5.00pm (Irish time) on 2 January 2025*	NOK100	Equivalent in currency of US\$5,000,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$5,000,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000
B (NOK HEDGED)***	The Initial Offer Period has now closed and Shares are issued at the Net Asset Value per Share.	N/A	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000
Management (NOK HEDGED)***	9.00am (Irish time) 3 July 2024 to 5.00pm (Irish time) on 2 January 2025*	NOK100	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000
Management (NOK)	9.00am (Irish time) 3 July 2024 to 5.00pm	NOK100	Equivalent in currency of	Equivalent in currency of	Equivalent in currency of	Equivalent in currency of

Class	Initial Offer Period*	Initial Issue Price	Minimum Shareholding**	Minimum Initial Investment Amount**	Minimum Additional Investment Amount**	Minimum Redemption Amount**
UNHEDGED)	(Irish time) on 2 January 2025*		US\$100,000	US\$100,000	US\$10,000	US\$10,000
Affiliate (NOK HEDGED)***	9.00am (Irish time) 3 July 2024 to 5.00pm (Irish time) on 2 January 2025*	NOK100	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000
Affiliate (NOK UNHEDGED)	9.00am (Irish time) 3 July 2024 to 5.00pm (Irish time) on 2 January 2025*	NOK100	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000
A (CHF HEDGED)***	9.00am (Irish time) 3 July 2024 to 5.00pm (Irish time) on 2 January 2025*	CHF100	Equivalent in currency of US\$5,000,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$5,000,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000
A (CHF UNHEDGED)	9.00am (Irish time) 3 July 2024 to 5.00pm (Irish time) on 2 January 2025*	CHF 100	Equivalent in currency of US\$5,000,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$5,000,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000
Management (CHF HEDGED) ***	9.00am (Irish time) 3 July 2024 to 5.00pm (Irish time) on 2 January 2025*	CHF 100	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000
Management (CHF UNHEDGED)	9.00am (Irish time) 3 July 2024 to 5.00pm (Irish time) on 2 January 2025*	CHF 100	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000
Affiliate (CHF HEDGED) ***	9.00am (Irish time) 3 July 2024 to 5.00pm (Irish time) on 2 January 2025*	CHF 100	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000
Affiliate (CHF UNHEDGED)	9.00am (Irish time) 3 July 2024 to 5.00pm (Irish time) on 2 January 2025*	CHF 100	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000
A (AUD HEDGED)***	9.00am (Irish time) 3 July 2024 to 5.00pm (Irish time) on 2 January 2025*	AUDS\$100	Equivalent in currency of US\$5,000,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$5,000,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000
A (AUD UNHEDGED)	The Initial Offer Period has now closed and Shares are issued at the Net Asset Value per Share.	AUDS\$100	Equivalent in currency of US\$5,000,000#	Equivalent in currency of US\$5,000,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000

Class	Initial Offer Period*	Initial Issue Price	Minimum Shareholding**	Minimum Initial Investment Amount**	Minimum Additional Investment Amount**	Minimum Redemption Amount**
B (AUD HEDGED)***	The Initial Offer Period has now closed and Shares are issued at the Net Asset Value per Share.	N/A	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000
Affiliate (AUD HEDGED)***	9.00am (Irish time) 3 July 2024 to 5.00pm (Irish time) on 2 January 2025*	AUD\$100	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000
Affiliate (AUD UNHEDGED)	9.00am (Irish time) 3 July 2024 to 5.00pm (Irish time) on 2 January 2025*	AUD\$100	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000
C (YEN HEDGED)***	9.00am (Irish time) 3 July 2024 to 5.00pm (Irish time) on 2 January 2025*	¥10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$5,000,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$5,000,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000
C (GBP HEDGED)***	9.00am (Irish time) 3 July 2024 to 5.00pm (Irish time) on 2 January 2025*	£100	Equivalent in currency of US\$5,000,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$5,000,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000
C (USD)	9.00am (Irish time) 3 July 2024 to 5.00pm (Irish time) on 2 January 2025*	US\$100	US\$5,000,000	US\$5,000,000	US\$10,000	US\$10,000
C (EUR HEDGED)***	9.00am (Irish time) 3 July 2024 to 5.00pm (Irish time) on 2 January 2025*	€100	Equivalent in currency of US\$5,000,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$5,000,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000
C (CHF HEDGED)***	9.00am (Irish time) 3 July 2024 to 5.00pm (Irish time) on 2 January 2025*	CHF 100	Equivalent in currency of US\$5,000,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$5,000,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000
D (USD UNHEDGED)	The Initial Offer Period has now closed and Shares are issued at the Net Asset Value per Share.	US\$100	US\$100,000	US\$100,000	US\$10,000	US\$10,000
D (EUR UNHEDGED)	The Initial Offer Period has now closed and Shares are issued at the Net Asset Value per Share.	€100	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000

Class	Initial Offer Period*	Initial Issue Price	Minimum Shareholding**	Minimum Initial Investment Amount**	Minimum Additional Investment Amount**	Minimum Redemption Amount**
D (EUR HEDGED)***	The Initial Offer Period has now closed and Shares are issued at the Net Asset Value per Share.	€100	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000
D (GBP UNHEDGED)	The Initial Offer Period has now closed and Shares are issued at the Net Asset Value per Share.	£100	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000
D (GBP HEDGED)***	The Initial Offer Period has now closed and Shares are issued at the Net Asset Value per Share.	£100	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000
D (CHF UNHEDGED)	The Initial Offer Period has now closed and Shares are issued at the Net Asset Value per Share.	CHF100	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000
D (CHF HEDGED)***	The Initial Offer Period has now closed and Shares are issued at the Net Asset Value per Share.	CHF100	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000
D (YEN HEDGED)	9.00am (Irish time) 3 July 2024 to 5.00pm (Irish time) on 2 January 2025	¥10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000
E (CHF HEDGED)	9.00am (Irish time) 3 July 2024 to 5.00pm (Irish time) on 2 January 2025	CHF100	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000
E (EUR HEDGED)	9.00am (Irish time) 3 July 2024 to 5.00pm (Irish time) on 2 January 2025	€100	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000
E (GBP HEDGED)	9.00am (Irish time) 3 July 2024 to 5.00pm (Irish time) on 2 January 2025	£100	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000
E (YEN HEDGED)	9.00am (Irish time) 3 July 2024 to 5.00pm (Irish time) on 2 January 2025	¥10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000

Class	Initial Offer Period*	Initial Issue Price	Minimum Shareholding**	Minimum Initial Investment Amount**	Minimum Additional Investment Amount**	Minimum Redemption Amount**
E (USD UNHEDGED)	The Initial Offer Period has now closed and Shares are issued at the Net Asset Value per Share.	US\$100	US\$100,000	US\$100,000	US\$10,000	US\$10,000
F (USD UNHEDGED)	9.00am (Irish time) 3 July 2024 to 5.00pm (Irish time) on 2 January 2025*	US\$100	US\$100,000	US\$100,000	US\$10,000	US\$10,000
F (EUR UNHEDGED)	9.00am (Irish time) 3 July 2024 to 5.00pm (Irish time) on 2 January 2025*	€100	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000
F (EUR HEDGED)***	9.00am (Irish time) 3 July 2024 to 5.00pm (Irish time) on 2 January 2025*	€100	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000
F (GBP UNHEDGED)	9.00am (Irish time) 3 July 2024 to 5.00pm (Irish time) on 2 January 2025*	£100	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000
F (GBP HEDGED)***	9.00am (Irish time) 3 July 2024 to 5.00pm (Irish time) on 2 January 2025*	£100	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000
F (CHF UNHEDGED)	9.00am (Irish time) 3 July 2024 to 5.00pm (Irish time) on 2 January 2025*	CHF100	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000
F (CHF HEDGED)***	9.00am (Irish time) 3 July 2024 to 5.00pm (Irish time) on 2 January 2025*	CHF100	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000
F (YEN HEDGED)	9.00am (Irish time) 3 July 2024 to 5.00pm (Irish time) on 2 January 2025	¥10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$100,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000
G (USD)	9.00am (Irish time) 3 July 2024 to 5.00pm (Irish time) on 2 January 2025*	US\$100	US\$5,000,000#	US\$5,000,000	US\$10,000	US\$10,000
G (EUR HEDGED)***	9.00am (Irish time) 3 July 2024 to 5.00pm (Irish time) on 2 January	€100	Equivalent in currency of US\$5,000,00	Equivalent in currency of	Equivalent in currency of	Equivalent in currency of

Class	Initial Offer Period*	Initial Issue Price	Minimum Shareholding**	Minimum Initial Investment Amount**	Minimum Additional Investment Amount**	Minimum Redemption Amount**
	2025*		0#	US\$5,000,000	US\$10,000	US\$10,000
G (EUR UNHEDGED)	9.00am (Irish time) 3 July 2024 to 5.00pm (Irish time) on 2 January 2025*.	€100	Equivalent in currency of US\$5,000,000#	Equivalent in currency of US\$5,000,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000
G (GBP HEDGED)***	9.00am (Irish time) 3 July 2024 to 5.00pm (Irish time) on 2 January 2025*.	£100	Equivalent in currency of US\$5,000,000#	Equivalent in currency of US\$5,000,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000
G (GBP UNHEDGED)	9.00am (Irish time) 3 July 2024 to 5.00pm (Irish time) on 2 January 2025*	£100	Equivalent in currency of US\$5,000,000#	Equivalent in currency of US\$5,000,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000
G (YEN HEDGED)***	9.00am (Irish time) 3 July 2024 to 5.00pm (Irish time) on 2 January 2025*.	¥10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$5,000,000#	Equivalent in currency of US\$5,000,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000
G (YEN UNHEDGED)	9.00am (Irish time) 3 July 2024 to 5.00pm (Irish time) on 2 January 2025*	¥10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$5,000,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$5,000,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000
G (NOK HEDGED)***	9.00am (Irish time) 3 July 2024 to 5.00pm (Irish time) on 2 January 2025*	NOK100	Equivalent in currency of US\$5,000,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$5,000,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000
G (NOK UNHEDGED)	9.00am (Irish time) 3 July 2024 to 5.00pm (Irish time) on 2 January 2025*	NOK100	Equivalent in currency of US\$5,000,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$5,000,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000
G (CHF HEDGED)***	9.00am (Irish time) 3 July 2024 to 5.00pm (Irish time) on 2 January 2025*	CHF100	Equivalent in currency of US\$5,000,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$5,000,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000
G (CHF UNHEDGED)	9.00am (Irish time) 3 July 2024 to 5.00pm (Irish time) on 2 January 2025*	CHF 100	Equivalent in currency of US\$5,000,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$5,000,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000
G (AUD HEDGED)***	9.00am (Irish time) 3 July 2024 to 5.00pm (Irish time) on 2 January 2025*	AUDS\$100	Equivalent in currency of US\$5,000,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$5,000,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000
G (AUD)	9.00am (Irish time) 3 July 2024 to 5.00pm	AUDS\$1	Equivalent in currency of	Equivalent in currency of	Equivalent in currency of	Equivalent in currency of

Class	Initial Offer Period*	Initial Issue Price	Minimum Shareholding**	Minimum Initial Investment Amount**	Minimum Additional Investment Amount**	Minimum Redemption Amount**
UNHEDGED)	(Irish time) on 2 January 2025*	00	US\$5,000,000#	US\$5,000,000	US\$10,000	US\$10,000
H (YEN HEDGED)***	9.00am (Irish time) 3 July 2024 to 5.00pm (Irish time) on 2 January 2025*	¥10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$5,000,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$5,000,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000
H (GBP HEDGED)***	9.00am (Irish time) 3 July 2024 to 5.00pm (Irish time) on 2 January 2025*	£100	Equivalent in currency of US\$5,000,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$5,000,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000
H (USD)	9.00am (Irish time) 3 July 2024 to 5.00pm (Irish time) on 2 January 2025*	US\$100	US\$5,000,000	US\$5,000,000	US\$10,000	US\$10,000
H (EUR HEDGED)***	9.00am (Irish time) 3 July 2024 to 5.00pm (Irish time) on 2 January 2025*	€100	Equivalent in currency of US\$5,000,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$5,000,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000
H (CHF HEDGED)***	9.00am (Irish time) 3 July 2024 to 5.00pm (Irish time) on 2 January 2025*	CHF 100	Equivalent in currency of US\$5,000,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$5,000,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000	Equivalent in currency of US\$10,000

*The Initial Offer Period may be shortened or extended by the Directors. The Central Bank will be notified in advance of any such shortening or extension if subscriptions for Shares have been received and otherwise shall be notified subsequently, on an annual basis.

**Subject to the discretion of the Directors (or their delegate) in each case to allow lesser amounts. All subscription applications for the Fund must be made for a cash amount and may not be made for number of Shares.

***The ICAV will enter into certain currency related transactions (through the use of FDI as disclosed above in Section 4.3 entitled "Use of Derivatives and Efficient Portfolio Management Techniques") in order to hedge the currency exposure of the Classes denominated in a currency other than the Base Currency, as described under the heading "Hedged Classes" in the Prospectus.

The Minimum Shareholding for this Class was previously US\$100,000 or equivalent in currency of US\$100,000 when the Class was first established. The Minimum Shareholding shall remain at US\$100,000 or equivalent in currency of US\$100,000 for any Shareholder who subscribed into the Class prior to 29 November 2023.

For any Shareholders who subscribe into Class A or Class C subsequent to 29 November 2023 the ICAV may compulsorily exchange any remaining Shares held by a person in Class A Shares for the equivalent Class D Shares or in Class C Shares for the equivalent Class F Shares where such person redeems a portion of their holding such that they hold less than the required Minimum Shareholding for Class A Shares or Class C Shares, as appropriate. Any such

exchange shall be effected in accordance with the section of the Prospectus entitled "Exchange of Shares". Any such compulsory exchange shall only be effected where the relevant person does not, in advance of the next Dealing Day, submit an additional subscription request to increase their holding to meet the Minimum Shareholding requirement for Class A Shares or Class C Shares, as appropriate.

Applications for subscriptions and redemption requests received after the Dealing Deadline for the relevant Dealing Day shall be deemed to have been received by the next Dealing Deadline, save in exceptional circumstances where the Directors may in their absolute discretion (reasons to be documented) determine, and provided the applications are received before the Valuation Point for the relevant Dealing Day and the subscription monies are received by the Settlement Date.

Settlement Date (for subscriptions): Subscription monies should be paid to the Subscriptions/Redemptions Account for the relevant Fund so as to be received in cleared funds by no later than 5.00pm (Irish time) one Business Day after the relevant Valuation Point. If payment in full and/or a properly completed Application Form have not been received by the relevant times stipulated above, the application may be refused or may be dealt with at the next subsequent Dealing Day.

Settlement Date (for redemptions): Payment of Redemption Proceeds will be made by electronic transfer to the account of the redeeming Shareholder at the risk and expense of the Shareholder within 10 Business Days of the Dealing Deadline for the relevant Dealing Day, provided that all the required documentation has been furnished to and received by the Administrator.

4.7 Dividend Policy

All Classes, with the exception of the Class C (YEN Hedged) Shares, Class C (GBP Hedged) Shares, Class C (USD) Shares, Class C (EUR Hedged) Shares, Class C (CHF Hedged) Shares (the "**Class C Shares**"), Class F (USD Unhedged) Shares, Class F (EUR Unhedged) Shares, Class F (EUR Hedged) Shares, Class F (GBP Unhedged) Shares, Class F (GBP Hedged) Shares, Class F (CHF Unhedged) Shares, Class F (CHF Hedged) Shares (the "**Class F Shares**") and Class H (YEN Hedged) Shares, Class H (GBP Hedged) Shares, Class H (USD) Shares, Class H (EUR Hedged) Shares, Class H (CHF Hedged) Shares (the "**Class H Shares**") are accumulating Classes (the "**Accumulating Classes**") and, therefore, it is not currently intended to distribute dividends to the Shareholders of the Accumulating Classes. The income and earnings and gains of each Accumulating Class in the Fund will be accumulated and reinvested on behalf of Shareholders.

The Class C Shares, the Class F Shares and the Class H Shares are dividend paying Shares and the Directors intend to declare dividends in March and September of each calendar year. Such dividends, being all net income of the Fund attributable to respective Class C Shares, Class F Shares and Class H Shares, shall be paid to Shareholders in the form of cash and will typically be paid within 10 Business Days of the date of declaration.

If the Directors propose to change the dividend policy and declare a dividend at any time in the future, full details of the revised dividend policy (including details of method of payment of such dividends) will be disclosed in an updated Supplement and will be notified to Shareholders in advance.

4.8 Fees and Expenses

4.8.1 Fee Table

The following fees and expenses (denoted as maximum percentages of the Net Asset Value of a Share Class) will be incurred by the ICAV on behalf of the Fund and will affect the Net Asset Value of the relevant Share Class of the Fund.

Class	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	Management	Affiliate
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Management Fee	0.65%	0.25%	0.65%	0.8%	1.6%	0.8%	0.65%	0.65%	N/A	N/A
Administrator Fee	up to 0.08%									
Depository Fee	up to 0.03%									
Preliminary Charge	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Redemption Charge	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Exchange Charge	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

4.8.2 Management Fees

The Manager shall be entitled to receive a maximum annual fee out of the assets of the Fund in relation to each Class as specified in the table above.

4.8.3 Investment Manager Fees

The Manager will pay out of its management fee (and not out of the assets of the Fund), the fees of the Investment Manager.

The Investment Manager shall also be entitled to be reimbursed out of the assets of the Fund for the reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred by the Investment Manager in the performance of its duties, with the reimbursement of such out of pocket expenses being subject to the application of the Fee Cap referred to below.

4.8.4 Administrator and Depository Fees

The Administrator shall be paid an annual fee out of the assets of the Fund, calculated and accrued on each Dealing Day and payable monthly in arrears at a rate specified in the table above, subject to the application of the Fee Cap referred to below.

The Depository shall be paid an annual fee out of the assets of the Fund subject to a minimum annual fee of \$60,000 in aggregate for the ICAV (or a minimum fee per Fund of \$24,000, if higher), calculated and accrued on each Dealing Day and payable monthly in arrears at a rate specified in the table above, subject to the application of the Fee Cap referred to below.

The Administrator shall also be entitled to be repaid out of the assets of the Fund all of its reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred on behalf of the Fund, subject to the application of the Fee Cap referred to below.

The Depository shall also be entitled to be repaid all of its disbursements out of the assets of the Fund, including the expenses of any sub-custodian appointed by it which shall be at normal commercial rates together with VAT, if any, thereon, subject to the application of the Fee Cap referred to below.

4.8.5 Fee Cap

The aggregate fees and expenses of the Fund (excluding management fees, performance fees (if any) and trading related commissions and expenses) shall be subject to a maximum of 0.25% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (the "**Fee Cap**"). Any fees or expenses incurred by the Fund in excess of the Fee Cap will be paid by the Investment Manager from its own resources.

4.8.6 Other Fees and Expenses

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

Anti-Dilution Levy

The Directors reserve the right to impose an Anti-Dilution Levy 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 duties and charges and other dealing costs relating to the acquisition or disposal of assets and to preserve value of the underlying assets of the Fund where they consider such a provision to be in the best interests of a Fund. Such amount will be added to the price at which Shares will be issued in the case of net subscription requests and deducted from the price at which Shares will be redeemed in the case of net redemption requests. Any such sum will be paid into the account of the Fund.

Establishment Expenses

All fees and expenses relating to the establishment and organisation of the Fund as detailed in the section of the Prospectus entitled "Establishment Expenses" shall be borne by the ICAV and amortised in accordance with the provisions of the Prospectus.

Fees and Expenses out of Capital

Fees and expenses may be paid out of the capital in order to preserve cash flow to Shareholders. There is therefore 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.

4.9 Conflicts of Interest

Please refer to the general conflicts of interest section of the Prospectus under the heading "Conflicts of Interest". Please also note the following potential conflicts of interest. In respect of the appointment of the Investment Manager, the Investment Manager and the Manager are affiliated entities within the B-FLEXION group. In addition, Mads Jensen, a Director of the ICAV and the Manager is a director of collective investment schemes managed by the Investment Manager.

4.10 Publication of Net Asset Value per Share and Access to Documents

The Net Asset Value per Share for each Class shall be made available on the internet at www.securisinvestments.com and will be published one Business Day after the relevant Dealing Day.

The following documents are also available at www.securisinvestments.com

- the Prospectus
- once published, the latest annual and semi-annual reports of the Fund
- KIID/PRIIPs KID for the Fund (noting the disclosures regarding KIID access in section 1.1 of the Prospectus)

4.11 Reporting Fund Share Classes

Shareholders who are resident in the United Kingdom for United Kingdom taxation purposes should be aware that their Shares will constitute interests in an "offshore fund" (as defined in section 355 of the United Kingdom Taxation (International and Other Provisions) Act 2010) for the purposes of the United Kingdom Offshore Funds (Tax) Regulations 2009 (as amended)(the "Regulations"). Where such a person holds such an interest, any gain arising to that person on the sale, redemption or other disposal of that interest (including a deemed disposal on death) is

categorised as "offshore income gain" and is taxed at the time of such sale, redemption or other disposal as income and not as capital gain, unless the particular class of interests in the fund held by that person (each such class being deemed to be a separate "offshore fund" for these purposes) has been for United Kingdom tax purposes a "reporting fund" throughout the period during which that person has held that interest.

The Investment Manager intends to make an application to HM Revenue & Customs ("HMRC"), the United Kingdom taxation authority, for certain Classes of Shares of the Fund to be a "reporting fund" and to meet the conditions set out in the Regulations for every Class of Shares to maintain "reporting fund" status, as applicable. This will require the Fund to make available to each Shareholder for each period of account of the Fund a report of the "reportable income" of the Fund for that period of account (on a "reportable income per share" basis) which is attributable to that Shareholder's interest in the Fund (whether or not such income has been distributed). The amount of each such Shareholder's "reportable income" for the period of account is treated as an additional distribution made by the Fund to that Shareholder on which such a Shareholder may (subject to their particular United Kingdom tax position) be subject to United Kingdom tax.

The precise consequences of the taxation of gains realised upon a disposal of Shares as "offshore income gains" (taxed as income) rather than capital gains will depend upon the particular United Kingdom tax position of the relevant Shareholder, but United Kingdom resident Shareholders who are individuals should be aware that capital gains tax rates are generally lower than income tax rates, and also that it may be possible to utilise capital gains tax exemptions and relief to reduce the tax liability on capital gains, where such exemptions and reliefs could not be utilised in the case of "offshore income gains". However, Shareholders who are neither domiciled nor deemed domiciled in the United Kingdom (and who, where relevant, elect to be taxed on the remittance basis of taxation for the tax year in which such gains are realised) will only be subject to United Kingdom tax on gains realised upon the disposal of their Shares – whether such gains are in principle taxable as capital gains or as "offshore income gains" - to the extent that they remit the proceeds of disposal of such Shares to the United Kingdom.

APPENDIX I

Foreign exchange forwards: The Fund will use foreign exchange forwards for removing FX exposure both at the portfolio level and also to hedge non-base currency Classes in the Fund. FX forwards will not be used for investment purposes. FX exposure is anticipated to be minimal.

A forward is an OTC contract to purchase or sell one or more specific underlying assets at a future date at a price set at the time of the contract. A forward typically involves the exchange of the underlying asset for the proceeds, but may for example, as in the case of a forward rate agreement, be cash settled.

A forward settled transaction delays settlement of a transaction to a forward date. Delaying settlement allows the Fund to change the economic exposure without changing the physical asset exposure until the transaction settles. A forward foreign exchange transaction is an obligation to purchase or sell a specified currency pair at a future date, at a price set at the time the contract is made. Funds use these transactions to change the currency profile of a Fund without changing the profile of the invested assets. Approaching maturity funds tend to close out these transactions by dealing a reversing transaction and maintain the desired exposure by entering into a new longer dated forward position.

APPENDIX II

RISK FACTORS SPECIFIC TO THE FUND

Unpredictability of Catastrophes – The Fund’s investments are subject to relatively infrequent but severe losses resulting from the occurrence of one or more catastrophic events. A major catastrophic loss or series of catastrophic losses may occur from time to time and, if affecting one or more of the Fund’s investments, could result in material losses, including the loss or reduction of principal, coupons and/or interest.

Reliance on Third Party Catastrophe Risk Modelling – The Fund will rely on the risk analysis and modelling performed by the software of external independent modelling agencies and/or by internal analysis using the modelling software licensed from these agencies among other modes in determining the investments to be made by the Fund and to study the loss probability, the loss severity and the risk correlations in the portfolio. The software provided by the external independent modelling agencies allow the quantification of risk of a catastrophe event occurring, but is only one factor that the Investment Manager takes into account when deciding which Catastrophe Bonds to invest in i.e. these agencies do not take any investment decision on behalf of the Investment Manager. Actual loss experience can materially differ from that generated by such models. Loss distributions produced by such models constitute estimated losses based on assumptions relating to environmental, demographic, and cost factors, many of which represent subjective judgments, are inherently uncertain, and are beyond the control of the respective modelling firm. The loss probabilities generated by such models are not predictive of future catastrophic events, or of the magnitude of losses that may occur. Actual frequency of catastrophic events and their attendant losses could materially differ from those estimated by such models.

Liquidity of Catastrophe Bonds – There is no guarantee that the relative liquidity in the secondary market for Catastrophe Bonds will always be maintained or that the Fund may not be required to dispose of investments at unfavourable prices.

Risk of Loss or Reduction of Principal – The Fund’s investments in Catastrophe Bonds are speculative in nature and are subject to relatively infrequent but severe losses resulting from the occurrence of one or more catastrophic events. A major catastrophic loss or series of catastrophic losses may occur from time to time and, if affecting one or more of the Fund’s investments, could result in material losses, including the loss of all or part of the principal and/or interest.

Lack of Diversification of Investments – Although the Investment Manager will generally attempt, in a manner consistent with the Fund’s investment policy and restrictions, to diversify the Fund’s portfolio on the basis of geographic region, event risk category, issuer and other factors, the Fund will be composed primarily of a single class of asset whose performance will be largely correlated thereto, and cannot therefore be said to be a “diversified portfolio” in the traditional sense of such term. Additionally, a significant percentage of the Fund’s assets may be invested from time to time in individual issuers or in groups of issuers whose bonds serve to reinsure contingencies in the same market, region, or industry sector and which may be subject to similar classes of macro-casualty and catastrophe risk. To the extent the Investment Manager makes such investments, the exposure to casualty, credit, and market risks associated with such issuer, market, region, or industry sector will be increased.

Limited Resources of Issuers – The issuers of the Catastrophe Bonds are often thinly capitalized, special-purpose entities that do not have ready access to additional capital. In the event of unanticipated expenses or liabilities, such entities may not have the resources available to pay such expenses or liabilities or the required interest and/or principal on their issued securities.

Investment Losses – The ability of the issuers of the Catastrophe Bonds to provide the expected investment returns on their issued securities, as well as to redeem their issued

securities or return principal, is based in part on such issuers' investments, which may be subject to credit default risk, interest rate risk and other investment risks, as well as the credit risk of any swap counterparties that might be involved in such CAT Bond transactions.

Low or No Ratings – Catastrophe Bonds may receive or have low ratings or be unrated by rating agencies. Consequently, such securities may be relatively illiquid and subject to adverse publicity and investor perceptions, any of which may act to depress the price of such securities.

Catastrophe Bonds – Catastrophe Bonds are privately placed fixed income securities for which the return of principal and payment of interest or dividends are contingent on the occurrence or non-occurrence of specific catastrophe events. Catastrophe Bonds often provide for an extension of maturity following the occurrence of an event to enable the insurer to process and audit loss claims where a trigger event has, or possibly has, occurred. Alternatively, the maturity could in certain circumstances be accelerated upon the occurrence of certain legal, regulatory, credit or structural events. An extension or acceleration of maturity may increase volatility. The market value of Catastrophe Bonds can be expected to fluctuate (i) in the event of catastrophe events or (ii) reflecting market expectations of catastrophe events that could potentially impact the Fund's investments. The occurrence of such catastrophe events is inherently unpredictable. In addition, Catastrophe Bonds are often subordinated to other obligations of the issuer thereof, such as those obligations to a ceding insurer. Consequently, if such an issuer incurs unexpected expenses or liabilities in connection with its activities, the issuer may be unable to pay the required interest and/or principal on its issued CAT Bond.

Alignment of Interest – In an ILS transaction, the interests of the seller and the buyer may not be aligned and the seller may wish to sell for reasons unknown to the buyer. Although considerable due diligence will be conducted and the seller has certain legal responsibilities, the Fund may be adversely selected against. There may be situations where the historical data or actuarial analyses do not fully reflect a development that the seller suspects may be or may at some point in the future turn out to be unfavourable. Although the Investment Manager will conduct what it believes to be appropriate due diligence, there is a risk of adverse selection.

In addition, in insurance securitisations the vendor typically retains the administrative responsibilities for the portfolio, including claims handling. After having sold off most or all of the economic interest in the portfolio of risks, the vendor's interest in keeping costs down and in retaining high standards of operations may fade, and this could have a negative impact on the expected cash flows from the investment. The Investment Manager will use all reasonable means to limit this by introducing, for example, fixed expense agreements and/or requirements upon the vendor to retain some residual risk as well as minimising adverse selection risk.

Absence of Operating History of Issuers of Catastrophe Bonds – The issuers of the Catastrophe Bonds are typically newly formed special-purpose vehicles organized for the sole purpose of issuing the Catastrophe Bonds. As such, such issuers often have no operating history.

Competition – The Fund competes with a number of long-standing existing insurance and reinsurance market participants, many of which have financial resources substantially greater than the Fund as well as larger research and trading staff. Capital market participants investing in Catastrophe Bonds is a comparatively new development. There can be no assurance that the Fund will have the same degree of access to Catastrophe Bonds as certain of its competitors.

U.S. Federal Income Tax Risks – Issuers of Catastrophe Bonds are typically SPVs (in some cases special purpose reinsurance companies) formed in Bermuda, Ireland or the Cayman Islands. Issuers are formed and intend to operate in such a manner that would not cause them to be treated as engaged in the conduct of a trade or business within the United States. Such assessments are in certain instances supported by legal opinions that provide that, while there is no relevant authority and the analysis is highly factual, an issuer would not be deemed to be so engaged under current U.S. federal income tax law. On this basis, the issuer would not expect to be required to pay U.S. federal income tax with respect to its income. There can be no assurance, however, that the Internal Revenue Service would not contend, and that a court

would not ultimately hold, that the issuer is engaged in the conduct of a trade or business within the United States. If the issuer were deemed to be so engaged, it would, among other things, be subject to U.S. federal income tax on its income which is treated as effectively connected with the conduct of that trade or business, as well as the branch profits tax.

Regulatory Risks – U.S. state insurance laws and regulations and the laws of many non-U.S. jurisdictions contain broad definitions of the activities that may constitute the conduct of the business of insurance or reinsurance in such jurisdictions. Furthermore, insurance regulatory authorities often have broad discretionary powers in administering insurance laws, including the authority (subject to appeal in court or otherwise) to determine whether a party is conducting the business of insurance or reinsurance within their applicable jurisdictions. Because Catastrophe Bonds have certain features and an investment return that may be based on the occurrence of events that traditionally are the subject of insurance, it is possible that such instruments may be structured in a manner where insurance regulatory authorities or courts would determine that the purchase or holding of such securities or the writing of such derivatives constitutes the conduct of the business of insurance and reinsurance. In the event such a determination is made and a holder of such securities or the writer of such derivatives is not duly licensed to conduct such activities in the applicable jurisdiction, such holder or writer may be subject to regulatory and legal action. Typically, such regulatory and legal action may include orders to cease and desist from the offending activities (which may require a divestiture of the offending securities or the unwinding or termination of the offending derivative instruments), civil forfeitures or criminal fines. There can be no assurance that insurance regulatory authorities will not challenge the purchase or writing of one or more such securities or derivatives as constituting the business of insurance, and it is unclear how such a challenge would affect the Fund, as holder thereof. In addition, entities that issue, acquire or enter into Catastrophe Bonds may face unanticipated expenses due to such regulation that may result in such an entity being unable to satisfy its obligations.

Insurance Risks – The strategy of the Fund is to invest in securities with a significant amount of insurance risk. There are many different types of insurance events, but they are generally characterised by frequency (how often the event happens) and severity (how costly is the event when it happens). The estimated severity and frequency of different insurance risks are based on a vast amount of historical data and actuarial analysis. However, there is no guarantee that the actual insurance losses incurred will turn out to be in line with expectations. The result of the actual insurance losses incurred may have a material, adverse effect on the Fund.

Subordination – Certain liquid insurance linked securities may have different share classes, differentiated by subordination. The Fund may invest in the most subordinated share classes. When the Fund owns a security that is subordinated to other share classes, it will be more risky and should be expected to experience greater volatility. The Investment Manager will analyse the standard deviation of the returns, and also other measures of volatility when appropriate, to determine whether the expected return is sufficiently attractive enough to make an investment.

Highly Volatile Markets – The prices of financial instruments in which the Fund may invest can be highly volatile. Price movements of forward and other derivative contracts in which the Fund's assets may be invested are influenced by, among other things, interest rates, changing supply and demand relationships, trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programs and policies of governments, and national and international political and economic events and policies. The Fund is subject to the risk of failure of any of the exchanges on which its positions trade or of its clearing houses.

Tax Considerations – The Investment Manager may or may not take tax considerations into account in determining when the Fund's securities positions should be sold or otherwise disposed of and may or may not assume certain market risk and incur certain expenses in this regard to achieve favourable tax treatment of a transaction. Where the Fund invests in securities that are not subject to withholding tax at the time of the 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.

Template pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: Securis Catastrophe Bond Fund

Legal entity identifier: 213800Q1NVR2R7LAPD69

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective? *[tick and fill in as relevant, the percentage figure represents the minimum commitment to sustainable investments]*

Yes

No

It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** ___%

in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** ___%

It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of ___% of sustainable investments

with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

with a social objective

It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.



What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product? *[indicate the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the financial product and whether a reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product]*

Social Characteristic

The social characteristic promoted by Securis Catastrophe Bond Fund (“SCBF”) is supporting global resilience by providing finance to redevelop housing, businesses and infrastructure in the wake of catastrophic events particularly with respect to populations, communities or regions that are affected by natural disasters. SCBF invests in Catastrophe

Bonds which are a form of insurance linked security (“ILS”) that transfers the risks of financial loss as a result of catastrophic events to capital market participants. By being an active participant in the ILS market SCBF is supporting the recovery of insurance product holders in the wake of catastrophic events.

Environmental Characteristic

The environmental characteristic promoted by SCBF is to support communities affected by the impacts of climate change. Within the investment process of SCBF there is an environmental, social and governance (“ESG”) assessment framework which assesses whether the catastrophe bond supports global resilience. The ESG assessment however also looks to identify whether the individual insurance product that SCBF is underwriting is supporting the provision of insurance to counterparties that are at increased risks from climate change. This would entail the provision of finance to redevelop housing, businesses and infrastructure in the wake of catastrophic events particularly with respect to populations, communities or regions that are impacted by perils subject to climate change. In addition the ESG assessment looks at whether the insured entity could be considered as having a high carbon footprint, this will be assessed by way of a high level qualitative assessment. The specific outcome of the ESG assessment gives the Investment Manager an understanding of the potential ESG aligned risks that SCBF may be exposed to.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted.

● ***What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?***

SCBF integrates an ESG assessment into the investment underwriting process, as part of this assessment, all investments are scored, at primary issuance, against the Investment Manager’s proprietary ESG scoring criteria. SCBF will utilise these assessments and underlying grades of the ESG elements to measure that SCBF, and its investments, have supported the environmental or social characteristics, notably:

- Provision of financial protection from catastrophic events which helps society become more resilient. As part of the Investment Manager’s proprietary ESG scoring, an assessment as to whether each Catastrophe Bond has attributes which makes society more resilient in the wake of a catastrophic event is conducted. This assessment is qualitative in nature and delves into whether each Catastrophe Bond through its prospectus or offering circular commits to provide finance to redevelop housing, businesses and infrastructure in the wake of catastrophic events.
- Provision of insurance to entities exposed to increased climate change risk which provides support to communities from catastrophe perils that are at increased risk due to climate change. As part of the Investment Manager’s foregoing qualitative assessment of the terms of each Catastrophe Bond and the associated proprietary ESG scoring, the perils to which each Catastrophe Bond is exposed are also assessed. To be scored as providing support to communities from catastrophe perils that are at increased risk due to climate change, the Investment Manager seek to determine whether the Catastrophe Bond commits to benefit the insured entity with respect to an increased risk in climate change by covering perils exposed to either flooding, hurricanes, or wildfires.

● ***What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to***

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

such objectives? *[include, for financial products that make sustainable investments, a description of the objectives and how the sustainable investments contribute to the sustainable investment*

[Include statement for financial products referred to in Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852]

The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The “do no significant harm” principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

objective. For the financial products referred to in Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852, list the environmental objectives set out in Article 9 of that Regulation to which the sustainable investment underlying the financial product contributes]

N/A – SCBF does not make sustainable investments as defined by Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective? *[include a description for the financial product that partially intends to make sustainable investments]*

N/A – SCBF does not make sustainable investments as defined by Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account? [include an explanation of how the indicators for adverse impacts in Table 1 of Annex I and any relevant indicators in Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I, are taken into account]

N/A – SCBF does not make sustainable investments as defined by Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details: [include an explanation on the alignment with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, including the principles and rights set out in the eight fundamental conventions identified in the Declaration of the International Labour Organisation on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and the International Bill of Human Rights]

N/A – SCBF does not make sustainable investments as defined by Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?



The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

Yes, _____ [if the financial product considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors, include a clear and reasoned explanation of how it considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors. Indicate where, in the information to be disclosed pursuant to Article 11(2) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088, the information on principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors is available]



No

SCBF does not consider the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors.



What investment strategy does this financial product follow? [provide a description of the investment strategy and indicate how the strategy is implemented in the investment process on a continuous basis]

SCBF invests primarily in both primary issuance and secondary transactions of Catastrophe Bonds that have reasonably attractive risk return profiles, with reasonable liquidity and diversification benefits. These Catastrophe Bonds provide protection against catastrophic events such as hurricanes, earthquakes and wildfires across the globe. Investing in Catastrophe Bonds supports global resilience by providing finance to redevelop housing, businesses and infrastructure in the wake of catastrophic events.

SCBF's investment process looks to understand the relative attributes and attractiveness of each deal at primary issuance with a view to achieving positive returns. All investments are subject to a thorough investment analysis including an assessment of the ESG risks. The ESG assessment will cover topics such as whether the insured entity is facing increasing risk from climate change, whether the insured entity has a high carbon footprint, whether the provision of insurance is providing a benefit to society, or making society more resilient. Assessment of each ESG topic is graded to get an assessment of the risk or opportunities relating to that particular ESG issue.

SCBF will trade Catastrophe Bonds in the secondary market, but will only trade those securities that have been previously assessed at the primary issuance stage by the Investment Manager. Full underwriting analysis will be completed to assess the sponsor and the structure to make sure that the investment meets SCBF's criteria. Prior to execution of an investment the investment research will be reviewed by the investment committee of the Investment Manager.

If the circumstances have changed since the initial assessment and underwriting analysis, this will be refreshed prior to secondary market trading..

● **What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?**

The Investment Manager will complete a full assessment of all investments at primary issuance, this will include an assessment of their ESG characteristics. This ESG assessment will be completed on all investments in the portfolio as only investments that have been assessed at primary issuance are traded as secondary transactions. At least 80% of SCBF's investments must ordinarily be held in Catastrophe Bonds. While the specific outcome of the ESG assessment does not preclude an investment from being included within the SCBF portfolio, Catastrophe Bonds will only be held in the portfolio where they are determined as promoting the social characteristic of supporting global resilience.

In addition, at least 50% of the Catastrophe Bonds in which SCBF invests must also promote resilience for communities impacted by the effects of climate change risks, as determined by the Investment Manager's proprietary ESG rating process, by supporting geographies and communities impacted by perils subject to climate change. Climate change perils include hurricane, flood and wildfire.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

[include note only for the financial products referred to in Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852]

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

- **What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?** *[include an indication of the rate, where there is a commitment to reduce the scope of investments by a minimum rate]*

There is no minimum rate to reduce the scope of investments considered prior to the application of the investment strategy.

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

[include a short description of the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies]



SCBF assess a range of governance topics within the ESG assessment focused on the robustness of the contract, and the counterparty's risk management processes. This is to ensure that all assets within the portfolio have been fully assessed to meet the good governance standards at SCBF.

The governance assessment within the Investment Manager's proprietary ESG scoring framework includes an assessment of the bond sponsor's risk management and governance regime, as well as an assessment on the robustness of the investment contract – whether the contract governs loss triggers and protects investor's interests; robustness of contractual terms limiting the exposure to other risks; and robust contractual language limiting the risk of disputes.

- **What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?** *[include a narrative explanation of the investments of the financial product, including the minimum proportion of the investments of the financial product used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product in accordance with the binding elements of the investment strategy, including the minimum proportion of sustainable investments of the financial product where that financial products commits to making sustainable investments, and the purpose of the remaining proportion of the investments, including a description of any minimum environmental or social safeguards]*

SCBF will invest at least 80% of its investments in investments that are aligned with the environmental or social characteristics promoted as at least 80% of the investments will be in Catastrophe Bonds which are aligned with the social characteristic promoted. At least 50% of these Catastrophe Bonds will also be aligned with the environmental characteristic promoted. (“#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics”).

The remaining portion of the SCBF's investment portfolio (“#2Other”) will consist of hedging instruments that SCBF utilises for currency risk management purposes and cash and cash equivalents held within SCBF. It may be the case that in the management of subscriptions and redemptions or when there are large bond maturity events the cash balance within SCBF would mean that the investments under “#2 Other” exceed 20% for a short period of time, however this would not be typical or in the ordinary course of managing SCBF and would in all cases be subject to compliance with the provisions of the UCITS Regulations.

- **How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?** *[for financial products that use derivatives as defined in Article 2(1), point (29), of Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 to attain the environmental or social characteristics they promote, describe how the use of those derivatives meets those characteristics]*



SCBF does not intend to use derivatives specifically to attain the environmental or social characteristics being promoted. Any derivatives will be used for the purposes of efficient portfolio management and/or to protect against exchange risks.

- **To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?** *[include a section for the financial products referred to*

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

[include note only for financial products referred to in Article 6 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of: **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies

capital expenditure (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.

operational expenditure (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

in Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 and include the graphical representation referred to in Article 15(1), point (a), of this Regulation, the description referred to in Article 15(1), point (b), of this Regulation, a clear explanation as referred to in Article 15(1), point (c), of this Regulation, a narrative explanation as referred to in Article 15(1), point (d), of this Regulation and the information referred to in Article 15(2) and (3) of this Regulation]

[Include only relevant boxes, remove irrelevant ones for the financial product]

#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

N/A – SCBF does not make sustainable investments as defined by Regulation (EU) 2019/2088. Therefore, there is no commitment to a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

● **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy¹?**

Yes: [specify below, and details in the graphs of the box]

In fossil gas In nuclear energy

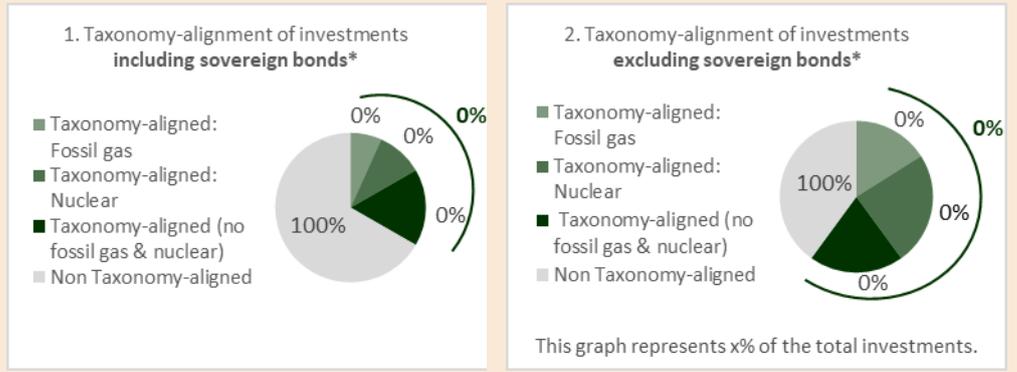
No

¹ Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change (“climate change mitigation”) and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

[include note for financial products referred to in Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 that invest in environmental economic activities that are not environmentally sustainable economic activities]

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds. [only include in the graphs the figures for Taxonomy aligned fossil gas and/or nuclear energy as well as the corresponding legend and the explanatory text in the left hand margin if the financial product makes investments in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy]

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.



* For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.

- **What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?** [include section for the financial products referred to in Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852]

N/A – SCBF does not make sustainable investments as defined by Regulation (EU) 2019/2088. Therefore, there is no commitment to a minimum share of sustainable investments in transitional and enabling aligned with the EU Taxonomy.



- **What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?** [include section only for the financial products referred to in Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 where the financial product invests in economic activities that are not environmentally sustainable economic activities and explain why the financial product invests in sustainable investments with an environmental objective in economic activities that are not Taxonomy-aligned]

N/A – SCBF does not make sustainable investments as defined by Regulation (EU) 2019/2088. Therefore, there is no commitment to a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.



- **What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?** [include section only where the financial product includes sustainable investments with a social objective]

N/A – SCBF does not make sustainable investments as defined by Regulation (EU) 2019/2088. Therefore, there is no commitment to a minimum share of socially sustainable investments.



- **What investments are included under “#2 Other”, what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?**

Investments under “#2 Other” consists of hedging instruments that SCBF utilises for currency risk management purposes. Given the nature of such transactions,

environmental or social safeguards are not applicable to them. Also included in “#2 Other” would be cash and cash equivalents held within SCBF for liquidity purposes.



Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes? *[include section where an index has been designated as a reference benchmark for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product and indicate where the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index can be found]*

N/A – No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted.

- **How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?**

N/A – No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted.

- **How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?**

N/A – No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted.

- **How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?**

N/A – No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted.

- **Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?**

N/A – No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website at <https://www.bflexion.com/securis-global-funds-icav> and [ESG at Securis - Securis \(securisinvestments.com\)](https://www.securisinvestments.com)



[include note for financial products where an index has been designated as a reference benchmark for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product]

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.