

Catalyst International UCITS ICAV

(An umbrella fund with segregated liability between Funds)

This Prospectus is dated 19 February 2026

PROSPECTUS

An open-ended Irish collective asset management vehicle which is constituted as an umbrella fund with segregated liability between Funds and with variable capital
The ICAV was registered under the laws of Ireland with registered number C417737

GERMAN CONSOLIDATED PROSPECTUS

DATED 1 MAY 2026

This is a consolidation of the prospectus for Catalyst International UCITS ICAV dated 19 February 2026 and the “Additional Information for Investors in Germany” dated 30 April 2026. This consolidated prospectus is for distribution to investors in Germany only and it does not constitute a prospectus for the purposes of Irish applicable law. If you are in any doubt about the contents of this Prospectus, you should consult your stockbroker, bank manager, solicitor, accountant or other independent financial adviser.

The Directors of Catalyst International UCITS ICAV (the **ICAV**) whose names appear in the section entitled **Directors of the ICAV** of the Prospectus below accept responsibility for the information contained in this Prospectus and each relevant Supplement. To the best of the knowledge and belief of the Directors (who have taken all reasonable care to ensure such is the case), the information contained in this document is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information.

The Directors accept responsibility accordingly.

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1 DEFINITIONS

Accounting Date means 31 December;

Accounting Period means in respect of each Fund, a period ending on an Accounting Date and commencing in the case of the first such period, on the date of the first issue of Shares in of the relevant Fund and in subsequent periods, on the expiry of the preceding Accounting Period. The first Accounting Period will be as set out in Section 12.1;

Accumulating Shares means Shares that accumulate income and pay no dividend;

Administration Agreement means the agreement dated 16 December 2021 between the ICAV, the Manager and the Administrator as amended, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time;

Administrator means U.S. Bank Global Fund Services (Ireland) Limited or any successor thereto duly appointed in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank as the administrator of the ICAV and each Fund;

AIF means alternative investment fund being a structure for collective investment, which is not a UCITS;

AML Legislation means the Criminal Justice (Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing) Acts 2010 and 2018 as amended, supplemented or modified from time to time;

Anti-Dilution Levy means a levy which may be (i) added to subscription amounts payable by an investor or (ii) deducted from redemption amounts receivable by an investor to cover dealing costs and to preserve the value of the underlying assets of the relevant Fund;

Application Form means the application form for subscription of Shares;

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 the Council of 8 June 2016 on indices used as benchmarks in financial instruments and financial contracts or to measure the performance of investment funds and amending Directives 2008/48/EC and 2014/17/EU and Regulations (EU) No 596/2014, as amended including by Regulation (EU) 2019/2089, Regulation (EU) 2021/168 and Regulation (EU) 2025/914, and as may be further amended, supplemented or replaced from time to time;

Benchmark Register means the register of EEA benchmark administrators and non-EEA benchmark administrators and benchmarks maintained by ESMA in accordance with Article 36 of the Benchmark Regulation;

Business Day means in relation to any Fund such day or days as is or are specified as such in the Supplement for the relevant Fund;

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

Central Bank UCITS Regulations means the Central Bank (Supervision and Enforcement) Act 2013 (Section 48(1)) (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2019 (S.I. No. 230 of 2019), as may be amended, supplemented or replaced from time to time;

CIS means an open ended collective investment scheme within the meaning of Regulation 4(3) of the Regulations and which is prohibited from investing more than 10% of its assets in another such collective investment scheme;

Class or Classes/Share Class or Share Classes means one or more particular division of Shares in a Fund;

Collection Account means the account operated by the Administrator which is used for (i) the receipt of subscription monies from investors in a Fund and (ii) repayment of redemption and/or distribution proceeds to Shareholders of such Fund;

Connected Person means the persons defined as such in the section headed **Portfolio Transactions and Conflicts of Interest**;

CRS means the Common Reporting Standard more fully described as the Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information approved on 15 July 2014 by the Council of the OECD and Part II of the OECD (2023), International Standards for Automatic Exchange of Information in Tax Matters: Crypto-Asset Reporting Framework and 2023 updated to the Common Reporting Standard published by the OECD on 8 June 2023 and any treaty, law or regulation of any other jurisdictions which facilitates the implementation of the Common Reporting Standard including Council Directive 2014/107/EU on Administrative Cooperation in the Field of Taxation (DAC II)(as amended);

Currency Share Class means a Class denominated in a currency other than the Base Currency of the relevant Fund;

Data Protection Commission means the Data Protection Commission of Ireland or any successor or replacement body thereto;

Data Protection Legislation means the EU Data Protection Directive 95/46/EC and the EU Privacy & Electronic Communications Directive 2002/58/EC, any amendments and replacement legislation including the GDPR, European Commission decisions, binding EU and national guidance and all national implementing legislation;

Dealing Day means in respect of each Fund such Business Day or Business Days as is or are specified in the Supplement for the relevant Fund provided that there shall be at least two dealing days at regular intervals per month;

Dealing Deadline means in relation to applications for subscription, redemption or exchange of Shares in a Fund, the day and time specified in the Supplement for the relevant Fund;

Delegate means such persons, body, corporate agent, or organisation duly appointed by the Investment Manager, from time to time, to provide a specific investment function or execute a specific investment policy;

Depository means U.S Bank Europe Designated Activity Company trading as US Bank Depository Services or any successor thereto duly appointed as depository in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank and the Regulations;

Depository Agreement means the agreement dated 16 December 2021 between the ICAV, the Manager and the Depository as amended, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank;

Directors mean the directors of the ICAV (including any alternate directors), each a **Director**;

Distributing Shares means Shares in respect of which dividends may be declared and paid in accordance with the section entitled Dividend Policy in the Prospectus;

EEA means the European Economic Area encompassing the Member States together with Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway;

ERISA means the U.S. Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended;

ESMA means the European Securities and Markets Authority;

ESMA Remuneration Guidelines means the guidelines on sound remuneration policies under the UCITS Directive published by ESMA, as may be amended, supplemented or replaced from time to time;

EU means the European Union;

Euro, EUR or € means the lawful currency of Ireland;

Exchange Charge means the charge, if any, payable on the exchange of Shares as is specified in the Supplement for the relevant Fund;

FATCA means the U.S. Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (as amended, consolidated or supplemented from time to time), including any regulations issued pursuant thereto (including any intergovernmental agreement between the U.S. and any other jurisdiction which facilitates the implementation of any law or regulation relating to FATCA);

Foreign Person means (i) a person who is neither resident nor ordinarily resident in Ireland for tax purposes who has provided the ICAV with the appropriate declaration under Schedule 2B TCA and the ICAV is not in possession of any information that would reasonably suggest that the declaration is incorrect or has at any time been incorrect, or (ii) the ICAV is in possession of written notice of approval from the Irish Revenue Commissioners to the effect that the requirement to have been provided with such declaration is deemed to have been complied with in respect of that person or class of shareholder to which that person belongs, and that approval has not been withdrawn and any conditions to which that approval is subject have been satisfied;

FCA means the Financial Conduct Authority of the United Kingdom or any successor regulatory authority thereto;

FDI means Financial Derivative Instruments;

Fund means a separate portfolio of assets which is invested in accordance with the investment objective and policies as set out in the relevant Supplement and to which all liabilities, income and expenditure attributable or allocated to such fund shall be applied and charged and **Funds** means all or some of the Funds as the context requires or any other funds as may be established by the ICAV from time to time with the prior approval of the Central Bank;

GDPR means EU General Data Protection Regulation (EU) 2016/679;

Hedged Share Class means a Share Class whose denominated currency is hedged against exchange rate fluctuations as set out in the section entitled **Share Class Hedging**;

ICAV means Catalyst International UCITS ICAV;

ICAV Act means Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicles Act 2015 as amended, supplemented or replaced from time to time;

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;

Investment Management and Distribution Agreement means the investment management and distribution agreement dated 16 December 2021 between the Investment Manager, Manager and the ICAV as may be substituted, amended, supplemented, novated or otherwise modified from time to time in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank;

Investment Manager means Catalyst International Advisors LLC or any successor thereto duly appointed in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank;

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;

in kind means in specie;

Issue Price means the Net Asset Value per Share as at the Valuation Point;

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

Manager means Carne Global Fund Managers (Ireland) Limited or any successor thereto duly appointed in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank;

Management Agreement means the management agreement between the ICAV and the Manager dated 16 December 2021, as may be substituted, amended, supplemented, novated or otherwise amended from time to time in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank;

Member State means a member state of the EU;

Minimum Fund Size means such amount (if any) as the Directors decide for each Fund and as set out in the Supplement for the relevant Fund or as otherwise notified to Shareholders in that Fund;

Minimum Initial Investment Amount means such amount (if any) as the Directors may from time to time determine as the minimum initial investment amount required by each Applicant for Shares of each Class in a Fund as is specified in the Supplement for the relevant Fund;

Minimum Shareholding means such number or value of Shares of any class (if any) as specified in the Supplement for the relevant Class of Shares within a Fund;

month means a calendar month;

Net Asset Value or **Net Asset Value per Share** means in respect of the assets of a Fund or the Shares in a Fund, the amount determined in accordance with the principles set out in the sections entitled **Calculation of Net Asset Value** and **Valuation of Assets** below as the Net Asset Value of a Fund or the Net Asset Value per Share;

OECD means the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development;

Par Value means the nominal value assigned to a security (which term includes loans) by the issuer of such security;

Personal Data means any data relating to a living individual who can be identified directly from that data or indirectly in conjunction with other information;

Preliminary Charge means in respect of a Fund, the charge payable (if any) on the subscription for Shares as specified in the Supplement for the relevant Fund;

Prospectus means the current prospectus of the ICAV and any Supplements and addenda thereto;

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

Redemption Charge means in respect of a Fund, the charge payable (if any) on the redemption of Shares as specified in the Supplement for the relevant Fund;

Regulated Market means one of the stock exchanges or regulated markets listed in Appendix 1 to this Prospectus;

Regulations means the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations, 2011, as may be amended from time to time and any rules or guidance issued by the Central Bank pursuant to them which are applicable to the ICAV;

Securities Financing Transactions Regulation or **SFTR** means Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on transparency of securities financing transactions and of reuse and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012;

Settlement Date means in respect of receipt of subscription monies for subscription for Shares or dispatch of monies for the redemption of Shares, the date specified in the Supplement for the relevant Fund;

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

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

SFT means a securities financing transaction as described in the SFTR being for the purpose of the ICAV, securities lending transactions, repurchase agreements, reverse redemption agreements and total return swaps;

SFTR or Securities Financing Transaction Regulation means Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on transparency of SFT and of reuse and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012, as may be amended or supplemented;

Shareholders means holders of Shares, and each a **Shareholder**;

Shares means 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;

Sub-Investment Management Agreement means any sub-investment management agreement between the Sub-Investment Manager, Investment Manager and the ICAV as may be substituted, amended, supplemented, novated or otherwise modified from time to time in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank as may be disclosed in the relevant Supplement;

Sub-Investment Manager means any firm or other person as may be appointed by the Investment Manager in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank to provide investment management services to or on behalf of the Investment Manager as may be disclosed in the relevant Supplement;

Supplement means any supplement, including any Addendum thereto, to the Prospectus issued on behalf of the ICAV from time to time;

Sustainability Risks means in the context of a Fund and in accordance with SFDR an environmental, social or governance event or condition that, if it occurs, could cause an actual or a potential material negative impact on the value of an investment;

Taxable Irish Person means any person, other than:

- (a) a Foreign Person;
- (b) an intermediary, including a nominee, for a Foreign Person;
- (c) a qualifying management company within the meaning of section 739B TCA;
- (d) a specified company within the meaning of section 734 TCA;
- (e) an investment undertaking within the meaning of section 739B of the TCA;
- (f) an investment limited partnership within the meaning of section 739J of the TCA;
- (g) an exempt approved scheme or a retirement annuity contract or trust scheme within the provisions of sections 774, 784 or 785 TCA;
- (h) a company carrying on life business within the meaning of section 706 TCA;
- (i) a special investment scheme within the meaning of section 737 TCA;
- (j) a unit trust to which section 731(5)(a) TCA applies;
- (k) a charity entitled to an exemption from income tax or corporation tax under section 207(1)(b) TCA;
- (l) a person entitled to exemption from income tax and capital gains tax under section 784A(2) TCA , section 787I TCA or section 848E TCA and the units held are assets of an approved retirement fund, an approved minimum retirement fund, a special savings incentive account or a personal retirement savings account (as defined in section 787A TCA);
- (m) the Courts Service;
- (n) a Credit Union;
- (o) a company within the charge to corporation tax under section 739G(2) TCA, but only where the fund is a money market fund;
- (p) a company within the charge to corporation tax under section 110(2) TCA;
- (q) the National Asset Management Agency;
- (r) the National Treasury Management Agency or a Fund investment vehicle within the meaning of section 739D(6)(kb) TCA;

- (s) the Motor Insurers' Bureau of Ireland in respect of an investment made by it of moneys paid to the Motor Insurers Insolvency Compensation Fund under the Insurance Act 1964 (amended by the Insurance (Amendment) Act 2018);
- (t) a person who is entitled to exemption from income tax or capital gains tax by virtue of section 787AC TCA and the units held are assets of a PEPP (within the meaning of Chapter 2D of Part 30 TCA)
- (u) a person that holds units in an AE provider scheme, registered in the name of the Authority on behalf of a participant (all terms within the meaning of Chapter 2E of Part 30 TCA) from 1 January 2026 where Finance Bill 2025 is enacted as passed by Dáil Eireann); and
- (v) 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 2A Chapter 1A of the TCA,

in respect of each of which the appropriate declaration set out in Schedule 2B TCA or otherwise and such other information evidencing such status is in the possession of the ICAV on the appropriate date and the ICAV is not in possession of any information that would reasonably suggest that such declaration is incorrect or has at any time been incorrect.

Taxonomy Regulation means Regulation EU 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment, and amending SFDR, as may be amended, supplemented or replaced from time to time.

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

transferable securities shall have the meaning prescribed in the Regulations;

UCITS means an undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities established pursuant to the Regulations;

Unhedged Currency Share Class means a Class where typically, Shares may be applied and paid for, income payments calculated and paid and redemption proceeds paid in a currency other than the Base Currency of the relevant Fund on the basis of a currency conversion at the prevailing spot currency exchange rate of the relevant Base Currency for the currency of the relevant Class;

United Kingdom and **UK** means the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

United States and **U.S.** means the United States of America, (including each of 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. Person shall have the meaning prescribed in Regulation S under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the **Securities Act**) and thus shall include (i) any natural person resident in the United States; (ii) any partnership or corporation organised or incorporated under the laws of the United States; (iii) any estate of which any executor or administrator is a U.S. Person; (iv) any trust of which any trustee is a U.S. Person; **Error! Reference source not found.** any agency or branch of a foreign entity located in the United States; (vi) any non-discretionary account or similar account (other than an estate or trust) held by a dealer or other fiduciary for the benefit or account of a U.S. Person; (vii) any discretionary account held by a dealer or other fiduciary organised or similar account (other than an estate or trust) held by a dealer or other fiduciary organised, incorporated, or (if an individual) resident in the United States; and (viii) any partnership or corporation if (A) organised or incorporated under the laws of any foreign jurisdiction; and (B) formed by a U.S. Person principally for the purpose of investing in securities not registered under the Securities Act, unless it is organised or incorporated, and owned by accredited investors (as defined in Rule 501(a) under the Securities Act) who are not natural persons, estates or trusts; and

Valuation Point the point in time 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.

2 INTRODUCTION

Authorisation by the Central Bank of the ICAV shall not constitute a warranty by the Central Bank as to the performance of the ICAV and the Central Bank shall not be liable for the performance or default of the ICAV. 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 the Prospectus.

Applicants should consult a stockbroker, bank manager, solicitor, accountant or other financial adviser.

The ICAV was registered as an umbrella Irish collective asset-management vehicle with segregated liability between Funds pursuant to Part 2, Chapter 1 of the ICAV Act and is authorised by the Central Bank pursuant to Regulations.

The ICAV is structured as an umbrella fund with segregated liability between Funds. Shares representing interests in different Funds may be issued from time to time by the ICAV. Shares of more than one Class in a Class may be issued in relation to a Fund. All Shares of each Class will rank rateably amongst themselves and *pari passu* save as provided for in the relevant Supplement. On the introduction of any new Fund (for which prior Central Bank approval is required) or any new Class of Shares (which must be issued in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank), the ICAV will prepare and issue a new or updated Supplement setting out the relevant details of each such Fund or new Class of Shares as the case may be. A separate portfolio of assets will be maintained for each Fund (and accordingly not for each Class of Shares) and will be invested in accordance with the investment objective and policies applicable to such Fund. Particulars relating to individual Funds and the Classes of Shares available therein are set out in the relevant Supplement. Any amendments to the Prospectus and any Supplements must be notified to and cleared in advance by the Central Bank.

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, but please refer to the section headed **Risk Factors** below.

Distribution of this Prospectus and the relevant Supplement is not authorised in any jurisdiction after publication of the annual report and audited accounts unless accompanied by a copy of such report and accounts. Such reports and this Prospectus together form the prospectus for the issue of Shares in the ICAV.

The Instrument of Incorporation of the ICAV gives powers to the Directors to impose restrictions on the holding of Shares directly or indirectly by (and consequently to redeem Shares held by), or the transfer of Shares to any person or entity who, in the opinion of the Directors is or will hold shares for the benefit of a U.S. Person (unless the Directors determine (i) the transaction is permitted under an exemption from registration available under the securities laws of the United States and (ii) that the relevant Fund and ICAV continue to be entitled to an exemption from registration as an investment company under the securities laws of the United States if such person holds Shares), an individual under the age of 18 (or such other age as the Directors may think fit), a person or entity who breached or falsified representations on subscription documents (including as to its status under ERISA), who appears to be in breach of any law or requirement of any country or government authority or by virtue of which such person or entity is not qualified to hold Shares, or if the holding of the Shares by any person is unlawful or is less than the Minimum Shareholding set for that class of Shares by the Directors, or in circumstances which (whether directly or indirectly affecting such person or persons or entity, and whether taken alone or in conjunction with any other persons or entities, connected or not, or any other circumstances appearing to the Directors to be relevant), in the opinion of the Directors, might result in the relevant Fund of the ICAV incurring any liability to taxation or suffering any other pecuniary liability to taxation or suffering other pecuniary legal or material administrative disadvantage (including endeavouring to ensure that the relevant Fund's assets are not considered "plan assets" for the

purpose of ERISA and the related code) or being in breach of any law or regulation which the Fund might not otherwise have incurred, suffered or breached or might result in the Fund being required to comply with registration or filing requirements in any jurisdiction with which it would not otherwise be required to comply or is otherwise prohibited by the Instrument of Incorporation as described herein.

Neither this Prospectus nor the Shares have been qualified for offer, sale or distribution under the laws of any jurisdiction governing the offer or sale of shares or other securities, and this prospectus shall not constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy nor shall there be any sale of such shares in any jurisdiction in which such offer, solicitation or sale is not authorised, or to any person to whom it is unlawful, to make such offer, solicitation or sale. No application for listing of the shares has been made on any recognized securities exchange nor has any securities regulatory authority passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is unlawful. It is the responsibility of any person in possession of this prospectus and any person wishing to subscribe for shares pursuant to an application form to inform themselves of and to observe all applicable laws and regulations of any relevant jurisdictions.

Where a Taxable Irish Person acquires and holds Shares, the ICAV shall, where necessary for the collection of Irish Tax, redeem and cancel Shares held by a person who is or is deemed to be acting on behalf of a Taxable Irish Person on the occurrence of a chargeable event for Irish taxation purposes and pay the proceeds thereof to the Irish Revenue Commissioners.

This Prospectus may be translated into other languages. Any such translation shall only contain the same information and have the same meanings as this English language document. To the extent that there is any inconsistency between this English language document and the document in another language, this English language document shall prevail.

Potential subscribers and purchasers of Shares should inform themselves as to (a) the possible tax consequences, (b) the legal requirements, (c) any foreign exchange restrictions or exchange control requirements and (d) any other requisite governmental or other consents or formalities which they might encounter under the laws of the countries of their incorporation, citizenship, residence or domicile and which might be relevant to the subscription, purchase, holding or disposal of Shares.

The value of and income from Shares in a Fund may go up or down and Applicants may not get back the amount they have invested in the Fund. Applicants may lose their entire investment. Shares constituting each Fund are described in a Supplement to this Prospectus for each such Fund, each of which is an integral part of this Prospectus and is incorporated herein by reference with respect to the relevant Fund. Investment in Shares may involve above average risk and Applicants' attention is drawn to the section entitled Risk Factors below and also to the equivalent section in each Supplement. An investment in a Fund is only suitable for applicants who are in a position to understand and take such risks and applicants should obtain appropriate third party advice and satisfy themselves that such investment is appropriate for them.

Where there is a Preliminary Charge and a Redemption Charge payable on the issue and redemption of Shares, an investment in Shares should be viewed as medium to long term. A Preliminary Charge and/or a Redemption Charge may be charged by a Fund, as set out in the relevant Supplement. The maximum Preliminary Charge, if any, will not exceed 5%. The maximum Redemption Charge, if any, will not exceed 3%.

Shareholders should note that where there is not sufficient income or capital gains to cover the fees and expenses of a Fund that all/part of such fees and expenses may be charged to the capital of the Fund. This may have the effect of lowering the capital value of your investment so that income will be achieved by foregoing the potential for future capital growth.

As distributions may be made out of the capital of the ICAV, there is a greater risk that capital will be eroded and 'income' will be achieved by foregoing the potential for future capital growth of your

investment and the value of future returns may also be diminished. This cycle may continue until all capital is depleted. Please note that distributions out of capital may have different tax implications to distributions of income and you are recommended to seek advice in this regard.

This Prospectus and any other documents referred to in it and the relevant Supplement(s) and KIDs/KIIDs (including a copy of such report and accounts or the then latest published semi-annual report and unaudited accounts (or the then published annual report and audited accounts, if more recent) should be read in their entirety before making an application for Shares. Statements made in the Prospectus and any Supplement are based on the laws and practice in force in Ireland at the date of this Prospectus or Supplement as the case may be, which may be subject to change.

Any information given, or representations made, by any dealer, salesman or other person which are not contained in this Prospectus or the relevant Supplement or in any reports and accounts of the ICAV forming part hereof must be regarded as unauthorised and accordingly must not be relied upon. Neither the delivery of this Prospectus or the relevant Supplement nor the offer, issue or sale of Shares shall under any circumstances constitute a representation that the information contained in this Prospectus or the relevant Supplement is correct as of any time subsequent to the date of this Prospectus or the relevant Supplement. This Prospectus or the relevant Supplement may from time to time be updated and intending subscribers should enquire of the Investment Manager or the Sub-Investment Manager (as applicable) or the Administrator as to the issue of any later Prospectus or as to the issue of any reports and accounts of the ICAV.

All Shareholders are entitled to the benefit of, are bound by and are deemed to have notice of the provisions of the Instrument of Incorporation, copies of which are available as mentioned herein.

This Prospectus and the relevant Supplement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with Irish law.

The ICAV is required to and will comply with the Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (as defined herein).

Shares may not be offered or sold in the United Kingdom except as permitted by the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 ("FSMA") and the regulations made under it, and this Prospectus must not be communicated to any person in the United Kingdom except in circumstances permitted by FSMA or those regulations or to a person to whom this Prospectus may otherwise lawfully be issued in the United Kingdom.

This document is confidential to the addressee and may not be copied or passed on, in whole or in part, or its contents reproduced, disclosed, distributed to or used by any other person outside the group of affiliates of the addressee or their professional advisers. By accepting delivery of this document, each recipient agrees that it will (i) use this Prospectus for the sole purpose of evaluating a possible investment in a Fund and (ii) keep permanently confidential all information contained herein not already in the public domain.

Defined terms used in this Prospectus shall have the meanings attributed to them in the section entitled **Definitions**.

3 FUNDS

The ICAV is structured as an umbrella fund in that different Funds may be established from time to time by the Directors with the prior approval of the Central Bank. On the introduction of any new Fund, the Directors will issue documentation setting out the relevant details of each such Fund. A separate portfolio of assets will be maintained for each Fund. Separate records will also be maintained for each Fund with assets and liabilities allocated to the relevant Fund and each Fund will be invested in accordance with the investment objective applicable to such Fund. Particulars relating to each Fund are set out in a Supplement to the Prospectus.

Shares may be issued in relation to each Fund. Different Classes of Shares may also be issued in relation to any Fund subject to notifying and clearing in advance with the Central Bank of the creation of each Class of Shares and the different Classes of Shares available for issue in each Fund will be set out in a Supplement for the relevant Fund. The different Classes of Shares in a Fund may have different charging structures, designation of Shares in different currencies or gains/losses on and costs of different financial instruments employed for currency hedging between the Base Currency of a Fund or the underlying assets of a Fund and the designated currency of the relevant Class of Shares and the Minimum Initial Investment Amount therefore may also differ. Details of such structures and amounts for each Fund shall be set out in a Supplement for the relevant Fund. The different Classes of Shares within a Fund together represent interests in a single pool of assets of the Fund.

Within each Fund and Share Class, the ICAV may issue Accumulating shares and Distributing shares which shall represent interests in the same distinct portfolio on investments. The net income per Distributing Share may be distributed or re-invested in accordance with the dividend policy for the Fund as set out in the relevant Supplement and may be in the form of additional Shares to Shareholders. No declarations shall be made in respect of the Accumulating Shares.

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.

3.1 Investment Objective and Policies

The Instrument of Incorporation provides that the investment objective and policies for each Fund will be formulated by the Directors of the ICAV at the time of the creation of that Fund. Details of the investment objective and policies for each Fund of the ICAV appear in the Supplement for the relevant Fund.

Any change in the investment objective or material change to the investment policy of a Fund may only be made with approval on the basis of a majority of votes cast at a general meeting of the Shareholders of the Fund or by way of a prior written resolution of all the Shareholders in the Fund. Subject and without prejudice to the first sentence of this paragraph, in the event of a change of investment objective and/or policies of a Fund, approved by way of a majority of votes at a general meeting, a reasonable notification period must be given to each Shareholder of the Fund to enable a Shareholder to have its Shares redeemed prior to the implementation of such change.

The Investment Manager or the Sub-Investment Manager (as applicable) have been given full discretion in the investment and reinvestment of the assets of each Fund, provided that it complies with the Fund's investment objective, policies and restrictions in exercising that discretion. Each Fund's asset allocation shall be determined by the Investment Manager or the Sub-Investment Manager (as applicable). Accordingly, the exposure of each Fund to individual issuers, instruments or markets shall be determined from time to time by the Investment Manager or the Sub-Investment Manager (as applicable) in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

3.2 Cross Investment

Subject to the requirements of the Central Bank and this Prospectus, the ICAV may on behalf of a Fund (an Investor Fund) acquire Shares in another Fund (an Investee Fund). Where the ICAV intends to do so, this will be disclosed in the relevant Supplement of the Investor Fund. The Investment Manager may not charge its annual fee in respect of that portion of an Investor Fund's assets which are invested in an Investee Fund unless otherwise permitted by the Central Bank. Cross investment in a Fund may not be made if that Fund holds Shares in another Fund. Where an Investor Fund invests in the shares of other Funds (each a Receiving Fund), the rate of the annual management fee which investors in the Investor Fund are charged in respect of that portion of the Investor Fund's assets invested in Receiving Funds (whether such fee is paid directly at Investor Fund level, indirectly at the level of the Receiving Funds or a combination of both) shall not exceed the rate of the maximum annual management fee which investors in the Investor Fund may be charged in respect of the balance of the Investor Fund's assets, such that there shall be no double charging

of the annual management fee to the Investor Fund as a result of its investments in the Receiving Fund. This provision is also applicable to the annual fee charged by the Investment Manager or Sub-Investment Manager (as applicable) where the fee is paid directly out of the assets of the relevant Fund.

3.3 Investment Restrictions

The investment restrictions for each Fund will be formulated by the Directors, in consultation with the Manager, at the time of the creation of the Fund. The Instrument of Incorporation provides that investments may only be made as permitted by the Instrument of Incorporation and the Regulations. In any event, each Fund will comply with the Regulations.

The following general investment restrictions apply to each Fund except where restrictions are expressly or implicitly disappplied in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank. In that case, the Supplement for the relevant Fund will set out the extent to which such investment restrictions do not apply and specify if any additional restrictions apply.

3.4 Permitted Investments

Investments of a Fund must be confined to:

- 3.4.1 transferable securities and money market instruments which are either admitted to official listing on a stock exchange in a Member State or non-Member State or which are dealt on a market which is regulated, operates regularly, is recognised and open to the public in a Member State or non-Member State and is listed in Appendix 1;
- 3.4.2 recently issued transferable securities which will be admitted to official listing on a stock exchange or other market (as described above) within a year;
- 3.4.3 money market instruments other than those dealt on a Regulated Market;
- 3.4.4 shares or units of UCITS;
- 3.4.5 shares or units of AIFs;
- 3.4.6 deposits with credit institutions; and
- 3.4.7 financial derivative instruments.

3.5 Investment Restrictions

- 3.5.1 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 3.4 above.
- 3.5.2 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 3.4.1) within a year. This restriction will not apply in relation to investment by a Fund in certain U.S. securities known as Rule 144A securities provided that the securities are issued with an undertaking to register with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission within one year of issue and 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.
- 3.5.3 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%.

- 3.5.4 Subject to the prior approval of the Central Bank, the limit of 10% (as described in paragraph 3.5.2 above) is raised to 25% in the case of bonds that are issued by a credit institution which has its registered office in a Member State and is subject by law to special public supervision designed to protect bond-holders. If a 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.
- 3.5.5 The limit of 10% (as described in paragraph 3.5.2 above) is raised to 35% if the transferable securities or money market instruments are issued or guaranteed by a Member State or its local authorities or by a non-Member State or public international body of which one or more Member States are members.
- 3.5.6 The transferable securities and money market instruments referred to in paragraphs 3.5.4 and 3.5.5 above shall not be taken into account for the purpose of applying the limit of 40% referred to in paragraph 3.5.2.
- 3.5.7 A Fund may not invest more than 20% of its Net Asset Value in deposits made with any one credit institution.
- 3.5.8 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 credit institutions authorised in the EEA, credit institutions authorised within a signatory state (other than an EEA Member State) to the Basle Capital Convergence Agreement of July 1988 or a credit institution authorised in Jersey, Guernsey, the Isle of Man, Australia or New Zealand or a credit institution with its registered office in another third country provided that it is subject to prudential rules considered by the Central Bank as equivalent to those laid down in EU law.

- 3.5.9 Notwithstanding paragraphs 3.5.2, 7 and 3.5.8 above, a combination of two or more of the following issued by, or made or undertaken with, the same body may not exceed 20% of net assets:
- (a) investments in transferable securities or money market instruments;
 - (b) deposits; and/or
 - (c) exposures arising from OTC derivatives transactions.
- 3.5.10 The limits referred to in paragraphs 3.5.2, 3.5.4, 3.5.5, 3.4.7, 3.5.8 and 3.5.9 above may not be combined, so that exposure to a single body shall not exceed 35% of a Fund's Net Asset Value.
- 3.5.11 Group companies are regarded as a single issuer for the purposes of paragraphs 3.5.2, 3.5.4, 3.5.5, 3.4.7, 3.5.8 and 3.5.9. However, a limit of 20% of a Fund's Net Asset Value may be applied to investment in transferable securities and money market instruments within the same group.
- 3.5.12 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 Member State, its local authorities, non-Member State or public international body of which one or more Member States are members.
- 3.5.13 The individual issuers may be drawn from the following list:

OECD governments (provided the relevant issues are investment grade), Government of the People's Republic of China, Government of Brazil (provided the issues are of investment grade), Government of India (provided the issues are of investment grade), Government of Saudi Arabia, Government of Singapore, European Investment Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and

Development, International Finance Corporation, International Monetary Fund, Euratom, The Asian Development Bank, European Central Bank, Council of Europe, Eurofima, African Development Bank, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (The World Bank), The Inter American Development Bank, European Union, Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac), Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae), Student Loan Marketing Association (Sallie Mae), Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Tennessee Valley Authority, Straight-A Funding LLC.

- 3.5.14 The Fund must hold securities from at least six different issues, with securities from any one issue not exceeding 30% of the Net Asset Value.

3.6 Investment in Other Collective Investment Schemes

- 3.6.1 A Fund may not invest more than 20% of its Net Asset Value in any one CIS.
- 3.6.2 Investment in AIF CIS may not, in aggregate, exceed 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value.
- 3.6.3 A Fund may not invest in another single structure CIS or a Fund of an umbrella CIS, which itself invests more than 10% of its Net Asset Value in other CIS.
- 3.6.4 When a Fund invests in the shares or units of other CIS that are managed, directly or by delegation, by the Investment Manager or by any other company with which the Investment Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding, the Investment Manager or other company may not charge subscription, switching or redemption fees on account of the investment by the Fund in the shares or units of such other CIS.
- 3.6.5 Where a commission (including a rebated commission) is received by the Investment Manager or the Sub-Investment Manager (as applicable) by virtue of an investment in the shares or units of another CIS, this commission must be paid into the property of the Fund.
- 3.6.6 Investment by a Fund in another Fund of the ICAV is subject to the following additional provisions:
- (i) Investment must not be made in a Fund which itself holds Shares in another Fund within the ICAV; and
 - (ii) The investing Fund may not charge an annual management fee in respect of that portion of its assets invested in other Funds within the ICAV. This provision is also applicable to the annual fee charged by the Investment Manager or the Sub-Investment Manager (as applicable) where such fee is paid directly out of the assets of the Fund.

3.7 Index Tracking UCITS

- 3.7.1 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 UCITS Regulations and is recognised by the Central Bank.
- 3.7.2 The limit referred to above may be raised to 35%, and applied to a single issuer, where this is justified by exceptional market conditions.

3.8 General Provisions

- 3.8.1 The ICAV 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.
- 3.8.2 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 shares or units of any single CIS;
- (d) 10% of the money market instruments of any single issuing body.

NOTE: The limits laid down in sub-paragraphs (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.

3.8.3 Paragraphs 3.8.1 and 3.8.2 above shall not be applicable to:

- (a) transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State or its local authorities;
- (b) transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a non-Member State;
- (c) transferable securities and money market instruments issued by public international bodies of which one or more Member States are members;
- (d) shares held by a Fund in the capital of a company incorporated in a non-Member State which invests its assets mainly in the securities of issuing bodies having their registered offices in that non-Member State, where under the legislation of that non-Member State such a holding represents the only way in which the Fund can invest in the securities of issuing bodies of that non-Member State. This waiver is applicable only if in its investment strategies the company from the non-Member State complies with the limits laid down in paragraphs 3.4.3 to 3.4.12, 3.6.1, 3.6.2, 3.8.1, 3.8.2 above and paragraphs 3.8.4, 3.8.5 and 3.8.6 below, and provided that where these limits are exceeded, paragraphs 3.8.5 and 3.8.6 below are observed;
- (e) shares held by a Fund 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 redemption of shares at unitholders' request exclusively on their behalf.

3.8.4 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.

3.8.5 The Central Bank may allow recently authorised Funds to derogate from the provisions of paragraphs 3.4.3 to 3.4.13, 3.6.1, 3.6.2, 3.6.1 and 3.6.4.2 above for six months following the date of their authorisation, provided they observe the principle of risk spreading.

3.8.6 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.

3.8.7 Neither the ICAV nor the Manager may carry out uncovered sales of transferable securities; money market instruments (any short selling of money market instruments by the ICAV is prohibited); shares or units of CIS; or financial derivative instruments.

3.8.8 A Fund may hold ancillary liquid assets.

3.9 Financial Derivative Instruments (FDIs)

A Fund's global exposure relating to FDI must not exceed its total Net Asset Value.

Position exposure to the underlying assets of FDI, including embedded FDI in transferable securities or money market instruments, when combined where relevant with positions resulting from direct investments, may not exceed the investment limits set out in the Regulations. (This provision does not apply in the case of index based FDI provided the underlying index is one which meets with the criteria set out in Central Bank UCITS Regulations).

A Fund may invest in FDIs dealt in over-the-counter (OTC) provided that the counterparties to transactions are institutions subject to prudential supervision and belonging to categories approved by the Central Bank.

Investment in FDIs are subject to the conditions and limits laid down by the Central Bank.

The following is a description of the types of FDI which may be used by a Fund (FDIs used by a Fund will be referred to in the relevant Supplement):

3.9.1 **Currency Swaps**

A currency swap is an agreement between parties to exchange sequences of cash flows over a period in the future. The cash flows that the counterparties make are tied to the value of foreign currencies.

3.9.2 **Equity Swaps**

An equity swap is a contract which gives the holder the economic benefits of a notional holding of an underlying security or basket of securities, in exchange for an interest stream representing the financing cost for the notional value of that security or basket of securities. A swap can be a 'long' exposure, where the holder is receiving the economic benefits of the underlying security from the other party or a 'short' exposure where the holder is paying the economic benefits of the underlying security to the other party. A Fund may enter into equity swaps to achieve both long and short exposure.

3.9.3 **Total Return Swaps**

A swap is a contract where two parties exchange the returns from two different assets, indices, or baskets of the same, such as foreign exchange or interest rates. A Fund may enter into a total return swap in order to trade the return on an index, or a basket of indices, which reflects the general composition of the assets of the Fund for a rate of return which will generally be at a fixed rate above or below SOFR or EURIBOR. The rate of return to be paid by the Fund will be negotiated prior to entering the total return swap and will remain fixed throughout the term of the swap. A Fund may enter into total return swap in a number of UCITS eligible indices in order to gain exposure to the underlying portfolio of equities, bonds, interest rates, currencies or commodities. A Fund may use total return swaps to provide efficient market access; for example, where it is considered more efficient or beneficial to establish a long or short exposure through a swap structure. Total return swaps shall have the meaning set out in SFTR.

3.9.4 **Caps/Floors**

The purchase of a cap entitles the purchaser, to the extent that a specified index exceeds a predetermined value, to receive payments on a notional principal amount from the party selling the cap. The purchase of a floor entitles the purchaser, to the extent that a specified index falls below a predetermined value, to receive payments on a notional principal amount from the party selling the floor. Swap agreements, including caps and floors can be individually negotiated and structured

to include exposure to a variety of different types of investments or market factors. Caps and floors have an effect similar to buying or writing options.

3.9.5 **Credit Default Swap**

Credit default swaps (CDS) provide a measure of protection against or exposure to defaults of debt issuers. A Fund's use of CDS does not assure their use will be effective or will have the desired result. A Fund may at the discretion of the Investment Manager or the Sub-Investment Manager (as applicable) be the buyer and/or seller in CDS transactions to which the Fund is a party. CDS are transactions under which the parties' obligations depend on whether a credit event has occurred in relation to the reference asset. The credit events are specified in the contract and are intended to identify the occurrence of a significant deterioration in the creditworthiness of the reference asset. On settlement, credit default products may be cash settled or involve the physical delivery of an obligation of the reference entity following a default. The buyer in a CDS contract is obligated to pay the seller a periodic stream of payments over the term of the contract provided that no event of default on an underlying reference asset has occurred. If a credit event occurs, the seller must pay the buyer the full notional value of the reference asset that may have little or no value. If the Fund is a buyer and no credit event occurs the Fund's losses will be limited to the periodic stream of payments over the term of the contract. As a seller, the Fund will receive a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided that there is no credit event. If a credit event occurs, the seller must pay the buyer the full notional value of the reference obligation.

3.9.6 **Swaptions**

A swaption is an option on a swap. It gives the holder the right but not the obligation to enter into a swap at a specific date in the future, at a particular fixed rate and for a specified term. The Fund may use swaptions for hedging and investment purposes.

3.9.7 **Futures**

Futures are contracts to buy or sell a standard quantity of a specific asset (or, in some cases, receive or pay cash based on the performance of an underlying asset, instrument or index) at a pre-determined future date and at a price agreed through a transaction undertaken on an exchange. Futures contracts allow investors to hedge against market risk or gain exposure to the underlying market. Since these contracts are marked-to-market daily, investors can, by closing out their position, exit from their obligation to buy or sell the underlying assets prior to the contract's delivery date. Futures may also be used to manage cash balances, both pending investment of a cash flow and with respect to fixed cash targets. Frequently, using futures to achieve a particular strategy, instead of using the underlying or related security, results in lower transaction costs being incurred.

All futures transactions entered into will be dealt in on a regulated market. The underlying exposure of these Futures may be any of the asset classes referred to in the Investment Policy section of the Supplement of the relevant Fund and/or the relevant benchmark or other indices related to the country constituents of the benchmark.

3.9.8 **Options**

There are two forms of options, put and call options. Put options are contracts sold for a premium that give one party (the buyer) the right, but not the obligation, to sell to the other party (the seller) to the contract, a specific quantity of a particular product or financial instrument at a specified price. Call options are similar contracts sold for a premium that give the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to buy from the seller of the option at a specified price. Options may also be cash settled. A Fund may be a seller or buyer of put and call options (including index equity options). A Fund may purchase or sell these instruments either individually or in combinations. This would allow a

Fund to benefit from any upside in the performance, while limiting its overall exposure to the original premium paid by a Fund. Currency options may be used to express positional views on the direction of currency movements and volatility. Bond options may be used to express similar positional views as would be the case as buying or selling the underlying bond or alternatively to express the Investment Manager's or as applicable the Sub-Investment Manager's view on the bond's volatility. A Fund may also enter into options on interest rate or bond futures to reflect its view that interest rate risk may change in a particular way or alternatively, to reflect its view on interest rate volatility. The Investment Manager or the Sub-Investment Manager (as applicable) may also buy put options on equity indices or equity exchange traded funds for hedging purposes.

3.9.9 ***Warrants and rights***

An equity warrant (including subscription shares etc.) is a security that entitles the holder to buy the stock of the company that issued the warrant at a specified price at a future date or series of dates. Warrants have similar characteristics to call options and are typically issued together with preferred stocks or bonds or in connection with corporate actions, although they will often have longer maturities than are typical in the listed options market. The commercial purpose of warrants can be to hedge against the movements of a particular market or financial instrument or to gain exposure to a particular market or financial instrument instead of using a physical security. Rights are similar to warrants but normally have a shorter duration and are offered or distributed to shareholders of a company.

3.9.10 ***Convertible Bonds***

Convertible bonds combine aspects of income paying securities and an option on the stock of the issuer. The convertible bond will typically pay a regular coupon or dividend and allow the holder of the convertible bond the right to convert the bond into equity of the issuer of the convertible bond. The conversion option may be exercised on a single day only, on a number of specified dates, or over a continuous period of time. Usually a convertible bond, will have a specified maturity date on which the issuer will repay the principal amount of the bond if the holder of the bond has not elected to convert. Convertible bonds may have additional features such as the ability of the issuer to call back the convertible bond at a specific price, or the right of the holder to put the convertible bond back to the issuer at a specific price.

3.9.11 ***Forward Foreign Exchange Contracts***

A forward contract locks in the price an index or asset may be purchased or sold at on a future date. In currency forward contracts (forward foreign exchange contracts), the contract holders are obligated to buy or sell a specified amount of one currency at a specified price with another currency on a specified future date. Forward contracts may be cash settled between the parties. These contracts cannot be transferred but they can be "closed out" by entering into a reverse contract. Forwards can be used to alter the currency exposure of securities held, hedging against exchange risks, increasing exposure to a currency, and shifting exposure to currency fluctuations from one currency to another.

3.10 **Borrowing, Leverage, Lending Powers and Restrictions**

The ICAV may borrow up to 10% of a Fund's Net Asset Value at any time and the Depositary may charge the assets of such Fund as security for any such borrowing, provided that such borrowing is only for temporary purposes. Credit balances (e.g. cash) may not be offset against borrowings when determining the percentage of borrowings outstanding. Assets of a Fund may not be passed outside the Depositary's custody network to secure borrowings. The ICAV may acquire foreign currency by means of a back-to-back loan agreement(s). Foreign currency obtained in this manner is not classed as borrowings for the purposes of Regulation 103(1) provided that the offsetting deposit equals or exceeds the value of the foreign currency loan outstanding. Where the offsetting deposit is not denominated in the Base Currency of the relevant Fund,

changes in the exchange rate between the Base Currency and the currency of the offsetting deposit may lead to a depreciation of the value of the offsetting deposit as expressed in the Base Currency.

Without prejudice to the powers of the ICAV to invest in transferable securities, money market instruments and other financial instruments referred to in paragraph 1 of the Investment Restrictions in the section entitled **Permitted Investments** above, the ICAV may not lend to, or act as guarantor on behalf of, third parties.

A Fund may acquire transferable securities, money market instruments and other financial instruments referred to in paragraph 1 of the Investment Restrictions above which are not fully paid. The ICAV may not carry out uncovered sales of transferable securities, money market instruments and other financial instruments.

Any particular borrowing restrictions for a Fund will appear in the Supplement for the relevant Fund.

3.11 **Changes to Investment and Borrowing Restrictions**

It is intended that the ICAV shall have the power (subject to the prior approval of the Central Bank and, where necessary, approval on the basis of a majority of votes cast at a general meeting of the Shareholders of the relevant Fund or by way of a written resolution of all the Shareholders in the relevant Fund) to avail itself of any change in the investment and borrowing restrictions specified in the Regulations which would permit investment by the ICAV in securities or in any other forms of investment in which investment is at the date of this Prospectus restricted or prohibited under the Regulations.

3.12 **Benchmark Regulation**

In respect of each Fund which uses a critical benchmark, significant benchmark, EU climate transition benchmark, EU Paris-Aligned Benchmark (each an in-scope benchmark) within the meaning of the Benchmark Regulation, the Manager and/or the Investment Manager will ensure that the EEA benchmark administrator of the relevant benchmark or the non-EEA benchmark administrator and benchmark are included in the Benchmark Register which is made available by ESMA at www.esma.europa.eu and that the Supplement of the Fund clearly discloses this registration. The Manager and/or the Investment Manager and/or the Sub-Investment Manager (as applicable) shall keep under review the continued registration of the EEA benchmark administrator of the relevant in-scope benchmark or the non-EEA in-scope benchmark administrator and in-scope benchmark and shall ensure the ICAV updates the disclosure of the Supplement of the Fund with details of any changes in registration by ESMA or any public notice issued by an EU Member State regulator or ESMA to the effect that the benchmark does not comply with the requirements of the Benchmark Regulation. The Manager has in place and maintains robust written benchmark contingency plans setting out the actions to be taken in the event that an in-scope benchmark which is used by a Fund in accordance with the Benchmark Regulation is materially changed or ceases to be provided, which contingency plan shall, where this is feasible and appropriate, seek to designate one or more alternative benchmarks that could be referenced as suitable alternative or substitute benchmarks, and outline the reasons for the suitability of such alternative or substitute benchmarks.

3.13 **Efficient Portfolio Management**

A Fund may employ investment techniques and instruments (including but not limited to the use of securities lending, repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements) relating to transferable securities and/or other financial instruments in which it invests for efficient portfolio management purposes in accordance with the investment strategy of the relevant Fund and subject to the conditions and limits set out in the Regulations. The specific techniques and instruments to be utilised by each Fund (if any) are set out in the Supplement for the relevant Fund. Any such technique or instrument should be reasonably believed by the Investment Manager or the Sub-Investment Manager (as applicable) to be economically appropriate to the efficient portfolio management of the relevant Fund, i.e., the use of such a technique or instrument may only be undertaken for the purpose of one or more of the following:

- 3.13.1 a reduction in risk;
- 3.13.2 a reduction in cost; or
- 3.13.3 an increase in capital or income returns to a Fund with a level of risk which is consistent with the risk profile of the Fund and the risk diversification rules set out in the Regulations and Central Bank UCITS Regulations, as appropriate.

Direct and indirect operational costs and/or fees arising from the use of techniques and instruments for efficient portfolio management purposes on behalf of a Fund may be deducted from the revenue delivered to the relevant Fund. These costs and/or fees will be charged at normal commercial rates and will not include hidden revenue.

Where applicable, the entities to which such direct and indirect operational costs and/or fees have been paid during the annual period to the relevant accounting year end of the Fund (including whether such entities are related to the ICAV or Depositary) will be disclosed in the annual report for such period.

All revenues from efficient portfolio management techniques, net of direct and indirect operational costs, will be returned to the relevant Fund.

Please see the **Risk Factors** section below and refer to the section headed Portfolio Transactions and Conflicts of Interest for detail on counterparty risk and conflicts of interest in the context of efficient portfolio management.

3.14 **Financial Derivative Instruments (FDIs)**

The ICAV may use FDIs in respect of its Funds for the purposes set out in the Supplement for the relevant Fund. In accordance with the Central Bank's requirements, prior to establishing a Fund which may use FDIs, the ICAV will adopt a risk management process which will be filed with the Central Bank. The risk management process will relate to the use of such derivatives on behalf of the relevant Funds which enables it to accurately measure, monitor and manage the various risks associated with FDIs. The ICAV shall not utilise any derivative that is not included in the risk management process. While the prudent use of FDIs can be beneficial, FDI also involve risks different from, and in certain cases greater than, the risks presented by more traditional investments. Investors should refer to the section entitled "Derivatives Risk" under the Risk Factors Section further below.

To the extent that the ICAV established Funds which will use FDIs in the future, it 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 of the Funds.

3.15 **Collateral Policy**

- 3.15.1 Types of Collateral

Non-Cash Collateral

Non-cash collateral must, at all times, meet with the following requirements:

- 3.15.2 Liquidity: Non-cash collateral 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 (paragraphs 3.4.1-3.4.3 in the section entitled **Investment Restrictions** at 3.5 above);

- 3.15.3 Valuation: Collateral must be valued on at least a daily basis at mark-to-market value and using daily variation margin and assets that exhibit high price volatility should not be accepted as collateral unless suitably conservative haircuts are in place;
- 3.15.4 Issuer credit quality: Collateral received should be of high quality, issuers being rated BBB – to AAA by Standard and Poor's or equivalent by any other recognised rating agency.
- 3.15.5 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;
- 3.15.6 Diversification (asset concentration):
- (a) Subject to (b) below, collateral should be sufficiently diversified in terms of country, markets and issuers with a maximum exposure to a given issuer of 20% of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund. When a Fund is exposed to different counterparties, the different baskets of collateral should be aggregated to calculate the 20% limit of exposure to a single issuer.
- (b) A Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State, one or more of its local authorities, a third country, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong. Such a Fund should receive securities from at least 6 different issues, but securities from any single issue should not account for more than 30% of a Fund's Net Asset Value.
- 3.15.7 Immediately available: Collateral received should be capable of being fully enforced by the ICAV at any time without reference to or approval from the relevant counterparty; and

Non-cash collateral received cannot be sold, pledged or reinvested by the Fund.

Cash Collateral

Reinvestment of cash collateral must be in accordance with the following requirements:

- 3.15.8 cash received as collateral may only be invested in the following:
- (a) deposits with a credit institution authorised in the European Economic Area (EEA) (EU Member States, Norway, Iceland, Liechtenstein), a credit institution authorised within a signatory state, other than an EU Member State or a Member State of EEA, to the Basle Capital Convergence Agreement of July 1988 (Switzerland, Canada, Japan, United States) or a credit institution authorised in Jersey, Guernsey, the Isle of Man, Australia and New Zealand (the **Relevant Institutions**);
- (b) high quality government bonds;
- (c) reverse repurchase agreements provided the transactions are with credit institutions subject to prudential supervision and the ICAV 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);
- 3.15.9 invested cash collateral must be diversified in accordance with the requirements in the section entitled **Non-Cash Collateral** above;
- 3.15.10 invested cash collateral may not be placed on deposit with the counterparty or a related entity.

3.16 Level of Collateral Required

Unless otherwise specified in a Supplement for a Fund and provided the Supplement provides for the expected use of the below SFTs, the levels of collateral required are as follows:

Repurchase agreements	At least 100% of the exposure to counterparty
Reverse repurchase agreements	At least 100% of the exposure to counterparty
Lending of portfolio securities	At least 100% of the exposure to counterparty
OTC derivatives	Such collateral to ensure, in any event, that counterparty exposure is managed within the limits set out in the Investment Restrictions above.

3.17 Haircut Policy

In advance of entering into OTC derivative transactions and repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements, the Manager and/or the Investment Manager and/or the Sub-Investment Manager (as applicable) will determine what haircut is acceptable for each class of asset received as collateral and will be set out in the agreement with the relevant counterparty or otherwise documented at the time of entering into such agreement. Such haircut will take into account the characteristics of the asset such as the credit standing or price volatility of the assets received as collateral as well as the outcome of any stress test performance in accordance with the Central Bank's requirements. In the event that a Fund may enter into a securities lending transaction, the Manager and/or the Investment Manager and/or the Sub-Investment Manager does not apply a haircut to the non-cash assets received as collateral but instead, in accordance with market practice, operates a policy of over-collateralisation whereby collateral is marked to market on an on-going basis. Counterparties may be required to post additional collateral from time to time.

While the Investment Manager will only accept non-cash collateral which does not exhibit high price volatility, the non-cash collateral received on behalf of the relevant Funds will typically be subject to a haircut (i.e. valuation percentage) of between 90% and 100% of its value. The valuation percentage will depend on factors such as liquidity, price volatility, issuer credit quality and remaining maturity and will take into account the results of stress tests performed by the Investment Manager.

3.18 Counterparties

The counterparties to any SFT, total return swap, OTC derivative transaction or another efficient portfolio management transaction entered into by a Fund are typically banks, investment firms or other financial institutions or intermediaries that meet any applicable regulatory criteria (including legal status, country of origin and minimum credit rating) as disclosed below.

Where a Fund invests in financial derivative instruments dealt in over-the-counter, "OTC derivatives" the counterparty will come within at least one of the following categories:

- 3.18.1 (i) a Relevant Institution listed in paragraph 3.15.8 of the **Cash Collateral** section above and within any of the categories of credit institution set out in the Central Bank UCITS Regulations or (ii) an investment firm authorised in accordance with MiFID, or (iii) a group company of an entity approved

as a bank holding company by the Federal Reserve of the US where that group company is subject to regulation as a Consolidated Supervised Entity by the Federal Reserve;

- 3.18.2 where a counterparty within subparagraphs (i) and (ii) of paragraph 3.18.1 above was subject to a credit rating by an agency registered and supervised by ESMA, the rating shall be taken into account by the Manager in the credit assessment process and where such counterparty is downgraded to A-2 or below (or comparable rating) by that credit rating agency, this shall result in a new credit assessment being conducted of the counterparty by the Manager without delay;
- 3.18.3 in the case of subsequent novation of the OTC derivative contract, the counterparty is one of:
- (i) the entities set out in paragraph 3.18.1; or
 - (ii) a central counterparty (CCP) authorised, or recognised by ESMA, under EMIR or, pending recognition by ESMA under Article 25 of EMIR, an entity classified as a derivatives clearing organisation by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission or a clearing agency by the SEC (both CCP).

(each an **Approved Counterparty**).

It is not intended that an Approved Counterparty will assume any discretion over the composition or management of such Fund's investment portfolio or over the underlying of the financial derivative instruments, or that the approval of the counterparty would be required in relation to any portfolio transactions of that Fund. Details of any specific Approved Counterparties shall be included in the ICAV's semi-annual and annual reports. From time to time, an Approved Counterparty may be related parties to the Depositary or other service providers of the ICAV, which may on occasion cause a conflict of interest with the role of the Depositary or other service provider in respect of the Manager. Please refer to the section entitled **Portfolio Transactions and Conflicts of Interest** for further details on the conditions applicable to any such related party transactions.

3.19 **Share Class Hedging**

A Currency Share Class may be hedged against exchange rate fluctuation risks between the denominated currency of the Currency Share Class and the Base Currency of the Fund in which that Class of Shares is issued. Alternatively, the currency exposure of the currency(ies) of a Fund's underlying assets may be hedged in order to mitigate the effect of fluctuations in the exchange rate between the currency(ies) of the Fund's underlying assets and the currency of the Share Class. Any financial instruments used to implement such strategies with respect to one or more Hedged Share Classes shall not be assets/liabilities of a Fund as a whole but will be attributable to the relevant Hedged Share Class(es) and the gains/losses on and the costs of the relevant financial instruments will accrue solely to the relevant Hedged Share Class. Where a Share Class is to be hedged this will be disclosed in the Supplement for the Fund in which such Share Class is issued. Any currency exposure of a Hedged Share Class may not be combined with or offset against that of any other Share Class of a Fund. The currency exposure of the assets attributable to a Hedged Share Class may not be allocated to other Share Classes. Where the ICAV seeks to hedge against currency fluctuations, while not intended, this could result in over-hedged or under-hedged positions due to external factors outside the control of the ICAV. The ICAV, in respect of the relevant Fund, shall ensure that under-hedged positions do not fall short of 95% of the proportion of the Net Asset Value of a class which is to be hedged and keep any under-hedged under review to ensure it is not carried forward from month to month. However, over-hedged positions will not exceed 105% of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Share Class and hedged positions will be kept under review to ensure that positions materially in excess of 100% of the Net Asset Value will not be carried forward from month to month. To the extent that hedging is successful for a particular Hedged Share Class the performance of the Hedged Share Class is likely to move in line with the performance of the Base Currency or the underlying assets with the result that Shareholders in that

Hedged Share Class will not gain if the Hedged Share Class currency falls against the Base Currency and/or the currency in which the assets of the particular Fund are denominated. A Hedged Share Class will not be leveraged as a result of such currency hedging transactions.

In the case of an Unhedged Currency Share Class a currency conversion will take place on subscriptions, redemptions, switches and distributions at prevailing exchange rates. The value of the Shares expressed in the Share Class currency will be subject to exchange rate risk in relation to the Base Currency.

3.20 **Securities Financing Transactions: Securities Lending, Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase agreements and total return swaps**

Where provided for in the relevant Supplement and subject to the requirements of SFTR and the conditions and limits set out in the Regulations and Central Bank UCITS Regulations, a Fund may enter into SFTs. Any asset in which a Fund may invest in accordance with its investment objective and policy may be subject to SFTs. SFTs will only be used for efficient portfolio management purposes.

The use of SFTs may only be effected in accordance with normal market practice and all assets received under such transactions will be considered collateral and will comply with the criteria set out in the section entitled **Collateral Policy** above.

Unless otherwise set out in the relevant Supplement, there is no limit on the proportion of assets that may be subject to SFTs. The expected and maximum percentage of the Net Asset Value of a Fund that may be subject to SFTs is set out in the Supplement of the relevant Fund. The amount of any Fund's assets subject to SFTs is set out in the most recent semi-annual and annual accounts of the ICAV relating to the relevant Fund.

To the extent a Fund undertakes SFTs and/or any total return swaps, a description of the proportions of the revenue generated by the SFTs and any total return swaps that is returned to the Fund, and the costs and fees to the Approved Counterparty (as defined in the section **Counterparties** above) will be disclosed in the relevant Supplement. Such direct and indirect operational costs and fees, which shall not include hidden revenue, shall include the costs and fees assigned to the Approved Counterparty. In addition, specific details of the Fund revenues arising and attendant direct and indirect operational costs and fees of the Approved Counterparty shall be included in the ICAV's semi-annual and annual reports relating to the relevant Fund. Unless otherwise disclosed in the relevant Supplement, no such costs and fees shall be assigned to the Manager, the Investment Manager or any Sub-Investment Manager, and the Approved Counterparty is independent from the Manager, the Investment Manager or any Sub-Investment Manager.

The Fund will ensure that it is at all times able to recall any security that has been lent out or to terminate any securities lending agreement to which it is party. If the Fund enters into a repurchase agreement or a reverse repurchase agreement, it shall ensure that it is at all times able to recall the full amount of cash or to terminate the repurchase agreement or reverse repurchase agreement on either an accrued basis or a mark-to-market basis. In circumstances in which cash is recallable at any time on a mark-to-market basis, the Fund shall use the mark-to-market value of the reverse repurchase agreement and the calculation of the Net Asset Value of the Fund.

SFTs do not constitute borrowing or lending for the purposes of Regulation 103 of the Regulations and Regulation 111 of the UCITS Regulations respectively.

Please see the section on **RISK FACTORS** for the risks involved in entering into SFTs in the section entitled **Securities Financing Transactions Risk** below.

3.21 **Dividend Policy**

The Directors decide the dividend policy and arrangements relating to each Fund and details are set out where applicable in the relevant Supplement.

Under the Instrument of Incorporation, the Directors are entitled to declare dividends out of net income (i.e. income less expenses) and/or realised gains net of realised and unrealised losses and/or realised and unrealised gains net of realised and unrealised losses and/or net income and realised gains net of realised and unrealised losses and/or net income and realised and unrealised gains net of realised and unrealised losses and/or capital.

In the event that the net distributable income attributable to the relevant Share Class during the relevant period is insufficient to pay dividends as declared, the Directors may in their discretion determine such dividends be paid from capital. Investors should note that where the payment of dividends are paid out of capital, this represents and amounts to a return or withdrawal of part of the amount originally invested (excluding par value) or capital gains attributable to that, and may result in an immediate decrease in the value of the Shares of the relevant Class and will reduce any capital appreciation for the Shareholders of such Class.

Dividends not claimed within 6 years from their due date will lapse and revert to the relevant Fund.

Dividends payable in cash to Shareholders will be paid by electronic transfer to the bank account in the name of the Shareholder at its cost and risk.

Any failure to supply the ICAV or the Administrator with any documentation requested by them for anti-money laundering or anti-fraud purposes, as described above, may result in a delay in the settlement of dividend payments. In such circumstances, any sums payable by way of dividend to Shareholders shall remain an asset of the Fund until such time as the Administrator is satisfied that its anti-money-laundering and anti-fraud procedures have been fully complied with, following which such dividend will be paid.

The Directors may maintain an equalisation account with a view to ensuring that the level of dividends payable by a Fund is not effected by the issue and redemption of Distributing Shares during the relevant accounting period. The subscription price of such Distributing Shares may in such circumstances be deemed to include an equalisation payment calculated by reference to that accrued income of the relevant Fund and the first distribution in respect of any Distributing Share may include a payment of capital usually equal to the amount of such equalisation payment. The redemption price of each Distributing Share will also include an equalisation payment in respect of the accrued income of the ICAV up to the date of redemption. The Directors may adjust the manner in which equalisation is applied from time to time.

The dividend policy for each Fund is set out in the Supplement for the relevant Fund. Any change in the dividend policy for a Fund will be notified to all Shareholders in that Fund in advance and full details of such a change will be provided in an updated Supplement for that Fund.

4 **RISK FACTORS**

An investment in a Fund is a speculative investment and is not intended as a complete investment program. Such investment is designed for persons who are able to bear a high degree of risk of an investment in the Funds. Investors may lose all or a portion of their investment. There is no assurance that the Funds will be profitable or achieve their investment objectives. Some adverse events may be more likely than others and the consequences of some adverse events may be greater than others. No attempt has been made to rank risks in the order of their likelihood or potential harm. Prior to making an investment in a Fund, prospective investors should carefully consider all the information set forth in this section, in addition to the matters set out in any Supplement and in this Prospectus generally, prior to investing in the Shares, and should evaluate the risk factors outlined below which, individually or in the aggregate, could have a material adverse effect on the Funds. As a result of these risk factors, as well as other risks inherent in any investment, there can be no assurance that the Funds will meet their investment objectives or will otherwise be able to carry out their investment programs successfully or return any or all of the capital contributions made by investors to the Funds.

Subject to the terms of the relevant supplement, a Fund may invest in one or more collective investment schemes. Please note that the following risk factors may also apply to such collective investment schemes.

4.1 **General Risk**

The Funds will be investing in assets selected by the Investment Manager or the Sub-investment Manager (as applicable) in accordance with the respective investment policies. The value of investments and the income from them, and therefore the value of and income from Shares relating to each Fund, will therefore be closely linked to the performance of such investments and investors should be aware that the value can go down as well as up. Investments made by the Investment Manager or the Sub-Investment Manager may be speculative and an investment in a Fund, therefore, involves a degree of risk. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of a Fund, or its risk monitoring, will be achieved. Each Shareholder may not get back the amount they invest and may receive a return from their investment which is insufficient at the time to meet their own investment objectives. Results may vary substantially over time and all of each Shareholder's investment is at risk.

Shareholders in each Fund will share economically the investment risks in relation to that Fund on a pooled basis during the period of time that they are recorded as having Shares.

The entire market of a particular asset class or geographical sector may fall, having a more pronounced effect on Funds heavily invested in that asset class or region. There will be a variation in performance between Funds with similar objectives due to the different assets selected.

4.2 **Market Risk**

The value of securities in the Fund's portfolio will fluctuate and, as a result, the Fund's share price may decline suddenly or over a sustained period of time. Overall market risks may also affect the value of the Fund. Factors such as economic growth and market conditions, interest rate levels and political events affect the securities markets.

4.3 **Liquidity of Investments Risk**

Investors often describe the speed and ease with which an asset can be sold and converted into cash as its liquidity. Most of the investments owned by a Fund can usually be sold promptly at a fair price and therefore can be described as relatively liquid. But a Fund may also hold investments that are illiquid, which means they can't be sold quickly or easily. Some investments may become illiquid because of legal restrictions, the nature of the investment itself, settlement terms, or for other reasons. Sometimes, there may simply be a shortage of buyers. A Fund that has trouble selling an investment can lose value or incur extra costs. In addition, illiquid investments may be more difficult to value accurately and may experience larger price changes as well as require wider bid/ask spreads during times of financial market stress. This can cause greater fluctuations in a Fund's value.

4.4 **Liquidity Risk Management**

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

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

4.4.1 Quantitative-based LMTs

- (a) Redemption gate in the manner described in the section entitled **Limitations on Redemptions**.

- (b) Redemption in kind in the manner described in the section entitled **Limitations on Redemptions** for professional investors only.
- (c) Extension of Notice Period in the manner described in the description of the Dealing Deadline in the Supplement of each relevant Fund.

4.4.2 Anti-Dilution based LMTs

- (a) Anti-Dilution Levy in the manner described in the section entitled **Anti-Dilution Levy**. If charged on a redemption, a Redemption Charge will not be payable. Proceeds accrue to the relevant Fund.
- (b) Redemption Charge payable into the assets of the Fund. Where an Anti-Dilution Levy is charged in respect of a redemption, a Redemption Charge will not be payable.

In addition, the ICAV may suspend subscriptions, repurchases and redemptions in exceptional circumstances in the manner described in the section entitled **Suspension of Calculation of Net Asset Value**.

4.5 **Late or Non-Payment of Subscriptions Risk**

Any loss incurred by the ICAV or a Fund due to late or non-payment of subscription proceeds in respect of subscription applications received shall be borne by the relevant investor or, if not practical to recover such losses from the relevant investor, by the relevant Fund.

4.6 **Effect of Preliminary Charge and Redemption Charge Risk**

Where a Preliminary Charge or a Redemption Charge is imposed, a Shareholder who realises his Shares after a short period may not (even in the absence of a fall in the value of the relevant investments) realise the amount originally invested. Therefore, the Shares should be viewed as a medium to long term investment.

4.7 **Anti-Dilution Levy Risk**

Shareholders should note that in certain circumstances an Anti-Dilution Levy may be applied on the issue or sale and/or redemption or cancellation of Shares. Where an Anti-Dilution Levy is not applied, the Fund in question may incur dilution which may constrain capital growth.

4.8 **Suspension of Dealings Risk**

Shareholders are reminded that in certain circumstances their right to redeem Shares, including a redemption by way of switching, may be suspended (see the section on Suspension of Calculation of Net Asset Value).

4.9 **Risk relating to Dividends paid out of Capital Risk**

To the extent that the net distributable income generated by a Fund is insufficient to pay a distribution which is declared, the Directors may at their discretion determine such dividends may be paid from the capital of the Fund. This would require the Investment Manager or the Sub-investment Manager (as applicable) to sell assets of the Fund to make such distributions as opposed to paying out net distributable income received by the Fund.

4.10 **Mandatory Redemption Risk**

The ICAV may compulsorily redeem all of the Shares of any Fund if the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund is less than the Minimum Fund Size (if any) specified in the Supplement for the relevant Fund or otherwise notified to Shareholders.

The Instrument of Incorporation of the ICAV gives powers to the Directors to impose restrictions on the holding of Shares directly or indirectly by (and consequently to redeem Shares held by), or the transfer of Shares to any person or entity who, in the opinion of the Directors is or will hold Shares for the benefit of a U.S. Person (unless the Directors determine (i) the transaction is permitted under an exemption from registration available under the securities laws of the United States and (ii) that the relevant Fund and ICAV continue to be entitled to an exemption from registration as an investment company under the securities laws of the United States if such person holds Shares), an individual under the age of 18 (or such other age as the Directors may think fit), a person or persons or an entity who breached or falsified representations on subscription documents (including as to its status under ERISA), who appears to be in breach of any law or requirement of any country or government authority or by virtue of which such person or persons or entity is not qualified to hold Shares, or if the holding of the Shares by any person or entity is unlawful or is less than the Minimum Shareholding set for that Class of Shares by the Directors, or in circumstances which (whether directly or indirectly affecting such person or entity, and whether taken alone or in conjunction with any other persons or entities, connected or not, or any other circumstances appearing to the Directors to be relevant), in the opinion of the Directors, might result in the relevant Fund of the ICAV incurring any liability to taxation or suffering any other pecuniary liability to taxation or suffering other pecuniary legal or material administrative disadvantage (including endeavouring to ensure that the relevant Fund's assets are not considered "plan assets" for the purpose of ERISA and the related code) or being in breach of any law or regulation which the ICAV on behalf of the relevant Fund might not otherwise have incurred, suffered or breached or might result in the ICAV being required to comply with registration or filing requirements in any jurisdiction with which it would not otherwise be required to comply.

4.11 **Withholding Tax Risk**

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

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

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

4.12 **Currency Risk**

Prospective investors whose assets and liabilities are predominantly in currencies, other than the Base Currency of a Fund, should take into account the potential risk of loss arising from fluctuations in value between the currency of investment and such other currencies.

4.13 **Portfolio Currency Risk**

A Fund's investments and, where applicable, the investments of any collective investment scheme in which a Fund invests, may be acquired in a wide range of currencies other than the Base Currency of the Fund. Changes in the exchange rate between the Base Currency of the Fund 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. It may not be

possible or practical to hedge against such exchange rate risk. The Investment Manager or the Sub-Investment Manager (as applicable) may, but is not obliged to, mitigate this risk by using financial instruments.

A Fund may from time to time utilise techniques and instruments to seek to protect (hedge) currency exchange transactions either on a spot basis or by buying currency exchange forward contracts. Neither spot transactions nor forward currency exchange contracts eliminate fluctuations in the prices of a Fund's securities or in foreign exchange rates, or prevent loss if the prices of these securities should decline.

A Fund may enter into currency exchange and other transactions and/or use techniques and instruments to seek to protect against fluctuation in the relative value of its portfolio positions as a result of changes in currency exchange rates or interest rates 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 hedged currency or interest rate, they also limit any potential gain that might be realised should the value of the hedged currency or interest rate increase. The precise matching of the relevant contract amounts and the value of the securities involved will not generally be possible because the future value of such securities will change as a consequence of market movements in the value of such securities between the date when the relevant contract is entered into and the date when it matures. The successful execution of a hedging strategy which matches exactly the profile of the investments of any Fund cannot be assured. It may not be possible to hedge against generally anticipated exchange or interest rate fluctuations at a price sufficient to protect the assets from the anticipated decline in value of the portfolio positions as a result of such fluctuations. Fund performance may be strongly influenced by movements in FX rates because currency positions held by a Fund may not always correspond with the securities positions held.

4.14 **Equalisation Risk**

Shareholders should note that different Classes within a Fund may employ different performance fee methodologies, for example, equalisation adjustments may be made to some, but not all, Classes within a Fund. As a result, certain inequities may result to Shareholders in Classes which do not make equalisation adjustments. Investors should fully understand the separate performance fee methodologies when considering an investment in a Fund and further details will be set out in the Supplement for the relevant Fund.

4.15 **Share Class Currency Risk**

A Currency Share Class will be denominated in a currency other than the Base Currency of a Fund. Changes in the exchange rate between the Base Currency and such denominated currency of a Currency Share Class may lead to a depreciation of the value of such Shares as expressed in the denominated currency. Fluctuations in the exchange rate between the currency(ies) of a Fund's underlying assets and the currency of a Share Class may lead to currency risk for the holders of Shares in the relevant Class. The Investment Manager or the Sub-Investment Manager (as applicable) may try but is not obliged to mitigate this risk by using financial instruments such as those described in the section entitled **Portfolio Currency Risk**, for Hedged Share Classes provided that such instruments shall in no case exceed 105% of the Net Asset Value attributable to the relevant Hedged Share Class of the relevant Fund. Investors should be aware that this strategy may substantially limit Shareholders of the relevant Hedged Share Class from benefiting if the denominated currency falls against the Base Currency and/or the currency/currencies in which the assets of the relevant Fund are denominated. In such circumstances Shareholders of the relevant Hedged Share Class of the relevant Fund may be exposed to fluctuations in the Net Asset Value per Share reflecting the gains/losses on and the costs of the relevant financial instruments. Financial instruments used to implement such strategies shall not be assets/liabilities of the relevant Fund as a whole. However, the gains/losses on and the costs of the relevant financial instruments will accrue solely to the relevant Hedged Share Class of the relevant Fund.

4.16 Inflation Risk

Changes in inflation rates may adversely affect the market value of the ICAV's investments. The nominal value (being the value of an asset having not taken into account the impact of inflation) may be negatively affected during periods of inflation

4.17 Interest Rate Risk

Changes in interest rates can influence the value and returns of some of the Funds' investments. Declining interest rates may affect the return on available reinvestment opportunities. In the event of a general rise in interest rates, the value of certain investments that may be contained in the Fund's investment portfolio may fall, reducing the Net Asset Value of a Fund. Fluctuation in rates may affect interest rate spreads in a manner adverse to a Fund. Interest rates are highly sensitive to factors beyond a Fund's control, including, among others, government monetary and tax policies, and domestic and international economic and political conditions

4.18 Reliance on the Manager, Investment Manager and/or Sub-Investment Manager Risk

The Shareholders will have no right to participate in the management of a Fund or in the control of its business. Accordingly no person should purchase any Shares unless it is willing to entrust all aspects of management of the Fund to the ICAV and the Manager and, in accordance with the terms of the Investment Management and Distribution Agreement as applicable, all aspects of selection and management of the Fund's investments to the Investment Manager or the Sub-Investment Manager (as applicable). Each Fund's performance depends on, amongst other things, the expertise and investment decisions of the Investment Manager or the Sub-Investment Manager (as applicable). The Investment Manager's and/or the Sub-Investment Manager's (as applicable) opinion about the intrinsic worth of a company or security may be incorrect, the Fund's investment objective may not be achieved and the market may continue to undervalue the securities held by the Fund.

Investors will not have an opportunity to evaluate for themselves the relevant economic, financial and other information regarding the investments by a Fund and accordingly, will be dependent upon the judgment and ability of the Investment Manager or the Sub-Investment Manager (as applicable) in investing and managing the capital of that Fund. No assurance can be given that a Fund will be successful in obtaining suitable investments or that, if the investments are made, the objectives of that Fund will be achieved.

The ICAV, the Investment Manager and/or the Sub-Investment Manager (as applicable) will not have control over the activities of any company or collective investment scheme invested in by a Fund. Managers of a collective investment scheme may take undesirable tax positions, employ excessive leverage, or otherwise manage the collective investment schemes or allow them to be managed in a way that was not anticipated by the Investment Manager or the Sub-Investment Manager (as applicable).

4.19 Segregated Liability Risk

While there are provisions which provide for segregated liability between Funds, these provisions have yet to be tested in foreign courts, in particular, in satisfying local creditors' claims. Accordingly, it is not free from doubt that the assets of any Fund of the ICAV may not be exposed to the liabilities of other Funds of the ICAV. At the date of this Prospectus, the Directors are not aware of any existing or contingent liability of any Fund of the ICAV that is likely to be the subject of a claim against another Fund.

4.20 Concentration Risk

There are no regulatory limits on the Investment Manager's or the Sub-Investment Manager's (as applicable) investment discretion, subject to the Investment Restrictions applicable to each Fund as set out in the Supplement of the relevant Fund. While the Investment Manager or the Sub-Investment Manager (as applicable) will regularly monitor the concentration of each Fund's exposure to related risk, at any given time

a Fund's assets may become highly concentrated within a particular region, country, company, industry, asset category, trading style or financial or economic market. In that event, the Fund's portfolio will be more susceptible to fluctuations in value resulting from adverse economic conditions affecting the performance of that particular company, industry, asset category, trading style or economic market, than a less concentrated portfolio would be. As a result, that Fund's investment portfolio could become concentrated and its aggregate return may be volatile and may be affected substantially by the performance of only one or a few holdings and, consequently, could have an adverse impact on a Fund's financial conditions and its ability to pay distributions. The Investment Manager or the Sub-Investment Manager (as applicable) is not obligated to hedge its positions and expects that a Fund will always be either net long or net short the market.

4.21 **Risks associated with Investment in other Collective Investment Schemes (CIS)**

Subject to the terms of the relevant Supplement, a Fund may invest in one or more collective investment schemes. As a shareholder of another collective investment scheme, a Fund would bear, along with other shareholders, its pro rata portion of the expenses of the other collective investment scheme, including management and/or other fees (excluding subscription or redemption charges). These fees would be in addition to the fees payable to the Investment Manager or the Sub-Investment Manager (as applicable) and other expenses which a Fund bears directly in connection with its own operations. For details of the likely level of management fees that may be charged by a Fund by virtue of its investment in other collective investment schemes please refer to the Supplement for the relevant Fund.

CIS that are domiciled outside Ireland may not have the same level of investor protection as Irish domiciled CISs.

Some of the CIS that a Fund may invest in may in turn invest in FDIs which will result in this Fund being indirectly exposed to the risks associated with such FDI.

The Funds will not have an active role in the day-to-day management of the collective investment schemes in which they invest. Moreover, Funds will generally not have the opportunity to evaluate the specific investments made by any underlying collective investment schemes before they are made. Accordingly, the returns of a Fund will primarily depend on the performance of these unrelated underlying fund managers and could be substantially adversely affected by the unfavourable performance of such underlying fund managers.

Furthermore, some of the underlying collective investment schemes may be valued by fund administrators affiliated to underlying fund managers, or by the underlying fund managers themselves, resulting in valuations which are not verified by an independent third party on a regular or timely basis. Accordingly there is a risk that the valuations of a Fund may not reflect the true value of such underlying collective investment scheme holdings at a specific Valuation Point, which could result in significant losses for the Fund.

A Fund may be subject to risks associated with any underlying collective investment schemes which may use 'side pockets' (used to separate investments which may be difficult to sell from more liquid investments). The use of side pockets by such underlying collective investment schemes may restrict the ability of a Fund or the Shareholders to fully redeem out of the underlying collective investment scheme until such investments have been removed from the side pocket. Accordingly, the Fund may be exposed to the performance of the underlying collective investment scheme's investment for an indefinite period of time until such investment is liquidated.

4.22 **Derivatives Risk**

A financial derivative instrument, also simply known as "a derivative", is a contract between two parties. The value of the contract is based on or derived from an underlying asset, such as a stock, a market, a currency or a basket of securities and is not a direct investment in the underlying asset itself. While the prudent use of derivatives can be beneficial, derivatives also involve risks different from, and in certain cases greater than, the risks presented by more traditional investments.

Derivatives involve special risks and costs to the extent that a Fund uses derivatives it would be exposed to risks which will be set out in the Supplement for the relevant Fund.

4.23 **Total Return Swaps Risk**

Swaps are subject to tracking risk because they may not be perfect substitutes for the instruments they are intended to hedge or replace. Over the counter swaps are subject to counterparty default. Leverage inherent in derivatives will tend to magnify a Fund's losses. A Fund will indirectly pay the costs of investing in total return swaps.

In addition, a Shareholder in a Fund will not have any rights with respect to any of the underlying assets held by a Fund. The exposure of a Fund to the underlying assets is synthetic through the use of total return swaps contracts and entering into such contracts will not give that Fund a direct right to hold the underlying assets. Amounts payable under the total return swap contracts will be made in cash and the Fund will not have any rights to receive delivery of any of the underlying assets. Investors' attention is drawn the risks included in the sections entitled **Derivatives Risk**, **Counterparty and Settlement Risk** and **Securities Financing Transactions Risk**.

4.24 **Counterparty and Settlement Risk**

The Funds would be exposed to a credit risk on the counterparties with which they traded in relation to non-exchange traded contracts such as futures, options, swaps, repurchase transactions and forward exchange rate contracts. Non-exchange traded contracts are not afforded the same protections as may apply to participants trading such contracts on organised exchanges, such as the performance guarantee of an exchange clearing house. Non-exchange traded contracts are agreements specifically tailored to the needs of an individual investor which enable the user to structure precisely the date, market level and amount of a given position. The counterparty for these agreements will be the specific company or firm involved in the transaction rather than a recognised exchange and accordingly the insolvency, bankruptcy or default of a counterparty with which a Fund trades such contracts could result in substantial losses to a Fund. If settlement never occurs the loss incurred by the relevant Fund would be the difference between the price of the original contract and the price of the replacement contract or, in the case where the contract is not replaced, the absolute value of the contract at the time it is voided. Furthermore, in some markets 'Delivery versus Payment' may not be possible in which case the absolute value of the contract is at risk if the Fund meets its settlement obligations but the counterparty fails before meeting its obligations under the relevant contract. Furthermore, if the creditworthiness of a derivative counterparty declines, the risk that the counterparty may not perform could increase, potentially resulting in a loss to the portfolio. Regardless of the measures a Fund may implement to reduce counterparty credit risk there can be no assurance that a counterparty will not default or that a Fund will not sustain losses on the transactions as a result.

4.25 **OTC Markets Risk**

Were any Fund to acquire securities on OTC markets, there is no guarantee that a Fund will be able to realise the fair value of such securities due to their tendency to have limited liquidity (i.e. lack of buyers willing to buy such assets) and comparatively high price volatility (i.e. changes in price of such asset) meaning that the Fund may have difficulty in selling such assets at the value at which they are valued for the purpose of calculating the relevant Fund's Net Asset Value. This would cause a loss to the relevant Fund if it could not find a buyer willing to buy the asset for at least the price at which the asset was valued at when calculating the Fund's Net Asset Value.

4.26 **Below Investment Grade Securities Risk**

The Fund may invest in below investment grade securities (sometimes referred to as "junk bonds"), which securities are more speculative than higher-rated securities. These securities have a much greater risk of default and may be more volatile than higher-rated securities of similar maturity. The value of these securities

can be affected by overall economic conditions, interest rates, and the creditworthiness of the individual issuers. These securities may be less liquid and more difficult to value than higher-rated securities.

4.27 **Correlation Risk**

Forward contracts, futures, currency options and other derivatives seek to hedge against fluctuations in the relative values of a fund's portfolio positions as a result of changes in currency exchange rates and market interest rates. Hedging against a decline in the value of portfolio positions does not eliminate fluctuations in the values of portfolio positions nor does it prevent losses if the values of such positions decline, but establishes other positions designed to gain from those same developments, thus moderating the decline in the positions' value. Such hedge transactions also limit the opportunity for gain if the value of the portfolio positions should increase. Moreover, it may not be possible to hedge against any exchange rate or interest rate fluctuation which is so generally anticipated that it is not possible to enter into a hedging transaction at a price sufficient to afford protection from the decline in value of the portfolio position anticipated as a result of such a fluctuation.

4.28 **Legal Risk**

There is a possibility that the agreements governing derivative techniques may be terminated due, for instance, to supervening illegality or change in the tax or accounting laws relative to those at the time the agreement was originated. There is also a risk if such agreements are not legally enforceable or if the derivative transactions are not documented correctly.

4.29 **Securities Financing Transactions Risk**

All SFTs involve an element of risk. The ICAV may use one or more separate approved counterparties to undertake such transactions on behalf of the ICAV and may be required to pledge collateral paid from within the assets of the ICAV to secure such transactions. There may be a risk that an approved counterparty will wholly or partially fail to honour their contractual arrangements under the transaction with regard to the return of collateral and any other payments due to the ICAV and the ICAV may suffer losses as a result.

Where the ICAV enters into SFT arrangements there are risks if there is fraud or negligence on the part of the Depositary or lending agent. In addition, there is an operational risk associated with marking to market daily valuations and there are the potential stability risks of providers of collateral. The principal risk in SFTs is the insolvency of the borrower. In this event the ICAV could experience delays in recovering its securities and such event could possibly result in capital losses. Investors' attention is drawn to the risks disclosed below in the sections entitled **Repurchase Agreements Risk, Reverse Repurchase Agreements Risk and Securities Lending Risk** and **Total Return Swaps Risk** above.

4.30 **Repurchase Agreements Risk**

The value of the security purchased may be more or less than the price at which the counterparty has agreed to purchase the security. If the other party to a repurchase agreement should default, a Fund might suffer a delay or loss to the extent that the proceeds from the sale of the underlying securities and other collateral held by that Fund in connection with the repurchase agreement are less than the repurchase price. In addition, in the event of bankruptcy or similar proceedings of the other party to the repurchase agreement or its failure to repurchase the securities as agreed, a Fund could suffer losses, including loss of interest on or principal of the security and costs associated with delay and enforcement of the repurchase agreement.

4.31 **Reverse Repurchase Agreements Risk**

Reverse repurchase transactions involve risks in that (a) in the event of the failure of the counterparty with which cash of a Fund has been placed there is the risk that collateral received may realise less than the cash placed out, whether because of inaccurate pricing of the collateral, adverse market movements, a deterioration in the credit rating of issuers of the collateral, or the illiquidity of the market in which the collateral

is traded; and that (b) (i) locking cash in transactions of excessive size or duration, (ii) delays in recovering cash placed out, or (iii) difficulty in realising collateral may restrict the ability of a Fund to meet redemption requests, security purchases or, more generally, reinvestment.

4.32 **Securities Lending Risk**

Securities lending, as applicable for a Fund, involves lending for a fee portfolio securities held by a Fund for a set period of time to willing, qualified borrowers who have posted collateral. In lending its securities, a Fund is subject to the risk that the borrower may not fulfil its obligations or go bankrupt leaving that Fund holding collateral worth less than the securities it has lent, resulting in a loss to the Fund.

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. However, a Fund could experience delays and costs in recovering the securities loaned or in gaining access to the collateral. The collateral will typically be maintained at a value of at least equal to the market value of any securities loaned. However, in the event of a sudden market movement there is a risk that the value of the collateral may fall below the value of the securities transferred.

For securities lending made with connected persons of the Depositary, the Investment Manager, it must be made on arm's length commercial terms and the Depositary's written consent is required. Please see the section entitled **Portfolio Transactions and Conflicts of Interest** below.

4.33 **Collateral Risk**

Cash received as collateral may be invested in other eligible securities, including shares of a short term money market fund in accordance with the Regulations and any requirements of the Central Bank. Investing this cash subjects that investment, as well as the securities loaned, to market appreciation or depreciation and the risks associated with such investments, such as failure or default of the issuer of the relevant security.

4.34 **Availability of Suitable Investment Opportunities Risk**

The ICAV will compete with other potential investors to acquire assets. Certain of the ICAV's competitors may have greater financial and other resources and may have better access to suitable investment opportunities. There can be no assurance that the Investment Manager or the Sub-Investment Manager (as applicable) will be able to locate and complete investments which satisfy a particular Fund's rate of return objectives or that a Fund will be able to invest fully its committed capital. If no suitable investments can be made then cash will be held by such Fund and this will reduce returns to Shareholders. Whether or not suitable investment opportunities are available to a Fund, Shareholders will bear the cost of management fees and other Fund expenses.

In the event that a Fund is terminated or the ICAV is wound up, and to the extent that the assets may be realised, any such realisation may not be at full market value and will be subject to deductions for any expenses for the termination of such Fund or the liquidation of the ICAV.

4.35 **Insolvency of Service Providers and Conflicts of Interest Risk**

The ICAV will rely on the Investment Manager or the Sub-Investment Manager (as applicable) in implementing its investment strategies for a Fund. The Directors have determined the investment policies and the Investment Manager or the Sub-Investment Manager (as applicable) will monitor the performance of such investments on an ongoing basis. The bankruptcy or liquidation of the Investment Manager, or the Sub-Investment Manager (as applicable), or the Administrator, or the Depositary may have an adverse impact on the Net Asset Value. The Investment Manager or the Sub-Investment Manager (as applicable) and its principals will devote a portion of their business time to the ICAV's business. Furthermore any bankruptcy or liquidation of the Investment Manager or the Sub-Investment Manager (as applicable) or the Depositary or

the Administrator (or principal broker if any is appointed) or any other entity described herein may have an adverse impact on the ability of a Fund to realise its investment objective in the manner described herein. In addition, where valuations are provided by an Investment Manager or the Sub-Investment Manager (as applicable) there is a possible conflict of interest where their fees are affected by the Net Asset Value of a Fund. Please also refer to the section headed **Portfolio Transactions and Conflicts of Interest** for further disclosure.

4.36 **Limited Recourse Risk**

A Shareholder will solely be entitled to look to the assets of the relevant Fund in respect of all payments in respect of its Shares. If the realised net assets of the relevant Fund are insufficient to pay any amounts payable in respect of the Shares, the Shareholder will have no further right of payment in respect of such Shares nor any claim against or recourse to any of the assets of any other Fund or any other asset of the ICAV.

4.37 **Lack of Operating History Risk**

The ICAV is a newly organised entity that has not yet commenced operations as of the date of this Prospectus. Accordingly, the ICAV and the Funds have no operating history upon which prospective investors may evaluate their performance.

4.38 **Possible Effects of Substantial Redemptions or Withdrawals Risk**

Redemptions or withdrawals from a Fund could require that Fund to liquidate its positions more rapidly than otherwise desirable, which could adversely affect that Fund's net asset value. Illiquidity in certain securities could make it difficult for a Fund to liquidate positions on favourable terms, which may affect that Fund's net asset value. Although a Fund may suspend redemptions or withdrawals in the manner described under the section entitled **Suspension of Calculation of Net Asset Value** in order to minimize this risk, it might not always do so, nor would use of this provision eliminate such value or liquidity risks.

The purchase or redemption of a substantial number of shares in a Fund may require the Investment Manager or the Sub-Investment Manager (as applicable) to change the composition of the Fund's portfolio significantly or may force the Investment Manager or the Sub-Investment Manager (as applicable) to buy or sell investments at unfavourable prices, which may adversely affect the Fund's returns and its overall performance. Portfolio turnover for a Fund may also result in increased trading costs, and may adversely impact the Fund's trading expense ratio.

4.39 **Limitations on Redemption of Shares/Liquidity Risk**

The Directors may limit (and in certain cases refuse) requests to redemption Shares. Please refer to the section headed **Limitation on Redemptions** below and to the terms of the relevant Supplement. In addition, in certain circumstances the ICAV may decline to effect a redemption request which would have the effect of reducing the value of any holding of Shares relating to any Fund below the Minimum Shareholding for that Class of Shares of that Fund. Any redemption request having such an effect may be treated by the ICAV as a request to redemption the Shareholder's entire holding of that Class of Shares.

4.40 **Regulatory Restrictions Risk**

The investment strategies pursued by a Fund may be affected by national and federal laws governing the beneficial ownership of securities in a public company which may inhibit that Fund's ability to freely acquire and dispose of certain securities. Should a Fund be affected by such rules and regulations, it may not be able to transact in ways that would realise value for that Fund. In addition, any changes to government regulations could make some or all forms of corporate governance strategies unlawful or impractical. Accordingly, such changes, if any, could have an adverse effect on the ability of a Fund to achieve its investment objective.

4.41 **Portfolio Valuation Risk**

Because of overall size, concentration in particular markets and maturities of positions held by a Fund, the value at which its investments can be liquidated may differ, sometimes significantly, from the interim valuations arrived at using the methodology described in the sections in the Prospectus headed **Calculation of Net Asset Value** and **Valuation of Assets**. In addition, the timing of liquidations may also affect the values obtained on liquidation. Securities to be held by a Fund may routinely trade with bid-ask spreads that may be significant. At times, third-party pricing information may not be available for certain positions held by a Fund. In addition, a Fund may hold securities for which no public market exists. The Administrator is entitled to rely, without independent investigation, upon pricing information and valuations furnished by third parties, including pricing services.

4.42 **Risks arising from potential reforms to the UCITS Eligible Asset Directive**

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

4.34 **Sustainability Risk**

Sustainability Risks may arise in respect of an issuer itself, its affiliates or in its supply chain and/or apply to a particular economic sector, geographical or political region. Environmental Sustainability Risks, including risks arising from climate change, are associated with events or conditions affecting the natural environment. Social risks may be internal or external to an issuer and are associated with employees, local communities, customers or populations of companies or countries and regions. Governance risks are associated with the quality, effectiveness and process for the oversight of day-to-day management of companies and issuers.

Loss of investment value following a Sustainability Risk may occur in numerous ways. For investments in a corporate issuer, losses may result from damage to its reputation with a consequential fall in demand for its products or services, loss of key personnel, exclusion from potential business opportunities, increased costs of doing business and/or increased cost of capital. Laws, regulations and industry norms play a significant role in controlling the impact of sustainability factors on many industries, particularly in respect of environmental and social factors. Any changes in such measures, such as increasingly stringent environmental or health and safety laws, can have a material impact on the operations, costs and profitability of businesses. A corporate entity may also suffer the impact of fines and other regulatory sanctions. The time and resources of the corporate's management team may be diverted from furthering its business and be absorbed seeking to deal with the Sustainability Risk, including changes to business practices and dealing with investigations and litigation. Sustainability Risks may also give rise to loss of assets and/or physical loss including damage to real estate and infrastructure. The utility and value of assets held by businesses to which a Fund is exposed may also be adversely impacted by a Sustainability Risk.

Further, certain industries face considerable scrutiny from regulatory authorities, non-governmental organisations and special interest groups in respect of their impact on sustainability which may cause affected industries to make material changes to their business practices which can increase costs and result in a material negative impact on the profitability of businesses. Such scrutiny may also materially impact the

consumer demand for a business's products and services which may result in a material loss in value of an investment linked to such businesses.

Sustainability Risks are relevant as both standalone risks, and also as cross-cutting risks which manifest through many other risk types which are relevant to the assets of a Fund. For example, the occurrence of a Sustainability Risk can give rise to financial and business risk, including though a negative impact on the creditworthiness of other businesses.

4.43 **Emerging Markets Risk**

A Fund may invest in emerging or frontier markets and investors should be aware of risks attached to investing in such markets which could have an impact on the performance of the Fund. Along with Currency Risk and Liquidity Risk described above, in particular, the following risks should be noted:

4.43.1 ***Settlement and Credit Risk***

The trading and settlement practices of some of the stock exchanges or markets on which the ICAV may invest may not be the same as those in more developed markets, which may increase settlement risk and/or result in delays in realising investments made by the ICAV. In addition, the ICAV will be exposed to credit risk on parties with whom it trades and will bear the risk of settlement default. The Depositary may be instructed by the Investment Manager or the Sub-Investment Manager (as applicable) to settle transactions on a delivery free of payment basis where the Investment Manager or the Sub-Investment Manager (as applicable) believes that this form of settlement is common market practice. Shareholders should be aware, however, that this may result in a loss to a relevant Fund if a transaction fails to settle and the Depositary will not be liable to the relevant Fund or to the Shareholders for such a loss.

4.43.2 ***Regulatory and Accounting Standards Risk***

Disclosure and regulatory standards may be less stringent in certain securities markets than they are in developed countries and there may be less publicly available information on the issuers than is published by or about issuers in such developed countries. In particular, greater reliance may be placed by the auditors on representations from the management of a company and there may be less independent verification of information than would apply in many developed countries. The valuation of assets, depreciation, exchange of differences, deferred taxation, contingent liabilities and consolidation may also be traded differently from international accounting standards.

4.43.3 ***Political Risk***

The performance of the ICAV may be affected by changes in economic and market conditions, uncertainties such as political developments, changes in government policies, the imposition of restrictions on the transfer of capital and in legal, regulatory and tax requirements. The ICAV may also be exposed to risks of expropriation, nationalisation and confiscation of assets and changes in legislation relating to the level of foreign ownership.

4.43.4 ***Liquidity Risk***

Securities of many companies of emerging market countries may be less liquid and the prices more volatile than those securities of comparable companies in non-developing markets countries. Investment in foreign securities may also result in higher operating expenses due to the cost of converting foreign currency into the base currency of a Fund, higher valuation and communications costs and the expense of maintaining securities with foreign custodians.

4.43.5 ***Currency Risk***

Currency risk arises from fluctuations in currency exchange rates; revaluation of currencies; future adverse political and economic developments and the possible imposition of currency exchange blockages or other foreign governmental laws or restrictions.

4.43.6 **Custody Risk**

Local custody services remain underdeveloped in many emerging markets countries and there is a transaction and custody risk involved in dealing in such markets. In certain circumstances the ICAV may not be able to recover or may encounter delays in the recovery of some of its assets. Such circumstances may include uncertainty relating to, or the retroactive application of legislation, the imposition of exchange controls or improper registration of title. In some emerging or frontier market countries evidence of title to shares is maintained in "book-entry" form by an independent registrar who may not be subject to effective government supervision, which increases the risk of the registration of the ICAV's holdings of shares in such markets being lost through fraud, negligence or mere oversight on the part of such independent registrars. The costs borne by a Fund in investing and holding investments in such markets will generally be higher than in more organised securities markets.

4.43.7 **Emerging and Market Debt Securities Risk**

The Funds and securities selected by the Investment Manager or the Sub-Investment Manager (as applicable) may invest in emerging market debt securities, including short term and long term securities denominated in various currencies. These securities may be unrated or rated in the lower rating categories by the various credit rating agencies. These securities are subject to greater risk of loss or principal and interest than higher-rated securities and are generally considered to be predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal. They are also generally subject to greater risk than securities with higher credit ratings in the case of deterioration of general economic conditions. Additionally, evaluating credit risk for emerging market debt securities involves great uncertainty because credit rating agencies throughout the world have different standards, making comparisons across countries difficult. Because investors generally perceive that there are greater risks associated with lower-rated securities, the yields or prices of such securities may tend to fluctuate more than those for higher-rated securities. The market for emerging market debt securities is thinner and less active than that for higher-rated securities, which can adversely affect the prices at which securities are sold. In addition, adverse publicity and investor perceptions about emerging or frontier market debt securities, whether or not based on fundamental analysis, may be a contributing factor in a decrease in the value and liquidity of such securities.

4.44 **High Yield Securities Risk**

Below investment grade debt securities are speculative and involve a greater risk of default and price changes due to changes in the issuer's creditworthiness. The market prices of these debt securities fluctuate more than investment grade debt securities and may decline significantly in periods of general economic difficulty.

4.45 **Accuracy of Public Information Risk**

The Investment Manager or the Sub-Investment Manager (as applicable) selects investments for the relevant Fund, in part, on the basis of information and data filed by issuers with various government regulators or made directly available to the Investment Manager or the Sub-Investment Manager (as applicable) by the issuers or through sources other than the issuers. Although the Investment Manager or the Sub-Investment Manager (as applicable) evaluates all such information and data and ordinarily seeks independent corroboration when it considers it is appropriate, the Investment Manager or the Sub-Investment Manager (as applicable) may not be in a position to confirm the completeness, genuineness or accuracy of such information and data, and in some cases, complete and accurate information is not available.

4.46 **Material, Non-Public Information Risk**

By reason of their responsibilities in connection with a Fund and other activities, personnel of the Investment Manager or the Sub-Investment Manager (as applicable) may acquire confidential or material non-public information or be restricted from initiating transactions in certain securities. In such circumstances the Investment Manager or the Sub-Investment Manager (as applicable) will not be free to act upon any such information. Due to these restrictions, a Fund may not be able to initiate a transaction that it otherwise might have initiated and may not be able to sell an investment that it otherwise might have sold.

4.47 **Specialisation Risk**

Some Funds may specialise in a particular industry, or in a single country or region of the world. This allows them to focus on the potential of that industry or geographic area, but it also means they may be more volatile than more broadly diversified funds because prices of securities in the same industry or region may tend to move up and down together. These Funds must continue to invest in a particular industry or geographic area, even if it is performing poorly.

4.48 **Geopolitical Risk**

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

4.49 **Risks associated with investing in China**

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

In the PRC, it is uncertain whether a court would protect the Fund's right to securities it may purchase. A Fund may invest in Chinese markets via several programs, whose regulations are untested and subject to change. The application and interpretation of such investment regulations are relatively untested and there is no certainty as to how they will be applied and there is no precedent or certainty as to how the wide discretion of the PRC authorities and regulators may be exercised now or in the future.

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

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

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

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

The Stock Connects only operate on days when both the PRC and Hong Kong markets are open for trading and when banks in both markets are open on the corresponding settlement days. So it is possible that there are occasions when it is a normal trading day for the PRC market but the Funds cannot carry out any trades in Chinese listed securities. The Funds may be subject to a risk of price fluctuations in Chinese listed securities during the time when any of the Stock Connects is not trading as a result.

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

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

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

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

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

Domestic PRC securities are also available for investment by a Fund where it, or the relevant Investment Manager, is a qualified foreign institutional investor (**QFII**) authorised under the relevant regulations in the

PRC. The current QFII regulations include rules on investment restrictions. Transaction sizes for QFIIs are relatively large (with the corresponding heightened risk of exposure to decreased market liquidity and significant price volatility leading to possible adverse effects on the timing and pricing of acquisition or disposal of securities).

There are risks and uncertainties associated with the current PRC tax laws, regulations and practice in respect of the capital gains realised by the relevant Fund on the disposal of direct investment in China A Shares through the Stock Connect or indirect investment in China A Shares through participation notes or other financial instruments. The Chinese tax authorities may issue guidance on the tax consequences of QFII and Stock Connect transactions at any time, possibly with retrospective effect. In addition, before published guidance is issued and is well established in the administrative practice of the Chinese tax authorities, the practices of the Chinese tax authorities that collect Chinese taxes with respect to QFII and Stock Connect transactions may differ from, or be applied in a manner inconsistent with, the practices with respect to the analogous investments described herein or any new guidance that may be issued.

4.50 **Pandemic Risk**

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

4.51 **OECD BEPS**

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

directly or indirectly in that benefit, unless it was established that granting that benefit in those circumstances would be in accordance with the object and purpose of the relevant provisions of the treaty.

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

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

4.53 **The Intermediaries Directive – DAC6**

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

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

4.54 **Cyber Security Risk**

The ICAV and its service providers are susceptible to operational and information security and related risks of cyber security incidents. In general, cyber incidents can result from deliberate attacks or unintentional events. Cyber security attacks include, but are not limited to, gaining unauthorised access to digital systems (e.g., through "hacking" or malicious software coding) for purposes of misappropriating assets or sensitive information, corrupting data or causing operational disruption. Cyber-attacks also may be carried out in a manner that does not require gaining unauthorised access, such as causing denial-of-service attacks on websites (i.e., efforts to make services unavailable to intended users). Cyber security incidents affecting the ICAV, the Manager, Investment Managers, Sub-Investment Manager, Administrator or Depositary or other service providers such as financial intermediaries have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, including by interference with a ICAV's ability to calculate its NAV; impediments to trading for a Fund's portfolio; the inability of Shareholders to transact business with a Fund; violations of applicable privacy, data security or other laws; regulatory fines and penalties; reputational damage; reimbursement or other compensation or remediation costs; legal fees; or additional compliance costs. Similar adverse consequences could result from cyber security incidents affecting issuers of securities in which a Fund invests, counterparties with which the ICAV engages in transactions, governmental and other regulatory authorities, exchange and other financial market operators, banks, brokers, dealers, insurance companies and other financial institutions and other parties. While information risk management systems and business continuity plans have been developed which are designed to reduce

the risks associated with cyber security, there are inherent limitations in any cyber security risk management systems or business continuity plans, including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified.

4.55 **Fraud Risk**

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

4.56 **Operational Risk**

The ICAV depends on the Sub-Investment Manager, the Investment Manager, the Manager, the Administrator and the Depositary to develop the appropriate procedures to control operational risk. Operational risks arising from mistakes made in the confirmation and settlement of transactions, from transactions not being properly booked, evaluated or accounted for or other similar disruption in the ICAV's operations may cause the ICAV and the Funds to suffer financial loss, disrupt their business, or cause liability to clients or third parties, regulatory intervention or reputational damage. The businesses of the Sub-Investment Manager, the Investment Manager, the Manager, the Administrator and the Depositary are highly dependent on their ability to process, on a daily basis, transactions across numerous and diverse markets. Consequently, the ICAV and the Funds depend heavily on the Sub-Investment Manager, the Investment Manager, the Manager, the Administrator and the Depositary's financial accounting and other data processing systems. The ability of those systems to accommodate an increasing volume of transactions could also constrain a Fund's ability to manage its portfolio.

4.57 **Foreign Taxation Risk**

The ICAV may be liable to pay taxes (including withholding taxes) in countries other than Ireland on income earned and capital gains arising on its investments. The ICAV may not be able to benefit from a reduction in the rate of such foreign tax by virtue of the double taxation treaties between Ireland and other countries. The ICAV may not, therefore, be able to reclaim any foreign withholding tax suffered by it in particular countries. If this position changes and the ICAV obtains a repayment of foreign tax, the Net Asset Value of the ICAV will not be restated and the benefit will be allocated to the then-existing Shareholders rateably at the time of repayment.

Additional risk factors (if any) in respect of each Fund are set out in the Supplement for the relevant Fund.

5 **MANAGEMENT OF THE ICAV**

5.1 **General**

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

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

5.2 Directors of the ICAV

The Directors of the ICAV, all of whom are non-executive directors, are described below:

5.2.1 Teddy Otto (nationality: German – Irish resident)

Teddy is a Principal with the Carne Group. He specialises mainly in product development, fund establishment and risk management. Before joining the Manager, Teddy was employed by the Allianz / Dresdner Bank group in Ireland for six years. During this time, he acted as head of fund operations, head of product management and was appointed as a director of the Irish management company for Allianz Global Investors and a range of Irish and Cayman domiciled investment companies. He had previously held senior positions in the areas of market data and custody at Deutsche International (Ireland) Limited and worked in the investment banking division of Deutsche Bank, Frankfurt. He spent over six years at DeutscheBank group. Prior to that, he was employed with Bankgesellschaft Berlin for two years. Mr. Otto holds a degree in business administration from Technische Universität Berlin.

5.2.2 Alan Kerr (nationality: Irish, Irish resident)

Alan has a long experience serving on boards of regulated management companies, MifiD and AIFM, and with regulated funds. He currently sits on the board of Blackstone/GSO Corporate Funding DAC, a company which he helped establish in 2014 and is the primary funder of Blackstone's approximately \$22 billion collateralised loan obligation business. Earlier in his career, Alan was a manager at Ernst & Young and Euro Capital Structures ("ECS") loan and credit asset management team in 2000. He has a bachelor of commerce degree and masters in accountancy degree from University College Dublin. Alan is a Fellow of Institute of Chartered Accountants ("FCA").

5.2.3 Michael Schoonover

Michael is Chief Operating Officer of Catalyst International Advisors LLC. He is an experienced financial professional having worked in various portfolio management, operations management, and trust officer roles. Michael is also Chief Operating Officer of Catalyst Capital Advisors LLC, Chief Operating Officer of Rational Advisors, Inc., Chief Operating Officer of AlphaCentric Advisors LLC, President of MFund Distributors LLC, Chief Operating Officer of MFund Management LLC, and Chief Operating Officer of Insights Media LLC, and Managing Member Catalyst Enhanced Systematic Alpha Fund GP LLC. He was previously Portfolio Manager of Catalyst Capital Advisors LLC and Rational Advisors, Inc.. Michael serves as an officer on several trusts for U.S. registered fund complexes. He is President of Mutual Fund Series Trust, President of Mutual Fund & Variable Insurance Trust, and President of Strategy Shares (2022 to present), President of Catalyst/Perini Strategic Income Fund and Director of Catalyst Enhanced Systematic Alpha Offshore Fund, Ltd. Michael has a Bachelor of Science degree in biochemistry from the University of Michigan and a masters of business administration degree with high distinction from the University of Michigan.

For the purposes of this Prospectus, the address of all of the Directors is the registered office of the ICAV.

5.3 **Manager**

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

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

Directors of the Manager

Sarah Murphy (nationality: Irish – Irish resident)

Sarah is the Chief Executive Officer and Executive Director of the Manager, a UCITS management company and Alternative Investment Fund Manager (AIFM) authorised by the Central Bank of Ireland which supports a diverse range of UCITS and AIF structures across multiple asset classes and jurisdictions. She is responsible for the strategic leadership, regulatory compliance, and governance of the firm's operations. Sarah brings extensive expertise in management company operations, including delegate oversight, risk management, and regulatory infrastructure. She has led the design and implementation of governance frameworks that are aligned with regulatory expectations.

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

Antonia Mahony (nationality: Irish – Irish resident)

Ms. Mahony is a Director and Chief Operating Officer of the Manager. She is an experienced professional with over 25 years' in financial services. Originally from Jersey in the Channel Islands, Ms. Mahony moved to Ireland in 2004 and continued her career in a variety of roles. Ms. Mahony has specialist knowledge in Operational Risk Management, Outsourcing, Operational Resilience including DORA and Investment Compliance Monitoring within UCITS and AIF structures.

Prior to joining Carne in 2021, Ms. Mahony spent 13 years in State Street Custodial Services (Ireland) Limited, as a Vice President holding a lead role establishing the regional Trustee and Depository oversight department. She was a member of the Executive Committee and contributed to many strategic projects during her time, specifically system and regulatory implementation. Prior to arriving in Ireland Ms. Mahony also held senior roles in private wealth trust management, in Jersey where she also qualified as a Certified Accountant. She is currently studying for a Masters in Financial Services with the IOB in conjunction with UCD. Ms. Mahony was the Designated Person for Operational Risk for four years in the Manager and has also held the role of Designated Person for Compliance. Ms Mahony is the current Chair of the Irish Funds' Operational Risk Specialist Group for a second term and sits on the EFAMA sub-committee on resilience.

Teddy Otto (nationality: German – Irish resident)

Teddy is a Principal with the Carne Group. He has extensive experience of fund governance, fund structuring and establishment, risk management and fund operations. Teddy acts as a non-executive director of the Management Company and several fund boards. Before joining Carne Teddy was employed by the Allianz / Dresdner Bank group in Ireland for six years. During this time he acted as Head of Fund Operations, Head of Product Management and was appointed as a director of the Irish management company for Allianz Global Investors and a range of Irish and Cayman domiciled investment companies. He had previously held senior positions in the areas of market data and custody at Deutsche International (Ireland) Limited and worked in the investment banking division of Deutsche Bank, Frankfurt. He spent over six years at Deutsche Bank group. Prior to that, he was employed with Bankgesellschaft Berlin for two years. Teddy holds a degree in business administration from Technische Universität Berlin.

Elizabeth Beazley (nationality: Irish – Irish resident)

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

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

N.J. Whelan (nationality: Irish – Irish Resident)

N.J. Whelan is the Chief Operating Officer at Carne Group and he has over 20 years' experience in the asset management industry.

N.J. joined Carne from PwC where he was in the Asset and Wealth Management Practice in Ireland specialising in fund audits and was an active member of various fund industry working groups.

During the early stages of his professional career, N.J. worked for BNY Mellon in Ireland. N.J. is a qualified accountant and is a fellow of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (FCCA).

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

Jackie is an experienced independent non-executive director, she sits on Carne Group's Irish and Luxembourg management companies as well as having other directorship mandates in Ireland. She has over 30 years experience in the Finance Industry, including 20 years' experience within the asset management industry, most recently as Managing Director and CEO of Goldman Sachs Asset Management Fund Services Ltd ("GSAMFSL"), GSAM's Irish domiciled UCITS management company and Alternative Investment Fund Manager based in Ireland. Jackie was responsible for setting up GSAMFSL in Ireland.

Prior to that, Jackie was international head of regulatory reform for Goldman Sachs Asset Management ("GSAM"), responsible for identifying and implementing new or updated regulatory requirements within the EMEA and Asia Pacific regions. Earlier in her career, Jackie worked in a

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

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

Aleda Anderson (nationality: USA – Irish resident)

Aleda is an independent non-executive director for Baillie Gifford Investment Management Europe and the Irish fund management companies of the Carne Group, one of Europe's largest third-party fund managers. She was most recently Chief Executive Officer and Chief Investment Officer at Principal Global Investors (EU) Limited, a subsidiary of Principal Financial Group (NASDAQ: PFG). Prior to relocating to Ireland from the United States in 2018, she was Director of Strategy & Operations at Edge Asset Management, a specialist investment boutique located in Seattle, WA. During her 30+ year career, Aleda also held various positions at Charles Schwab in San Francisco, CA, including Vice President and General Manager, Asset Management Strategic Alliances, and Vice President Distribution Services for Schwab Funds and Laudus Funds. Earlier in her career, she worked for Franklin Templeton in San Mateo, CA. Aleda studied Philosophy and Religion at San Francisco State University and holds a Master of Science (MSc) degree in Financial Services, Professional Diplomas in Strategic Management, Alternative Investments and Digital Transformation, and a Professional Certificate in Complex Financial Instruments from University College Dublin.

Ankit Jain (nationality: Indian – Luxembourg resident)

Ankit Jain is a Managing Director and Group Head of Private Markets at Carne Group. Ankit has extensive experience in risk management, investment solutions, and regulatory frameworks across Luxembourg and Ireland. Since joining Carne in October 2019, Ankit has served as Conducting Officer for Valuation, the Luxembourg branch and IT. He is a member of the management committee and valuation committee for Carne Luxembourg AIFM and Management Company.

Prior to joining Carne, Ankit held senior roles at Fundrock Management Company S.A., including Director of Risk and Compliance, where he was responsible for risk oversight, regulatory reporting, and governance for UCITS and AIFs. He also worked at KPMG Luxembourg as Manager in Risk Management Advisory, leading projects on risk and performance measures, and at ECPI Group as Head of Investment Strategies, managing quantitative and ESG-based portfolios.

Ankit began his career at Goldman Sachs Asset Management in Bangalore, focusing on financial reporting systems and business intelligence. He holds a Master of Science in Quantitative Finance from Università Commerciale Luigi Bocconi, Milan, and a Bachelor of Technology in Electrical Engineering from IIT, Varanasi. Ankit is a certified Financial Risk Manager (FRM).

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

5.4 **Investment Manager**

The Manager has appointed Catalyst International Advisors LLC as investment manager to the ICAV and each Fund, pursuant to the Investment Management and Distribution Agreement. It is also the promoter of the ICAV. The Investment Manager is a limited liability company registered in the U.S. and was cleared by the Central Bank to act as an investment manager to Irish collective investment schemes. The Investment Manager is affiliated with several established U.S. investment advisors. The Investment Manager is an independent discretionary fund manager specialising in asset management and delivering investment solutions to institutions, financial advisors, and their clients.

Details of any Sub-Investment Manager appointed in respect of a Fund by the Investment Manager will be disclosed in the relevant Supplement.

5.5 Depositary

U.S. Bank Europe Designated Activity Company trading as US Bank Depositary Services act as the Depositary of the Fund. The Depositary is a designated activity company incorporated under the laws of Ireland and has its registered office at Block F1 Cherrywood Business Park, Cherrywood, Dublin 18, D18 W2X7, Ireland bearing company number 418442, and is a credit institution regulated by the Central Bank. The Depositary is a wholly owned subsidiary of U.S. Bancorp.

The Depositary is a financial service provider and has as its main business activity the provision of custodial and depositary services, and related services, to collective investment schemes and other portfolios.

The Depositary will be obliged, inter alia, to ensure that the issue and repurchase of Shares in the ICAV is carried out in accordance with the relevant legislation and the Depositary Agreement. The Depositary will carry out the instructions of the Manager unless they conflict with the Regulations or the Depositary Agreement.

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 ICAV in accordance with the applicable law at all times;
- ii. the Depositary shall verify the ICAV's ownership of all any 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 the 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 Agreement, the Depositary may from time to time delegate duties and functions in relation to i and ii above, subject to certain conditions in accordance with the requirements of the Regulations. As at the date of this Prospectus, the Depositary has appointed the delegates and sub-delegates listed in Appendix 2. The liability of the Depositary will not be affected by virtue of any such delegation.

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, redemption and cancellation of Shares effected by or on behalf of the ICAV are carried out in accordance with the Regulations, the conditions imposed by the Regulations and the Depositary Agreement;

- ii. ensure that the value of Shares is calculated in accordance with the Regulations and the Depositary Agreement;
- iii. carry out the instructions of the ICAV unless they conflict with the Regulations or the Depositary Agreement;
- 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 Depositary Agreement;
- 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 ICAV 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 and the Depositary by the Instrument of Incorporation and by the Central Bank and 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.

Further Information in relation to the Depositary

Up-to-date information in relation to the identity of the Depositary, the Depositary's duties, conflicts of interest, safekeeping functions delegated by the Depositary, list of delegates and sub-custodians and any conflicts of interest that may arise from such delegation will be made available to Shareholders on request.

The Depositary is not involved directly or indirectly with the business affairs, organisation, sponsorship or management of the ICAV and is responsible and liable only for the Depositary services that it provides to the ICAV pursuant to the Depositary Agreement. The Depositary is a service provider to the ICAV and is not responsible for the preparation of this document or the activities of the ICAV and therefore accepts no responsibility for any information contained in this Prospectus other than the relevant descriptions relating to it.

The Depositary will not participate in any investment decision-making process related to the ICAV. The ICAV reserves the right to change the Depositary's arrangements described above by agreement with the Depositary. Such agreement shall be in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

5.6 Administrator

The Manager has appointed U.S. Bank Global Fund Services (Ireland) Limited to act as administrator of each Fund.

The Administrator is responsible for performing the day to day administration of the Fund including the registrar and transfer agency function and for providing fund accounting for the Fund, including the calculation of the Net Asset Value of the Fund and the Net Asset Value per Share.

The Administrator is a private limited company. It was incorporated in Ireland on 12 January 2006 and is ultimately owned by Elavon European Holdings BV. The authorised share capital of the Administrator is

\$10,000,000 with a paid up share capital of \$3.00. The Administrator is authorised and regulated by the Central Bank. The main activities of the Administrator are to provide administration, registrar and transfer agency services to other collective investment schemes.

5.7 **Paying Agents/Correspondent Banks**

Local laws/regulations in EEA Member States may require the appointment of paying agents/representatives/distributors/correspondent banks (Paying Agent(s)) and maintenance of accounts by such agents through which subscription and redemption monies or dividends may be paid. Shareholders who choose or are obliged under local regulations to pay or receive subscription or redemption monies or dividends via an intermediate entity rather than directly to the Depositary (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 account of the ICAV or the relevant Fund and (b) redemption monies payable by such intermediate entity to the relevant Shareholder.

The ICAV may, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, appoint Paying Agents in one or more countries. Where a Paying Agent is appointed in a particular country it will maintain facilities whereby Shareholders who are resident in the relevant country can obtain payment of dividends and redemption proceeds, examine and receive copies of the Instrument of Incorporation and periodic reports and notices of the ICAV and make complaints if and when appropriate which shall be forwarded to the ICAV's registered office for consideration.

5.8 **Remuneration Policy**

The Manager has remuneration policies and practices in place consistent with the requirements of the Regulations and the ESMA guidelines on sound remuneration policies under the UCITS Directive ("**ESMA Remuneration Guidelines**"). The Manager will procure that any delegate, including the Investment Manager, to whom such requirements also apply pursuant to the ESMA Remuneration Guidelines will have equivalent remuneration policies and practices in place, and that appropriate contractual arrangements are put in place to ensure that there is no circumvention of the remuneration rules set out in the relevant ESMA guidelines.

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

Details of the up-to-date remuneration policy of the Manager (including, but not limited to: (i) a description of how remuneration and benefits are calculated; (ii) the identities of persons responsible for awarding the remuneration and benefits; and (iii) the composition of the remuneration committee, where such a committee exists) will be available by means of a website <http://www.carnegroup.com/policies-and-procedures/> and a paper copy will be made available to Shareholders free of charge upon request.

5.9 **Portfolio Transactions and Conflicts of Interest**

Subject to the provisions of this section, the Manager, the Investment Manager, the Sub-Investment Manager, the Depositary and their respective group companies and delegates (each a **Connected Person**) may contract or enter into any financial, banking or other transaction with one another or with the ICAV. This includes, without limitation, investment by the ICAV in securities of any Connected Person or investment by any Connected Persons in any company or bodies any of whose investments form part of the assets comprised in any Fund or be interested in any such contract or transactions. In addition, any Connected

Person may invest in and deal in Shares relating to any Fund or any property of the kind included in the property of any Fund for their respective individual accounts or for the account of someone else. In the event of a conflict arising, each Connected Person shall ensure that the conflict will be resolved fairly.

Each Connected person is or may be involved in other financial, investment and professional activities which may on occasion cause a conflict of interest with the management of the ICAV and/or their respective roles with respect to the ICAV. These activities may include managing or advising other funds, purchases and sales of securities, banking and investment management services, brokerage services, valuation of securities (in circumstances in which fees may increase as the value of assets increases) and serving as directors, officers, advisers or agents of other funds or companies, including funds or companies in which the ICAV may invest.

In particular, the Manager and/or the Investment Manager and/or the Sub-Investment Manager may be involved in advising or managing other investment funds which have similar or overlapping investment objectives to or with the ICAV or Funds. Each Connected person will use its reasonable endeavours to ensure that the performance of their respective duties will not be impaired by any such involvement they may have and that any conflicts which may arise will be resolved fairly and in the best interests of Shareholders. The Investment Manager and the Sub-Investment Manager will endeavour to ensure a fair allocation of investments among each of its clients.

Any cash of the ICAV may be deposited, subject to the provisions of the Central Bank Acts, 1942 to 2014, with any Connected Person or invested in certificates of deposit or banking instruments issued by any Connected Person. Banking and similar transactions may also be undertaken with or through a Connected Person.

Any Connected Person may also deal as agent or principal in the sale or purchase of securities and other investments to or from the ICAV. There will be no obligation on the part of any Connected Person to account to the relevant Fund or to Shareholders for any benefits so arising, and any such benefits may be retained by the relevant party, provided that such transactions are carried out as if negotiated at arm's length, are in the best interests of the Shareholders of that Fund and:

- 5.9.1 a certified valuation of such transaction by a person approved by the Depositary (or in the case of any such transaction entered into by the Depositary, the Manager) as independent and competent has been obtained; or
- 5.9.2 the relevant transaction is executed on best terms on organised investment exchanges under their rules; or
- 5.9.3 where 5.9.1 and 5.9.2 are not practical, such transaction has been executed on terms which the Depositary is (or in the case of any such transaction entered into by the Depositary, the Manager is) satisfied conform with the principle that such transactions be carried out as if effected on normal commercial terms negotiated at arm's length in the best interests of Shareholders.

The Depositary or the Manager, in the case of transactions entered into by the Depositary, will document how it complied with paragraphs 5.9.1, 5.9.2 and 5.9.3 and where transactions are carried out in accordance with paragraph 5.9.3, the Depositary or the Manager, in the case of transactions entered into by the Depositary, will document its rationale for being satisfied that the transaction conformed to the principles outlined.

A Connected Person may also, in the course of its business, have potential conflicts of interest with the ICAV in circumstances other than those referred to above. A Connected Person will however, have regard in such event to its obligations under its agreement with the ICAV and, in particular, to its obligations to act in the best interests of the ICAV and Funds as applicable so far as practicable, having regard to its obligations to other clients when undertaking any investments where conflicts of interest may arise and will ensure that such conflicts are resolved fairly as between the ICAV, the relevant Fund and other clients. The Investment

Manager or the Sub-Investment Manager (as applicable) will ensure that investment opportunities are allocated on a fair and equitable basis between the ICAV and its Funds and its other clients. In the event that a conflict of interest does arise the directors of the Investment Manager or the Sub-Investment Manager (as applicable) will endeavour to ensure that such conflicts are resolved fairly.

It is not intended, unless disclosed in the relevant Supplement, that any soft commission arrangements (for example, receipt in exchange for use of brokerage services) will be entered into in relation to any Fund created in respect of the ICAV. In the event that the Investment Manager or the Sub-Investment Manager (as applicable) enters into soft commission arrangement(s) it shall ensure that such arrangement(s) shall (i) be consistent with best execution standards (ii) assist in the provision of investments services to the relevant Fund and (iii) brokerage rates will not be in excess of customary institutional full-service brokerage rates. Details of any such arrangement will be contained in the next following report of the Fund. In the event that this is the unaudited semi-annual report, details shall also be included in the following annual report.

Where a competent person values unlisted securities a conflict may arise as the fees of the Administrator, the Manager, the Investment Manager and the Sub-Investment Manager are based on the Net Asset Value of a Fund, if the Net Asset Value of the Fund increases so too do the fees payable to the Administrator, the Manager, the Investment Manager and the Sub-Investment Manager and accordingly there is a conflict of interest for the Administrator, the Manager, the Investment Manager or the Sub-Investment Manager or any related parties in cases where the Administrator, the Manager, the Investment Manager or the Sub-Investment Manager or any related parties are responsible for determining the valuation price of a Fund's investments.

6 **SUBSCRIPTION FOR SHARES**

6.1 **Purchases of Shares**

Issues of Shares will normally be made with effect from a Dealing Day in respect of applications received on or prior to the Dealing Deadline. The Directors may at their sole discretion, nominate additional Dealing Days and Shareholders will be notified in advance.

Shares will be issued at Net Asset Value per Share plus duties and charges (including any Anti-Dilution Levy), if applicable.

An initial application for Shares may only be made by completion and prompt submission of a signed original application form (**Application Form**) and required anti money laundering documentation by fax or e-mail, to the Administrator (with original documentation relating to anti-money laundering checks to follow where required) promptly prior to the relevant Dealing Deadline. Subsequent applications may be made, to the Administrator by post, fax or approved electronic means, including e-mail. Applicants will be unable to redeem Shares on request until the Administrator has received the required anti-money laundering documentation and all of the necessary anti-money laundering checks have been completed. Any change to a Shareholder's registration details or payment instructions must be received and will only be made on receipt of the original documentation, where required. Applications received after the Dealing Deadline for the relevant Dealing Day shall, unless the Directors shall otherwise agree and provided they are received before the Valuation Point for the relevant Dealing Day and in exceptional circumstances only, be deemed to have been received by the next Dealing Deadline.

The Minimum Initial Investment Amount for Shares of each Fund that may be subscribed for by each applicant on initial application and the Minimum Shareholding for Shares of each Fund is set out in the Supplement for the relevant Fund.

Fractions of up to three decimal places of a Share may be issued. Subscription moneys representing smaller fractions of Shares will not be returned to the applicant but will be retained as part of the assets of the relevant Fund.

If an application is rejected, the Administrator, at the cost and risk of the applicant, will, subject to any applicable laws, return application monies or the balance thereof, without interest, by electronic transfer to the account from which it was paid as soon as practicable.

6.2 Issue Price

During the Initial Offer Period for each Fund, the Initial Issue Price for Shares in the relevant Fund shall be the amount set out in the Supplement for the relevant Fund.

The issue price at which Shares of any Fund will be issued on a Dealing Day after the Initial Offer Period is calculated by ascertaining the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Share Class on the relevant Dealing Day.

A Preliminary Charge of up to 5% of the Issue Price may be charged as provided for in the relevant Supplement.

6.3 Payment for Shares

Payment in respect of the issue of Shares must be made by the relevant Settlement Date by electronic transfer in cleared funds in the currency of the relevant Share Class of the relevant Fund. Cheques are not accepted. If payment in full has not been received by the Settlement Date, or in the event of non-clearance of funds, all or part of any allotment of Shares made in respect of such application may, at the discretion of the Directors, be cancelled, or, alternatively, the Administrator on the instruction of the Directors or their delegates may treat the application as an application for such number of Shares as may be purchased with such payment on the Dealing Day next following receipt of payment in full or of un-cleared funds. In such cases the ICAV may charge the applicant for any resulting loss incurred by the relevant Fund. The Directors reserve the right to charge interest at a reasonable commercial rate on subscriptions which are settled late.

Subscription monies received, redemption proceeds and dividends (**Investor Money**) in respect of a Fund will be maintained in a Collection Account in the name of the Administrator on behalf of the ICAV in accordance with the Investor Money Regulations. Accordingly, Investor Money in the Collection Account is not deemed an asset of the relevant Fund and shall have the protection of the Investor Money Regulations.

The Administrator is responsible for ensuring that Investor Money in respect of a Fund is held separately from non-Investor Money, that the Investor Money is clearly identifiable in its records and that the books and records provide an accurate record of the Investor Money held by it for each investor at any time.

Further detail of the ICAV's Collection Accounts is available on request from the Administrator.

6.4 In kind Issues

The Instrument of Incorporation provides that the Directors may in their absolute discretion provided that they are satisfied that no material prejudice would result to any existing Shareholder and subject to the provisions of legislation applicable to it, allot Shares in any Fund against the vesting in the Depositary on behalf of the ICAV of investments of a type consistent with the investment objective, policies and restrictions of the relevant Fund which would form part of the assets of the relevant Fund. The number of Shares to be issued in this way shall be the number which would on the day the investments are vested in the Depositary on behalf of the ICAV have been issued for cash (together with the relevant Preliminary Charge) against the payment of a sum equal to the value of the investments. The value of the investments to be vested shall be calculated by applying the valuation methods described under the sections entitled **Calculation of Net Asset Value** and **Valuation of Assets** below.

6.5 Anti-Money Laundering Provisions

Measures provided for in the AML Legislation, which are aimed towards the prevention of money laundering, require detailed verification of each applicant's identity, address and source of funds; for example an individual may be required to produce a certified copy of his passport or identification card together with two forms of evidence of his address such as a utility bill or bank statement and his date of birth. In the case of corporate applicants this may require production of a certified copy of the certificate of incorporation (and any change of name), memorandum and articles of association (or equivalent), the names, occupations, dates of birth and residential and business address of the directors of the company and details of persons with substantial beneficial ownership of the corporate applicant.

The Administrator 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 may on the instruction of the Directors or their delegates refuse to accept the application and return all subscription monies or compulsorily redeem such Shareholder's Shares and/or payment of redemption proceeds may be delayed and none of the Fund, the Directors, the Manager, the Investment Manager, the Sub-Investment Manager, the Depositary or the Administrator shall be liable to the applicant or Shareholder where an application for Shares is not processed or Shares are compulsorily redeemed in such circumstances. If an application is rejected, the Administrator will return application monies or the balance thereof by electronic transfer in accordance with any applicable laws to the account from which it was paid at the cost and risk of the applicant. The Administrator may refuse to pay redemption proceeds where the requisite information for verification purposes has not been produced by a Shareholder.

The Administrator reserves the right to request such information as is necessary to verify the identity of an applicant. In the event that the Administrator requires further proof of the identity of any applicant, it will contact the applicant on receipt of an Application Form. In the event of delay or failure by the applicant to produce any information required for verification purposes, the Administrator may refuse to accept the application and return all subscription monies at the cost and risk of the applicant.

6.6 Data Protection

Please read this privacy statement carefully to understand our use of your Personal Data.

The ICAV may hold some or all of the following types of Personal Data in relation to investors and prospective investors (and their officers, employees and beneficial owners): name; address/other contact details (telephone, email address); date/place of birth; gender; tax number; bank details, photographic ID, proofs of address (usually utility bills) as furnished by such investors when completing the Application Form or to keep that information up to date. The ICAV may also obtain further Personal Data on such investors by way of politically exposed person checks, sanctions checks, negative news checks and screening checks. The ICAV is obliged to verify the Personal Data and carry out ongoing monitoring. Where investors and prospective investors have furnished Personal Data in respect of their officers, employees and beneficial owners to the ICAV, those investors must provide the information in this section of the Prospectus on data protection to those individuals.

In the course of business, the ICAV will collect, record, store, adapt, transfer and otherwise process Personal Data. The ICAV is a data controller within the meaning of the Data Protection Legislation and will hold any Personal Data provided by or in respect of investors in accordance with the Data Protection Legislation.

The ICAV and/or any of its delegates or service providers (including the Administrator, Depositary, Manager, Investment Manager and the Sub-Investment Manager) may process prospective investors' and investors' Personal Data for any one or more of the following purposes and on the following legal bases:

- 6.6.1 to operate the Funds including managing and administering a Shareholder's investment in the relevant Fund on an on-going basis which enables the ICAV to satisfy its contractual duties and

obligations to the Shareholder and any processing necessary for the preparation of the contract with the Shareholder;

- 6.6.2 to comply with any applicable legal, tax or regulatory obligations on the ICAV, for example, under the Act, anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism, tax legislation and fraud prevention;
- 6.6.3 for any other legitimate business interests of the ICAV or a third party to whom Personal Data is disclosed, where such interests are not overridden by the interests of the investor, including for statistical analysis, market research purposes and to perform financial and/or regulatory reporting.

Your right to object – you have a right to object to the processing of your Personal Data where that processing is carried out for the ICAV's legitimate interests.

- 6.6.4 for any other specific purposes where investors have given their specific consent and where processing of Personal Data is based on consent, the investors will have the right to withdraw it at any time.

The ICAV and/or any of its delegates or service providers may disclose or transfer Personal Data, whether in Ireland or elsewhere (including entities situated in countries outside of the EEA), to other delegates, duly appointed agents and service providers of the ICAV (and any of their respective related, associated or affiliated companies or sub-delegates) and to third parties including advisers, regulatory bodies, taxation authorities, auditors, technology providers for the purposes specified above.

The ICAV will not keep Personal Data for longer than is necessary for the purpose(s) for which it was collected. In determining appropriate retention periods, the ICAV shall have regard to the Statute of Limitations Act 1957, as amended, and any statutory obligations to retain information, including anti-money laundering, counter-terrorism, tax legislation. The ICAV will take all reasonable steps to destroy or erase the data from its systems when they are no longer required.

Where specific processing is based on an investor's consent, that investor has the right to withdraw it at any time. Investors have the right to request access to their Personal Data kept by the ICAV, the right to rectification or erasure of their data, to restrict or object to processing of their data, and to data portability, subject to any restrictions imposed by the Data Protection Legislation and any statutory obligations to retain information including anti-money laundering, counter-terrorism, tax legislation.

The ICAV and/or any of its delegates and service providers will not transfer Personal Data to a country outside of the EEA unless that country ensures an adequate level of data protection or appropriate safeguards are in place. The European Commission has prepared a list of countries that are deemed to provide an adequate level of data protection which, to date, includes Switzerland, Guernsey, Argentina, the Isle of Man, Faroe Islands, Jersey, Andorra, Israel, New Zealand and Uruguay. Further countries may be added to this list by the European Commission at any time. The U.S. is also deemed to provide an adequate level of protection where the U.S. recipient of the data is privacy shield-certified. If a third country does not provide an adequate level of data protection, then the ICAV and/or any of its delegates and service providers will ensure it puts in place appropriate safeguards such as the model clauses (which are standardised contractual clauses, approved by the European Commission) or binding corporate rules, or relies on one of the derogations provided for in Data Protection Legislation.

Where processing is carried out on behalf of the ICAV, the ICAV shall engage a data processor, within the meaning of the Data Protection Legislation, which implements appropriate technical and organisational security measures in a manner that such processing meets the requirements of Data Protection Legislation, and ensures the protection of the rights of investors. The ICAV will enter into a written contract with the data processor which will set out the data processor's specific mandatory obligations laid down in the Data Protection Legislation, including to process Personal Data in accordance with the documented instructions from the ICAV or where required by applicable law.

As part of the ICAV's business and ongoing monitoring, the ICAV may from time to time carry out automated decision-making in relation to investors, including, for example, profiling of investors or prospective investors in the context of anti-money laundering reviews, and this may result in an investor or prospective investor being identified to the revenue authorities, law enforcement authorities and to other entities where required by law, and the ICAV terminating its relationship with the investor.

Prospective investors and/or investors are required to provide their Personal Data for statutory and contractual purposes. Failure to provide the required Personal Data will result in the ICAV being unable to permit, process, or release the investor or prospective investor's investment in the Funds and this may result in the ICAV terminating its relationship with the investor. Investors have a right to lodge a complaint with the Data Protection Commission if they are unhappy with how the ICAV is handling their Personal Data.

Any questions about the operation of the ICAV's data protection policy should be referred in the first instance to the ICAV at the address given in the Directory.

6.7 **Limitations on Purchases**

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. Applicants for 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.

Shares may not be directly or indirectly offered or sold in the United States or purchased or held by or for the benefit of U.S. Persons (unless the ICAV determines (i) the transaction is permitted under an exemption from registration available under the securities laws of the United States and (ii) that the relevant Fund and ICAV continue to be entitled to an exemption from registration as an investment company under the securities laws of the United States if such person holds Shares).

The ICAV further reserves the right to reject at its absolute discretion any application for Shares in a Fund, including without limitation in circumstances where, in the opinion of the Directors, there are insufficient appropriate assets available in which such Fund can readily invest.

6.8 **Anti-Dilution Levy**

In calculating the subscription or Redemption Price for the shares in a Fund the Directors may (subject to the approval of the Depositary) on any Dealing Day when there are net subscriptions/redemptions add or deduct an Anti-Dilution Levy to the subscription and redemption amounts to cover dealing costs and to preserve the value of the underlying assets of the Fund.

As the costs of dealing can vary with market conditions, the level of the Anti-Dilution Levy may also vary.

Other limits on subscriptions may be set out in the Supplement for a Fund.

7 **REDEMPTION OF SHARES**

7.1 **Redemption of Shares**

Requests for the redemption of Shares should be made to the ICAV (via the Administrator) and may be made by post, fax or approved electronic means, including e-mail by way of a signed original redemption application form. Requests for the redemption of Shares will not be capable of withdrawal after acceptance by the Administrator (without the consent of the ICAV). Redemptions are also subject to all necessary anti-money laundering checks being completed before any Redemption Proceeds will be paid out. Redemption orders will be processed on receipt of valid instructions only where payment is made to the account of record. Requests received on or prior to the relevant Dealing Deadline will, as mentioned in this section, normally be dealt with on the relevant Dealing Day. Redemption requests received after the Dealing Deadline shall,

unless the Directors shall otherwise agree and provided they are received before the relevant Valuation Point and in exceptional circumstances only, be treated as having been received by the following Dealing Deadline.

Shares will be redeemed at Net Asset Value per Share plus duties and charges (including any Anti-Dilution Levy), if applicable.

If requested, the Directors may, in their absolute discretion and subject to the prior approval of the Depositary and advance notification to all of the Shareholders, agree to designate additional Dealing Days and Valuation Points for the redemption of Shares relating to any Fund.

The ICAV may decline to effect a redemption request which would have the effect of reducing the value of any holding of Shares relating to any Fund below the Minimum Shareholding for that Class of Shares of that Fund. Any redemption request having such an effect may be treated by the ICAV as a request to redeem the Shareholder's entire holding of that Class of Shares.

The Administrator will not accept redemption requests, which are incomplete, until all the necessary information is obtained.

7.2 **Redemption Price**

The price at which Shares will be redeemed on a Dealing Day is also calculated by ascertaining the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Class on the relevant Dealing Day. The method of establishing the Net Asset Value of any Fund and the Net Asset Value per Share of any Class of Shares in a Fund is described herein under the sections entitled **Calculation of Net Asset Value** and **Valuation of Assets** below.

A Redemption Charge of up to 3% of the Redemption Price may be charged by the ICAV for payment to the Fund on the redemption of Shares but it is the intention of the Directors that such charge (if any) shall not, until further notice, exceed such amount as is set out in the Supplement for the relevant Fund.

When a redemption request has been submitted by a Shareholder who is or is deemed to be a Taxable Irish Person or is acting on behalf of a Taxable Irish Person, the ICAV shall deduct from the redemption proceeds an amount which is equal to the tax payable by the ICAV to the Irish Revenue Commissioners in respect of the relevant transaction.

7.3 **Payment of Redemption Proceeds**

The amount due on redemption of Shares (net of Redemption Charges) will be paid by electronic transfer to an account in the name of the Shareholder in the currency of the relevant Share Class by the Settlement Date. Redemption proceeds will not be paid out to third parties and may only be paid into an account in the name of the Shareholder. Payment of redemption proceeds will be made to the registered Shareholder or in favour of the joint registered Shareholders as appropriate. The proceeds of the redemption of the Shares will only be paid on receipt by the Administrator of instructions requesting redemption and the required anti money laundering documentation. Amendments to a Shareholder's registration details and payment instructions will only be effected on receipt of original documentation (where required) or electronic instruction. Redemptions are also subject to all necessary anti-money laundering checks being completed before any redemption proceeds will be paid out. All redemptions, dividends and/or cash distributions payable from a Fund will be channelled and managed through the relevant Collection Account.

The Supplement for a Fund may provide that the redemption proceeds will be satisfied by an in kind transfer of assets with the consent of the Shareholders. This is without limitation to the rights of the ICAV set out in the section entitled **Limitations on Redemptions** below.

7.4 **Limitations on Redemptions**

The ICAV may not redeem Shares of any Fund during any period when the calculation of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund is suspended in the manner described under the section entitled **Suspension of Calculation of Net Asset Value** below. Applicants for redemptions 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.

Unless otherwise provided in the relevant Supplement, the Directors are entitled to limit the number of Shares of any Fund redeemed on any Dealing Day to Shares representing ten per cent of the total Net Asset Value of that Fund on that Dealing Day. In this event, the limitation will apply pro rata so that all Shareholders wishing to have Shares of that Fund redeemed on that Dealing Day realise the same proportion of such Shares. Shares not redeemed, but which would otherwise have been redeemed, will be carried forward for redemption on the next Dealing Day. If requests for redemption are so carried forward, the Administrator will inform the Shareholders affected.

The Instrument of Incorporation contains special provisions where a redemption request received from a Shareholder would result in Shares representing more than five per cent of the Net Asset Value of any Fund being redeemed by the ICAV on any Dealing Day. In such a case, the ICAV may satisfy the redemption request by a distribution of investments of the relevant Fund in kind provided that such a distribution would not be prejudicial to the interests of the remaining Shareholders of that Fund, and the asset allocation is approved by the Depositary. Where the Shareholder requesting such redemption receives notice of the ICAV's intention to elect to satisfy the redemption request by such a distribution of assets that Shareholder may require the ICAV instead of transferring those assets to arrange for their sale and the payment of the proceeds of sale to that Shareholder less any costs incurred in connection with such sale. The Fund shall not be liable for the shortfall (if any) between the Net Asset Value of the redemption in question and the proceeds realised from the sale of the relevant assets. The ICAV and a Shareholder may agree on an in kind transfer of assets for any redemption subject to the allocation of assets being approved by the Depositary.

7.5 **Mandatory Redemptions**

The ICAV may compulsorily redeem all of the Shares of any Fund if the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund is less than the Minimum Fund Size (if any) specified in the Supplement for the relevant Fund or otherwise notified to Shareholders.

The ICAV reserves the right to redeem any Shares which are or become owned, directly or indirectly, by or for the benefit of a U.S. Person (unless the ICAV determines (i) the transaction is permitted under an exemption from registration available under the securities laws of the United States and (ii) that the relevant Fund and ICAV continue to be entitled to an exemption from registration as an investment company under the securities laws of the United States if such person holds Shares), by any individual under the age of 18 (or such other age as the Directors may think fit), by any person or entity who breached or falsified representations on subscription documents (including as to its status under ERISA), who appears to be in breach of any law or requirement of any country or government authority or by virtue of which such person or entity is not qualified to hold Shares or if the holding of the Shares by any person is unlawful or is less than the Minimum Shareholding set for that Class of Shares by the Directors, or in circumstances which (whether directly or indirectly affecting such person or persons or entity, and whether taken alone or in conjunction with any other persons or entities, connected or not, or any other circumstances appearing to the Directors to be relevant), in the opinion of the Directors, might result in the relevant Fund of the ICAV incurring any liability to taxation or suffering any other pecuniary liability to taxation or suffering other pecuniary legal or material administrative disadvantage (including endeavouring to ensure that the relevant Fund's assets are not considered "plan assets" for the purpose of ERISA) or being in breach of any law or regulation which the Fund might not otherwise have incurred, suffered or breached or might result in the Fund being required to comply with registration or filing requirements in any jurisdiction with which it would not otherwise be required to comply or is otherwise prohibited by the Instrument of Incorporation as described herein.

A Fund may be terminated and/or all of the Shares of a Fund (or any Class of a Fund) may be redeemed by the Directors, in their sole and absolute discretion, by notice in writing to the Depositary in any of the following events: (i) by giving not less than 30 days' notice in writing to the relevant Shareholders; or (ii) if at any time the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund's assets shall be less than such amount as may be determined by the Directors in respect of that Fund; or (iii) by not less than 30 days' nor more than 60 days' notice to Shareholders if, within 90 days from the date of the Depositary serving notice of termination of the Depositary Agreement, another depositary acceptable to the ICAV and the Central Bank has not been appointed to act as Depositary; or (iv) if any Fund shall cease to be authorised or otherwise officially approved; or **Error! Reference source not found.** if any law shall be passed which renders it illegal or in the opinion of the Directors impracticable or inadvisable to continue the relevant Fund; or (vi) if the Directors consider that it is in the best interests of the Shareholders of the Fund.

Additional termination provisions specific to a Fund may be set out in the Supplement for that Fund and the ICAV will have the right to redeem Shares in such a Fund in such circumstances, in addition to the foregoing.

Where Taxable Irish Persons acquire and hold Shares, the ICAV shall, where necessary for the collection of Irish Tax, redeem and cancel Shares held by a person who is or is deemed to be a Taxable Irish Person or is acting on behalf of a Taxable Irish Person on the occurrence of a chargeable event for taxation purposes and to pay the proceeds thereof to the Irish Revenue Commissioners.

8 EXCHANGE OF SHARES

Shareholders will be able to apply to exchange on any Dealing Day all or part of their holding of Shares of any Class in any Fund (the **Original Class**) for Shares in another Class (the **New Class**) (such Class being in the same Fund or in a separate Fund) provided that all the criteria for applying for Shares in the New Class have been met and by giving notice to the Administrator on or prior to the Dealing Deadline for the relevant Dealing Day. The ICAV may however at its discretion agree to accept requests for exchange received after the relevant Dealing Deadline provided they are received prior to the relevant Valuation Point. The general provisions and procedures relating to the issue and redemption of Shares will apply equally to exchanges save in relation to charges payable details of which are set out below and in the relevant Supplement.

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

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

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

SP

where:

S = the number of Shares of the New Class to be issued;

R = the number of Shares of the Original Class to be exchanged;

RP = Redemption Price per Share of the Original Class as at the Valuation Point for the relevant Dealing Day;

ER = in the case of an exchange of Shares designated in the same Base Currency is 1. In any other case, it is the currency conversion factor determined by the Administrator 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;

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

SP = issue price per Share of the New Class as at the Valuation Point for the applicable Dealing Day.

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.

Notwithstanding any of the above, Shareholders who exchange Class B Shares (as defined in the Supplement for that Fund) of one Class in a Fund for Class B Shares (as defined in the Supplement for that Fund) in another Class in the same Fund will, by way of the issuance of an equalisation adjustment (as further described under the section entitled "Performance Fee" in the Supplement for the relevant Fund) be able to retain any performance or loss previously achieved in respect of their holding and payment of the performance fee (including in respect of any "Performance Fee Redemption" or "Equalisation Credits", both as defined in the Supplement for the relevant Fund) will not crystallise solely because of the exchange.

The Directors may deduct a charge on an exchange of Shares which the Investment Manager or the Sub-Investment Manager (as applicable) considers represents an appropriate figure to cover, inter alia, dealing costs, stamp duties, market impact and to preserve the value of the underlying assets of the Fund when there are net subscriptions and redemptions. Any such charge will be retained for the benefit of the relevant Fund the Directors reserve the right to waive such charge at any time provided that they respect the principles of fair and equal treatment.

The Directors may impose an exchange charge of up to 0.08% of the redemption proceeds of the Shares being exchanged payable as the Directors, in their discretion determine.

8.1 Limitations on Exchanges

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 the section entitled **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.

8.2 Cross Investment

Subject to the requirements of the Central Bank (and in particular, without limitation, Regulation 11(2) of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) and this Prospectus, the ICAV may on behalf of a Fund (an **Investor Fund**) acquire Shares in another Fund (an **Investee Fund**). Where the ICAV intends to do so, this will be disclosed in the relevant Supplement of the Investor Fund. Cross investment in a Fund may not be made if that Fund holds Shares in another Fund. Where a Fund (the **Investing Fund**) invests in the shares of other Funds (each a **Receiving Fund**), the rate of the annual management fee which investors in the Investing Fund are charged in respect of that portion of the Investing Fund's assets invested in Receiving Funds (whether such fee is paid directly at Investing Fund level, indirectly at the level of the receiving Funds or a combination of both) shall not exceed the rate of the maximum annual management fee which investors in the Investing Fund may be charged in respect of the balance of the Investing Funds assets, such that there shall be no double charging of the annual management fee to the Investing Fund as a result of its investments in the Receiving Fund. This provision is also applicable to the annual fee charged by the Investment Manager or the Sub-Investment Manager (as applicable) where the fee is paid directly out of the assets of the relevant Fund.

9 NET ASSET VALUE

9.1 Calculation of Net Asset Value

The Net Asset Value of a Fund shall be expressed in the currency in which the Shares are designated or in such other currency as the Directors 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 (excluding Shareholders equity) as at the Valuation Point for such Dealing Day.

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

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

9.2 Valuation of Assets

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 ICAV has delegated the calculation of the Net Asset Value to the Administrator. The assets and liabilities of a Fund will generally be valued as follows:

- 9.2.1 assets quoted, listed or dealt in on a regulated market shall be valued at the last traded price or in the case of fixed income securities the latest mid-market prices, in each case available to the ICAV as at the valuation point for the relevant dealing day provided that the value of any asset listed or dealt in on a regulated market but acquired or traded at a premium or at a discount outside the relevant regulated market may be valued taking into account the level of premium or discount as at the date of valuation of the asset. Such premiums or discounts shall be determined by a competent person appointed by the Manager and approved by the Depositary. The Depositary must ensure the adoption of such a procedure is justifiable in the context of establishing the probable realisation value of the security.
- 9.2.2 if for specific assets the last traded price or in the case of fixed income securities the latest mid-market prices do not, in the opinion of the Manager or their duly authorised delegate, reflect their fair value or are not available, the value shall be calculated with care and in good faith by the Manager or by a competent person appointed by the Manager, (being approved by the Depositary for such purpose) in consultation with the investment manager or the sub-investment manager with a view to establishing the probable realisation value for such assets as at the valuation point for the relevant dealing day.
- 9.2.3 where an investment is quoted, listed or traded on or under the rules of more than one regulated market, the regulated market which in the Manager and/or the investment manager or sub-investment manager's opinion constitutes the main regulated market for such investment or the

regulated market which provides the fairest criteria in ascribing a value to such investment for the foregoing purposes will be referred to for the purposes of valuation.

- 9.2.4 in the event that any of the assets as at the valuation point for the relevant dealing day are not listed or traded on any stock exchange or over-the-counter market, such securities shall be valued at their probable realisation value determined by the Manager or by a competent person appointed by the Manager (and approved by the Depositary for such purpose) estimated with care and in good faith in consultation with the investment manager or the sub-investment manager or by any other means provided that the value is approved by the Depositary.
- 9.2.5 cash and other liquid assets will be valued at their face value with interest accrued, where applicable, to the relevant valuation point unless in any case the Manager or their duly authorised delegate are of the opinion that the same is unlikely to be paid or received in full in which case the value thereof shall be arrived at after making such discount as the Manager or their duly authorised delegate may consider appropriate in such case to reflect the true value thereof as at the relevant valuation point.
- 9.2.6 the value of any demand notes, promissory notes and accounts receivable shall be deemed to be the face value or full amount thereof after making such discount as the Manager or their duly authorised delegate may consider appropriate to reflect the true current value thereof as at any valuation point.
- 9.2.7 certificates of deposit, treasury bills, bank acceptances, trade bills and other negotiable instruments shall each be valued at each valuation point at the last traded price on the regulated market on which these assets are traded or admitted for trading (being the regulated market which is the sole regulated market or in the opinion of the Manager or their duly authorised delegate the principal regulated market on which the assets in question are quoted or dealt in).
- 9.2.8 units or shares in open-ended collective investment schemes, other than those valued in accordance with the foregoing provisions, will be valued at the latest available net asset value per unit, share or class or bid price thereof as published by the relevant collective investment scheme after deduction of any redemption charge as at the relevant valuation point. Units or shares in closed-ended collective investment schemes will, if quoted, listed or traded on a regulated market, be valued at the last traded price on the principal regulated market for such investment as at the valuation point for the relevant dealing day or, if unavailable at the probable realisation value, as estimated with care and in good faith and as may be recommended by (i) the Directors or their duly authorised delegate or (ii) other competent person appointed by the Directors or their duly authorised delegate, in each case approved for such purpose by the Depositary or (iii) any other means provided that the value is approved by the Depositary.
- 9.2.9 any value expressed otherwise than in the base currency of the relevant Fund (whether of an investment or cash) and any non-base currency borrowing shall be converted into the base currency at the official rate which the administrator deems appropriate in the circumstances.
- 9.2.10 exchange traded derivative instruments, share price index, future contracts and options contracts and other derivative instruments will be valued at the settlement price as determined by the Regulated Market in question as at the valuation point for the relevant dealing day; provided that if such settlement price is not available for any reason as at a Valuation Point such value shall be the probable realisation value estimated with care and in good faith by (i) the Manager or (ii) other competent person appointed by the Manager or their duly authorised delegate, in each case approved for such purpose by the Depositary or (iii) any other means provided that the value is approved by the Depositary.

- 9.2.11 forward foreign exchange contracts and interest rate swaps shall be valued as at the valuation point for the relevant dealing day by reference to the prevailing market maker quotations, namely, the price at which a new forward contract of the same size and maturity could be undertaken.
- 9.2.12 the value of over the counter derivatives will be the quotation from the counterparty to such contracts at the valuation point and shall be valued daily. The valuation will be approved or verified weekly by a party independent of the counterparty who has been approved, for such purpose, by the Depositary. Alternatively, the value of any over-the-counter derivative contract may be the quotation from an independent pricing vendor or that calculated by the Fund itself and shall be valued daily. Where an alternative valuation is used by the Fund, the Fund will follow international best practice and adhere to specific principles on such valuation by bodies such as IOSCO and AIMA. Any such alternative valuation must be provided by a competent person appointed by the Manager or their duly authorised delegate and approved for the purpose by the Depositary, or a valuation by any other means provided that such value is approved by the Depositary. Any such alternative valuation must be reconciled to the counterparty valuation on a monthly basis. Where significant differences arise they must be promptly investigated and explained.
- 9.2.13 Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 9.2.1 to 9.2.12 above:
- (a) in the case of a Fund which is a short term money market fund in accordance with the Regulations (a **Short Term Money Market Fund**), the Manager or their delegates may value any Asset through the use of amortised cost in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank. The amortised cost method of valuation may only be used in relation to Funds which comply with the Central Bank's requirements for Short Term Money Market Funds and where a review of the amortised cost valuation vis-à-vis market valuation will be carried out in accordance with the Central Bank's requirements.
 - (b) where a Fund which is not a Short Term Money Market Fund invests in money market instruments in a money-market fund or non-money market fund, such instruments may be valued by the Manager or their delegates at their amortised cost 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.
- 9.2.14 If in any case a particular value is not ascertainable as provided above or if the Manager shall consider that some other method of valuation better reflects the fair value of the relevant investment, then in such case the method of valuation of the relevant investment shall be such as the Manager, or a competent person appointed by the Manager and approved for such purposes by the Depositary, in consultation with the Investment Manager or the Sub-Investment Manager (as applicable), shall determine, such method of valuation to be approved by the Depositary and the rationale or methodology used for such valuation to be clearly documented. The value of an asset may be adjusted where such an adjustment is considered necessary by a competent person appointed by the Manager who has been approved, for such purpose, by the Depositary, to reflect the fair value in the context of currency, marketability, dealing costs and/or such other consideration which are deemed relevant.
- 9.2.15 Notwithstanding the foregoing, in the event of net subscriptions (where total subscriptions of any Fund exceeds total redemptions), the Manager may adjust the Net Asset Value per Share to reflect the value of the ICAV's investments using the closing dealing offer price, where available, as the relevant Valuation Point in order to preserve the value of the shareholding of continuing Shareholders. In the event of net redemptions (where total redemptions of any Fund exceeds total subscriptions), the Manager may adjust the Net Asset Value per Share to reflect the value of the ICAV's investments using the closing market dealing bid price, where available, as at the relevant Valuation Point in order to preserve the value of the shareholding of continuing Shareholders. Where any such adjustment is made, it shall be applied consistently through the life of the ICAV with respect to the assets of the Fund and no additional Anti-Dilution Levy will be applied.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, where at any Valuation Point any asset of the ICAV has been realised or contracted to be realised there shall be included in the assets of the ICAV in place of such asset the net amount receivable by the ICAV in respect thereof, provided that if such amount is not then known exactly then its value shall be the net amount estimated by the Manager as receivable by the ICAV. If the net amount receivable is not payable until some future time after the Valuation Point in question the Manager shall make such allowance as they consider appropriate to reflect the true current value thereof as at the relevant Valuation Point. In the event that the ICAV has contracted to purchase an asset but settlement has yet to occur, the asset (rather than the cash to be used to settle the trade) will be included in the assets of the ICAV.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Investment Manager or the Sub-Investment Manager (as applicable) may be appointed as a competent person by the Manager, subject to the approval of the Depositary.

9.3 Suspension of Calculation of Net Asset Value

The Directors may at any time temporarily suspend the calculation of the Net Asset Value of any Fund and the issue, redemption and exchange of Shares and the payment of redemption proceeds during:

- 9.3.1 any period when dealing in the units/shares of any collective investment scheme in which a Fund may be invested are restricted or suspended; or
- 9.3.2 any period when any of the markets or stock exchanges on which a substantial portion of the investments of the relevant Fund from time to time are quoted, listed or dealt in is closed, otherwise than for ordinary holidays, or during which dealings therein are restricted or suspended; or
- 9.3.3 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 investments of the relevant Fund is not reasonably practicable without this being seriously detrimental to the interests of Shareholders of the relevant Fund or if, in the opinion of the Directors, the Net Asset Value of the Fund cannot be fairly calculated; or
- 9.3.4 any breakdown in the means of communication normally employed in determining the price of a substantial portion of the investments of the relevant Fund or when for any other reason the current prices on any market or stock exchange of any of the investments of the relevant Fund cannot be promptly and accurately ascertained; or
- 9.3.5 any period during which any transfer of funds involved in the realisation or acquisition of investments of the relevant Fund cannot, in the opinion of the Directors, be effected at normal prices or rates of exchange; or
- 9.3.6 any period when the ICAV is unable to repatriate funds required for the purpose of making payments due on the redemption of Shares in the relevant Fund; or
- 9.3.7 any period when the Directors consider it to be in the best interest of the relevant Fund; or
- 9.3.8 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; or
- 9.3.9 when any other reason makes it impracticable to determine the value of a meaningful portion of the Investments of the ICAV or any Fund; or
- 9.3.10 any period during which the Directors, in their discretion, consider suspension to be required for the purposes of effecting a merger, amalgamation or restructuring of a Fund or of the ICAV; or

- 9.3.11 it becomes where it is or becomes impossible or impractical to enter into, continue with or maintain FDIs relating to an index for the relevant Fund or to invest in stocks comprised within the particular index; or
- 9.3.12 where such suspension is required by the Central Bank in accordance with the Regulations.

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

Shareholders who have requested issue or redemption of Shares of any Class or exchanges of Shares of one Class 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 limitations referred to above, and in the relevant Supplements, their requests will be dealt with on the first relevant Dealing Day after the suspension is lifted. Any such suspension will be notified immediately on the same Business Day to the Central Bank and to Euronext Dublin (where the Fund in question is listed) and will be communicated without delay to the competent authorities in any country in which the Shares are marketed to the public.

The Directors may postpone any Dealing Day for a Fund to the next Business Day if in the opinion of the Directors, a substantial portion of the investments of the relevant Fund cannot be valued on an equitable basis and such difficulty is expected to be overcome within one Business Day.

The determination of the Net Asset Value of a Fund shall also be suspended where such suspension is required by the Central Bank in accordance with the Regulations.

9.4 **Form of Shares and Transfer of Shares**

Shares will be issued in registered form. Purchase contract notes will normally be issued within 1 Business Day after the allotment of Shares. Where contract notes are not received within 5 Business Days, Shareholders should contact the Administrator for confirmation in this regard. Written confirmations of ownership evidencing entry in the register will normally be issued monthly. Share certificates shall not be issued.

Shares in each Fund will be transferable by instrument in writing in common form or in any other 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 transferor and the transferee. Transferees will also be required to complete an Application Form and provide any other documentation reasonably required by the ICAV 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.

Shares may not be transferred to any person or entity as described in the **Mandatory Redemptions** section of the Prospectus, or who is or will hold such Shares for the benefit of a U.S. Person (unless the Directors determine (i) the transaction is permitted under an exemption from registration available under the securities laws of the United States and (ii) that the relevant Fund and ICAV continue to be entitled to an exemption from registration as an investment company under the securities laws of the United States if such person holds Shares), an individual under the age of 18 (or such other age as the Directors may think fit), a person or entity who breached or falsified representations on subscription documents (including as to its status under ERISA), who appears to be in breach of any law or requirement of any country or government authority or by virtue of which such person or entity is not qualified to hold Shares, or if the holding of the Shares by any person is unlawful or is less than the Minimum Shareholding set for that Class of Shares by the Directors, or in circumstances which (whether directly or indirectly affecting such person or persons or entity, and whether taken alone or in conjunction with any other persons or entities, connected or not, or any other circumstances appearing to the Directors to be relevant), in the opinion of the Directors, might result in the relevant Fund of the ICAV incurring any liability to taxation or suffering any other pecuniary liability to taxation or suffering other pecuniary legal or material administrative disadvantage (including that the relevant Fund's assets are

not considered "plan assets" for the purpose of ERISA) or being in breach of any law or regulation which the Fund might not otherwise have incurred or suffered or might result in the Fund being required to comply with registration or filing requirements in any jurisdiction with which it would not otherwise be required to comply or is otherwise prohibited by the Instrument of Incorporation as described herein. Registration of any transfer may be refused by the Directors if, following the transfer, either transferor or transferee would hold Shares having a value less than the Minimum Shareholding for that Class of Shares specified in the Supplement for the relevant Fund.

If the transferor is or is deemed to be or is acting on behalf of a Taxable Irish Person, the ICAV is entitled to redemption and cancel a sufficient portion of the transferor's Shares as will enable the ICAV to pay the tax payable in respect of the transfer to the Irish Revenue Commissioners.

9.5 **Share Classes**

Share Classes may be established in each Fund (in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank) which may be subject to different terms, including different currencies, higher or lower or no fees and accumulating or income paying. Further information in this regard is available on request.

9.6 **Notification of Prices**

The Net Asset Value per Share of each Class of Shares in each Fund will be available from the office of the Administrator and on www.CatalystUCITS.com and such other website as disclosed in the relevant Supplement and such other place as the Directors may decide from time to time and as notified to the Shareholders in advance. Such prices will be the prices applicable to the previous Dealing Day's trades and are therefore only indicative after the relevant Dealing Day. This will be published as soon as possible after the prices applicable to the previous Dealing Day's trade become available and will be kept up to date. The frequency of publication of the Net Asset Value per Share may differ between Funds as it is dependent upon a Fund's dealing frequency. For daily dealing Funds, the Net Asset Value per Share will be published on each Business Day.

10 **FEES AND EXPENSES**

Particulars of the fees and expenses (including performance fees, if any) payable to the Manager, the Investment Manager, the Sub-Investment Manager, the Administrator, the Depositary and any other service provider out of the assets of each Fund are set out in the relevant Supplement.

Unless otherwise disclosed in the relevant Supplement, the following provisions apply in respect of the Funds:

The ICAV will pay out of the assets of each Fund the fees and expenses payable to the Manager, Investment Manager, the Sub-Investment Manager, the Depositary, the Administrator, the fees and expenses of any other service provider, the fees and expenses of sub-custodian and any facilities agent (which will be at normal commercial rates), the fees and expenses of the Directors (as referred to below), any fees in respect of circulating details of the Net Asset Value, company secretarial fees, stamp duties, taxes, including any value added tax, any costs incurred in respect of meetings of Shareholders, marketing and distribution costs, investment transaction charges, costs incurred in respect of the distribution of income to Shareholders, the fees and expenses of any Paying Agent or representative appointed in compliance with the requirements of another jurisdiction (and at normal commercial rates), any amount payable under indemnity provisions contained in the Instrument of Incorporation or any agreement with any appointee of the ICAV, all sums payable in respect of directors' and officers' liability insurance cover, brokerage or other expenses of acquiring and disposing of investments, the fees and expenses of the auditors, tax and legal advisers and fees connected with any listing the Shares on Euronext Dublin and registering the ICAV for sale in other jurisdictions. Unless otherwise disclosed in the relevant Supplement, the costs of printing and distributing this Prospectus, reports, accounts and any explanatory memoranda, any necessary translation fees, the costs of publishing prices and any costs incurred as a result of periodic updates of the Prospectus, or of a

change in law or the introduction of any new law (including any costs incurred as a result of compliance with any applicable code, whether or not having the force of law) will also be paid by the ICAV out of the assets of the relevant Fund(s).

Such fees, duties and charges will be charged to the Fund in respect of which they were incurred or, where an expense is not considered by the Directors to be attributable to any one Fund, the expense will be allocated by the Directors in such manner and on such basis as the Directors in their discretion deem fair and equitable. In the case of any fees or expenses of a regular or recurring nature, such as audit fees, the Directors may calculate such fees and expenses on an estimated figure for yearly or other periods in advance and accrue the same in equal proportions over any period.

The Directors who are not connected with the Investment Manager or the Sub-Investment Manager (as applicable) will be entitled to remuneration for their services as directors provided however that the aggregate emoluments of each Director in respect of any twelve month accounting period shall not exceed €30,000 with the exception of the Director acting as chairperson of the board whose fees may not exceed €35,000 to reflect the additional time commitment of that role, where the ICAV has one Fund, which may be increased by up to €3,000 for each Director for each additional Fund established by the ICAV, up to a maximum of five new Funds, without notice to Shareholders. Such fees may be increased by a resolution of the Board and Shareholders will be notified in advance of any such increase. In addition, the Directors will also be entitled to be reimbursed for their reasonable out of pocket expenses incurred in discharging their duties as directors.

The cost of establishing the ICAV and the initial Funds, obtaining authorisation from the Central Bank, where applicable listing the Funds on Euronext Dublin, filing fees, the preparation and printing of this Prospectus and the fees of all professionals relating to it, including tax and legal advice, incurred by the ICAV and its initial Funds are estimated not to exceed €100,000 (exclusive of VAT). The costs of establishing the ICAV may be borne by the initial Funds (and any other Funds launched in the period of amortisation) and amortised over the first five (5) years of the ICAV's and the initial Funds' operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors at their discretion). Such costs would be allocated between Funds proportionally to their respective Net Asset Values unless the Directors determine that a different way of allocating such costs is more equitable to Shareholders. The costs of establishing subsequent Funds may be borne by the relevant Fund.

11 TAXATION

General

The following statements are by way of a general guide to potential investors and shareholders only and do not constitute legal or tax advice. Shareholders and potential investors are therefore advised to consult their professional advisers concerning the income and other possible taxation consequences of purchasing, holding, selling or otherwise disposing of the Shares under the laws of their country of incorporation, establishment, citizenship, residence or domicile.

Shareholders and potential investors should note that the following statements on taxation are based on advice received by the Directors regarding the law and practice in force in the relevant jurisdiction at the date of this Prospectus and proposed regulations and legislation in draft form. As is the case with any investment, there can be no guarantee that the tax position or proposed tax position prevailing at the time an investment is made in the ICAV will endure indefinitely.

The following statements have been drafted on the basis that the ICAV is not, and does not intend to be, an IREF (as defined in Section 739K of the TCA). An investment undertaking or sub-fund of an investment undertaking in which 25% or more of the value of the assets at the end of the immediately preceding accounting period is derived from Irish real estate (or related assets), or an investment undertaking or sub-fund of an investment undertaking the main purpose of which, or one of the main purposes of which, is to acquire such assets will constitute an IREF and will be subject to specific tax rules. If the ICAV (including any of its sub-funds) was considered to be an IREF, there may be additional withholding tax arising on certain

events, including distributions to Shareholders. In addition, purchasers of Shares may be obliged to withhold tax on the transfer of Shares and the ICAV will have additional certification and tax reporting obligations.

Taxation of the ICAV

Ireland

Tax on Income and Capital Gains

The ICAV

The ICAV is not an IREF on the basis that it is a UCITS.

The ICAV will only be subject to tax on chargeable events in respect of Shareholders who are Taxable Irish Persons (generally persons who are resident or ordinarily resident in Ireland for tax purposes - see definitions below for more details).

A chargeable event occurs for example on:

- a payment of any kind to a Shareholder by the ICAV in respect of their Shares;
- a transfer, cancellation, redemption or repurchase of Shares; and
- on the eighth anniversary of a Shareholder acquiring Shares and every subsequent eighth anniversary

but does not include any transaction in relation to Shares held in a clearing system recognised by the Irish Revenue Commissioners, certain transfers arising as a result of an amalgamation or reconstruction of fund vehicles and certain transfers between spouses or former spouses.

If a Shareholder is not a Taxable Irish Person at the time a chargeable event arises no Irish tax will be payable on that chargeable event in respect of that Shareholder.

Where Shares are not held in a clearing system recognised by the Irish Revenue Commissioners the ICAV will be subject to Irish tax on chargeable events for Taxable Irish Persons. Where tax is payable on a chargeable event, subject to the comments below, it is a liability of the ICAV which is recoverable by deduction or, in the case of a transfer and on the eight year rolling chargeable event by cancellation or appropriation of Shares from the relevant Shareholders. In certain circumstances, and only after notification by the ICAV to a Shareholder, the tax payable on the eight year rolling chargeable event can at the election of the ICAV become a liability of the Shareholder rather than the ICAV. In such circumstances the Shareholder must file an Irish tax return and pay the appropriate tax (at the rate set out below) to the Irish Revenue Commissioners.

In the absence of the appropriate declaration being received by the ICAV that a Shareholder is not an Irish Person or if the ICAV has information that would reasonably suggest that a declaration is incorrect, and in the absence of written notice of approval from the Revenue Commissioners to the effect that the requirement to have been provided with such declaration is deemed to have been complied with (or following the withdrawal of, or failure to meet any conditions attaching to such approval), the ICAV will be obliged to pay tax on the occasion of a chargeable event (even if, in fact, the Shareholder is neither resident nor ordinarily resident in Ireland). Where the chargeable event is an income distribution tax will be deducted at the rate of 41% (38% on or after 1 January 2026 where Finance Bill 2025 is enacted into law as passed by Dáil Eireann), or at the rate of 25% where the Shareholder is a company and the appropriate declaration has been made, on the amount of the distribution. Where the chargeable event occurs on any other payment to a Shareholder, not being a company which has made the appropriate declaration, on a transfer of Shares and on the eight year rolling chargeable event, tax will be deducted at the rate of 41% (38% on or after 1 January 2026 where

Finance Bill 2025 is enacted into law as passed by Dáil Eireann), on the increase in value of the shares since their acquisition. Tax will be deducted at the rate of 25% on such transfers where the Shareholder is a company and the appropriate declaration has been made. In respect of the eight year rolling chargeable event, there is a mechanism for obtaining a refund of tax where the Shares are subsequently disposed of for a lesser value.

An anti-avoidance provision increases the 41% rate of tax to 60% (80% where the details of the payment/disposal are not correctly included in the individual's tax return) if, under the terms of an investment in a fund, the investor or certain persons associated with the investor have an ability to influence the selection of the assets of the fund.

Other than in the instances described above the ICAV will have no liability to Irish taxation on income or chargeable gains.

11.1 Shareholders

Shareholders who are neither resident nor ordinarily resident in Ireland in respect of whom the appropriate declarations have been made (or in respect of whom written notice of approval from the Irish Revenue Commissioners has been obtained by the ICAV to the effect that the requirement to have been provided with such declaration from that Shareholder or class of Shareholders to which the Shareholder belongs is deemed to have been complied with) will not be subject to tax on any distributions from the ICAV or any gain arising on redemption, repurchase or transfer of their shares provided the shares are not held through a branch or agency in Ireland. No tax will be deducted from any payments made by the ICAV to those Shareholders who are not Taxable Irish Persons.

Shareholders who are Irish resident or ordinarily resident or who hold their shares through a branch or agency in Ireland may have a liability under the self-assessment system to pay tax, or further tax, on any distribution or gain arising from their holdings of Shares. In particular where the ICAV has elected to not deduct tax at the occasion of the eight year rolling chargeable event a Shareholder will have an obligation to file a self-assessment tax return and pay the appropriate amount of tax to the Irish Revenue Commissioners. Certain Irish resident and ordinarily resident Shareholders will be exempt from tax on distributions by the ICAV provided the appropriate declaration is in place.

Refunds of tax where a relevant declaration could be made but was not in place at the time of a chargeable event are generally not available except in the case of certain corporate Shareholders within the charge to Irish corporation tax.

11.2 Stamp duty

No Irish stamp duty will be payable on the subscription, transfer or redemption of Shares provided that no application for Shares or re-purchase or redemption of Shares is satisfied by an in specie transfer of any Irish situated property.

11.3 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

11.3.1 at the date of the disposition the transferor 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

11.3.2 the Shares are comprised in the disposition at the date of the gift or inheritance and the valuation date.

11.4 **Other tax matters**

The income and/or gains of the ICAV from its securities and assets may suffer withholding tax in the countries where such income and/or gains arise. The ICAV may not be able to benefit from reduced rates of withholding tax in double taxation agreements between Ireland and such countries. If this position changes in the future and the application of a lower rate results in repayment to the ICAV, the Net Asset Value of the ICAV will not be restated and the benefit will be allocated to the existing shareholders rateably at the time of repayment.

11.5 **Automatic exchange of information**

Irish reporting financial institutions, which may include the ICAV have reporting obligations in respect of certain investors under FATCA as implemented pursuant to the Ireland – U.S. intergovernmental agreement and/or the OECD's Common Reporting Standard (see below).

11.6 **FATCA**

Since 1 July 2014 the ICAV is obliged to report certain information in respect of U.S. investors in the ICAV and the Funds to the Irish Revenue Commissioners who will then share that information with the U.S. tax authorities.

The Foreign Account Tax Compliance provisions of the U.S. Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act of 2010 (**FATCA**), impose a 30% U.S. withholding tax on certain 'withholdable payments' made on or after 1 July 2014 unless the payee enters into and complies with an agreement with the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (**IRS**) to collect and provide to the IRS substantial information regarding direct and indirect owners and account holders.

On 21 December 2012 Ireland signed an Intergovernmental Agreement (**IGA**) with the United States to Improve International Tax Compliance and to Implement FATCA. Under this agreement Ireland agreed to implement legislation to collect certain information in connection with FATCA and the Irish and U.S. tax authorities have agreed to automatically exchange this information. The IGA provides for the annual automatic exchange of information in relation to accounts and investments held by certain U.S. persons in a broad category of Irish financial institutions and vice versa.

Under the IGA and the Financial Accounts Reporting (United States of America) Regulations 2014 (as amended) (the **Irish Regulations**) implementing the information disclosure obligations Irish financial institutions such as the ICAV are required to report certain information with respect to U.S. account holders to the Irish Revenue Commissioners. The Irish Revenue Commissioners will automatically provide that information annually to the IRS. The ICAV (and/or the Administrator or Investment Manager or Sub-Investment Manager (as applicable) on behalf of the ICAV) must obtain the necessary information from investors required to satisfy the reporting requirements whether under the IGA, the Irish Regulations or any other applicable legislation published in connection with FATCA and such information is being sought as part of the application process for Shares in the ICAV. It should be noted that the Irish Regulations require the collection of information and filing of returns with the Irish Revenue Commissioners regardless as to whether the ICAV holds any U.S. assets or has any U.S. investors.

While the IGA and Irish Regulations should serve to reduce the burden of compliance with FATCA, and accordingly the risk of a FATCA withholding on payments to the ICAV in respect of its assets, no assurance can be given in this regard. As such Shareholders should obtain independent tax advice in relation to the potential impact of FATCA before investing.

11.7 **CRS**

The goal of the CRS is to provide for the annual automatic exchange between governments of financial account information reported to them by local Financial Institutions (**FIs**) relating to account holders tax resident in other participating countries to assist in the efficient collection of tax. The OECD, in developing

the CRS, have used FATCA concepts and as such the CRS is broadly similar to the FATCA requirements, albeit with numerous alterations. It will result in a significantly higher number of reportable persons due to the increased instances of potentially in-scope accounts and the inclusion of multiple jurisdictions to which accounts must be reported.

Ireland is a signatory jurisdiction to a Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement on the automatic exchange of financial account information in respect of CRS while Sections 891F and 891G of the TCA contain measures necessary to implement the CRS internationally and across the European Union, respectively. Regulations, the Returns of Certain Information by Reporting Financial Institutions Regulations 2015 (the **CRS Regulations**), gave effect to the CRS from 1 January 2016.

Directive 2014/107/EU on Administrative Cooperation in the Field of Taxation ("**DAC II**") implements CRS in a European context and creates a mandatory obligation for all EU Member States to exchange financial account information in respect of residents in other EU Member States on an annual basis. Section 891G of the TCA contained measures necessary to implement the DAC II. Regulations, the Mandatory Automatic Exchange of Information in the Field of Taxation Regulations 2015 (together with the CRS Regulations, the "**Regulations**"), gave effect to DAC II from 1 January 2016.

Under the Regulations reporting FIs, are required to collect certain information on accountholders and on certain Controlling Persons in the case of the accountholder(s) being an Entity, as defined for CRS purposes, (e.g. name, address, jurisdiction of residence, TIN, date and place of birth (as appropriate), the account number and the account balance or value at the end of each calendar year) to identify accounts which are reportable to the Irish tax authorities. The Irish tax authorities shall in turn exchange such information with their counterparts in participating jurisdictions.

Further information in relation to CRS and DAC II can be found on the Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI) webpage on www.revenue.ie.

11.8 Other tax matters

The income and/or gains of a Fund from its securities and assets may suffer withholding tax in the countries where such income and/or gains arise. The ICAV may not be able to benefit from reduced rates of withholding tax in double taxation agreements between Ireland and such countries. If this position changes in the future and the application of a lower rate results in repayment to the relevant Fund, the Net Asset Value will not be restated and the benefit will be allocated to the existing Shareholders of the relevant Fund rateably at the time of repayment.

11.9 Certain Tax Definitions

Residence - Company

Prior to Finance Act 2014, company residence was determined with regard to the long-established common law rules based on central management and control. These rules were significantly revised in Finance Act 2014 to provide that a company incorporated in the State will be regarded as resident for tax purposes in the State, unless it is treated as resident in a treaty partner country by virtue of a double taxation treaty. While the common law rule based on central management and control remains in place, it is subject to the statutory rule for determining company residence based on incorporation in the State set out in the revised section 23A TCA 1997.

The new incorporation rule for determining the tax residence of a company incorporated in the State will apply to companies incorporated on or after 1 January 2015. For companies incorporated in the State before this date, a transition period will apply until 31 December 2020. The changes are relatively complex and we would recommend that any Irish incorporated company that considers it is not Irish tax resident seeks professional advice before asserting this in any tax declaration given to the ICAV.

Residence - Individual

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

- 11.9.1 Spends 183 or more days in the state in that tax year; or
- 11.9.2 Has a combined presence of 280 days in the state, taking into account the number of days spent in the state in that tax year together with the number of days spent in the state in the preceding year.

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

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 the State 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 the State ceases to be ordinarily resident at the end of the third consecutive tax year in which s/he is not resident. Thus, an individual who is resident and ordinarily resident in the State in 2014 and departs from the State in that tax year will remain ordinarily resident up to the end of the tax year in 2017.

Intermediary

This means a person who:-

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

11.10 Other Jurisdictions

As Shareholders are no doubt aware, the tax consequences of any investment can vary considerably from one jurisdiction to another and ultimately will depend on the tax regime of the jurisdictions within which a person is tax resident. Therefore the Directors strongly recommend that Shareholders obtain tax advice from an appropriate source in relation to the tax liability arising from the holding of Shares in a Fund and any investment returns from those Shares. It is the Directors' intention to manage the affairs of the ICAV and each Fund so that it does not become resident outside of Ireland for tax purposes. The Investment Manager or the Sub-Investment Manager (as applicable) of a Fund may take positions or make decisions without considering the tax consequences to certain Shareholders.

12 GENERAL INFORMATION

12.1 Reports and Accounts

The ICAV's year end is 31 December in each year commencing on the incorporation of the ICAV. Audited accounts prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and a report in relation to each Fund will be sent to Shareholders within 4 months after the conclusion of each Accounting Period. The first audited accounts will be prepared for the period ending 28 July 2021, thereafter audited accounts will be

prepared 31 December each year, beginning 31 December 2022. The ICAV will also prepare a semi-annual report and unaudited accounts which will be made available to Shareholders within two months after the six month period ending on 30 June in each year. The first semi-annual report will be prepared for the period ending 30 June 2022 and shall be published and submitted to the Central Bank within 2 months. Such accounts and reports will contain a statement of the value of the net assets of each Fund and of the investments comprised therein as at the year end and such other information as is required by the Regulations. The audited information required to be available to Shareholders will be sent, on request, to any Shareholder or prospective Shareholder.

12.2 Directors' Confirmation

The Directors confirm that the ICAV was registered in Ireland under the ICAV Act as an open ended ICAV with limited liability and variable capital and as an umbrella fund with segregated liability between Funds on 28 January 2020.

As at the date of this Prospectus, no Fund has any outstanding mortgages, charges, debentures or other borrowings, including bank overdrafts and liabilities made under acceptance credits, obligations made under finance leases, hire purchase commitments, guarantees or other contingent liabilities.

12.3 Share Capital

At the date hereof the authorised share capital of the ICAV is 2 subscriber shares of €1 each and 1,000,000,000,000,000 Shares of no Par Value initially designated as unclassified shares.

The unclassified shares are available for issue as Shares. There are no rights of pre-emption attaching to the Shares in the ICAV.

12.4 Instrument of Incorporation

The Instrument of Incorporation provides that the sole object of the ICAV is the collective investment in transferable securities and/or other liquid financial assets referred to in Regulation 68 of the UCITS Regulations of capital raised from the public and which operates on the principle of risk-spreading.

The Instrument of Incorporation contains provisions to the following effect:

Directors' Authority to Allot Shares. The Directors are generally and unconditionally authorised to exercise all powers of the ICAV to allot relevant securities, including fractions thereof, up to an amount equal to the authorised but as yet unissued share capital of the ICAV;

Variation of rights. The rights attached to any class may be varied or abrogated with the consent in writing of the holders of three-fourths in number of the issued Shares of that class, or with the sanction of a special resolution passed at a separate general meeting of the holders of the Shares of the Class, and may be so varied or abrogated either whilst the ICAV is a going concern or during or in contemplation of a winding-up. The quorum at any such separate general meeting, other than an adjourned meeting, shall be two persons present in person or by proxy and the quorum at an adjourned meeting shall be one person holding Shares of the class in question or his proxy;

Voting Rights. Subject to any rights or restrictions for the time being attached to any Class or Classes of Shares, on a show of hands every holder who is present in person or by proxy shall have one vote and on a poll every holder present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for every Share of which he is the holder. 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;

Alteration of Share Capital. The ICAV may from time to time by ordinary resolution increase the share capital by such amount and/or number as the resolution may prescribe.

The ICAV may also by ordinary resolution:

- 12.4.1 redenominate the currency of any Class of Shares;
- 12.4.2 consolidate and divide all or any of its share capital into Shares of larger amount;
- 12.4.3 subdivide its Shares, or any of them, into Shares of smaller amount or value; or
- 12.4.4 cancel any Shares which, at the date of the passing of the resolution, have not been taken or agreed to be taken by any person and reduce the amount of its authorised share capital by the amount of the Shares so cancelled.

Directors' Interests. Provided that the nature and extent of his interest shall be disclosed as set out below, no Director or intending Director shall be disqualified by his office from contracting with the ICAV nor shall any such contract or any contract or arrangement entered into by or on behalf of any other company in which any Director shall be in any way interested be avoided nor shall any Director so contracting or being so interested be liable to account to the ICAV for any profit realised by any such contract or arrangement by reason of such Director holding that office or of the fiduciary relationship thereby established;

The nature of a Director's interest must be declared by him at the meeting of the Directors at which the question of entering into the contract or arrangement is first taken into consideration, or if the Director was not at the date of that meeting interested in the proposed contract or arrangement at the next meeting of the Directors held after he became so interested, and in a case where the Director becomes interested in a contract or arrangement after it is made, at the first meeting of the Directors held after he becomes so interested;

A Director shall not vote at a meeting of the Directors on any resolution concerning a matter in which he has, directly or indirectly, an interest which is material (other than an interest arising by virtue of his interest in shares or other securities or otherwise in or through the ICAV) or a duty which conflicts or may conflict with the interests of the ICAV. A Director shall not be counted in the quorum present at a meeting in relation to any such resolution on which he is not entitled to vote.

A Director shall be entitled to vote (and be counted in the quorum) in respect of any resolutions concerning any of the following matters, namely:-

- 12.4.5 the giving of any security, guarantee or indemnity to him in respect of money lent by him to the ICAV or any of its subsidiary or associated companies or obligations incurred by him at the request of or for the benefit of the ICAV or any of its subsidiary or associated companies;
- 12.4.6 the giving of any security, guarantee or indemnity to a third party in respect of a debt or obligation of the ICAV or any of its subsidiary or associated companies for which he himself has assumed responsibility in whole or in part and whether alone or jointly with others under a guarantee or indemnity or by the giving of security;
- 12.4.7 any proposal concerning any offer of shares or other securities of or by the ICAV or any of its subsidiary or associated companies for subscription, purchase or exchange in which offer he is or is to be interested as a participant in the underwriting or sub-underwriting thereof; or
- 12.4.8 any proposal concerning any other company in which he is interested, directly or indirectly and whether as an officer or shareholder or otherwise howsoever;

The ICAV by ordinary resolution may suspend or relax the provisions of this clause to any extent or ratify any transaction not duly authorised by reason of a contravention of this provision;

Borrowing Powers. Subject to the Regulations and the ICAV Act, the Directors may exercise all of the powers of the ICAV to borrow or raise money and to mortgage, pledge, charge or transfer its undertaking, property and assets (both present and future) and uncalled capital or any part thereof provided that all such borrowings and any such transfer of assets shall be within the limits laid down by the Central Bank;

Retirement of Directors. The Directors shall not be required to retire by rotation or by virtue of their attaining a certain age;

Directors' Remuneration. Unless and until otherwise determined from time to time by the ICAV in general meeting, the ordinary remuneration of each Director shall be determined from time to time by resolution of the Directors. Any Director who holds any executive office (including for this purpose the office of chairman or deputy chairman), or who otherwise performs services which in the opinion of the Directors are outside the scope of the ordinary duties of a Director, may be paid such extra remuneration by way of salary, commission or otherwise as the Directors may determine. The Directors may be paid all travelling, hotel and other out-of-pocket expenses properly incurred by them in connection with their attendance at meetings of the Directors or general meetings or separate meetings of the holders of any Class of Shares of the ICAV or otherwise in connection with the discharge of their duties. (Directors' remuneration is described under the section entitled **Fees and Expenses** above);

Transfer of Shares. Subject to the restrictions set out below, the Shares of any holder may be transferred by instrument in writing in any usual or common form or any other form, which the Directors may approve. The Directors in their absolute discretion and without assigning any reason therefor may decline to register any transfer of a Share directly or indirectly to any person or entity who, in the opinion of the Directors is or holds such Shares for the benefit of a U.S. Person (unless the Directors determine (i) the transaction is permitted under an exemption from registration available under the securities laws of the United States and (ii) that the relevant Fund and ICAV continue to be entitled to an exemption from registration as an investment company under the securities laws of the United States if such person holds Shares), an individual under the age of 18 (or such other age as the Directors may think fit), a person or entity who breached or falsified representations on subscription documents (including as to its status under ERISA), who appears to be in breach of any law or requirement of any country or government authority or by virtue of which such person is not qualified to hold Shares, or if the holding of the Shares by any person is unlawful or is less than the Minimum Shareholding set for that Class of Shares by the Directors, or in circumstances which (whether directly or indirectly affecting such person or persons, and whether taken alone or in conjunction with any other persons, connected or not, or any other circumstances appearing to the Directors to be relevant), in the opinion of the Directors, might result in the relevant Fund of the ICAV incurring any liability to taxation or suffering any other pecuniary liability to taxation or suffering other pecuniary legal or material administrative disadvantage (including endeavouring to ensure that the relevant Fund's assets are not considered "plan assets" for the purpose of ERISA and the related code) or being in breach of any law or regulation which the Fund might not otherwise have incurred, suffered or breached or might result in the Fund being required to comply with registration or filing requirements in any jurisdiction with which it would not otherwise be required to comply or is otherwise prohibited by the Instrument of Incorporation.

The Directors may decline to recognise any instrument of transfer unless it is accompanied by the certificate for the Shares to which it relates (if issued), is in respect of one Class of Share only, is in favour of not more than four transferees and is lodged at the registered office or at such other place as the Directors may appoint;

Right of Redemption. Shareholders have the right to request the ICAV to redeem their Shares in accordance with the provisions of the Instrument of Incorporation;

Dividends. Under the Instrument of Incorporation, the Directors are entitled to declare dividends out of net income (i.e. income less expenses) and/or realised gains net of realised and unrealised losses and/or realised and unrealised gains net of realised and unrealised losses and/or net income and realised gains net of realised and unrealised losses and/or net income and realised and unrealised gains net of realised and

unrealised losses and/or capital. Any dividend unclaimed for six years from the date of declaration of such dividend shall be forfeited and shall revert to the relevant Fund;

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:

- 12.4.9 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 Shares in 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;
- 12.4.10 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;
- 12.4.11 no Shares will be issued on terms that entitle the Shareholders of any Fund to participate in the assets of the ICAV other than the assets (if any) of the Fund relating to such Shares. If the proceeds of the assets of the relevant Fund are not sufficient to fund the full redemption amount 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 net asset value of 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;
- 12.4.12 in the event that there are any assets of the ICAV which the Directors do not consider are attributable to a particular Fund or Funds, the Directors shall, with the approval of the Depositary, allocate such assets to and among any one or more of the Funds in such manner and on such basis as they, in their discretion, deem fair and equitable; and the Directors shall have the power to and may at any time and from time to time, with the approval of the Depositary, vary the basis upon which such assets have been previously allocated;
- 12.4.13 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 any such liabilities, expenses, costs, charges or reserves of the ICAV not attributable to any particular Fund or Funds shall be allocated and charged by the Directors, with the approval of the Depositary, in such manner and on such basis as the Directors, in their sole and absolute discretion deem fair and equitable, and the Directors shall have the power to and may at any time and from time to time, with the approval of the Depositary, vary such basis including, where circumstances so permit, the re-allocation of such liabilities, expenses, costs, charges and reserves.

Fund Exchanges. Subject to the provisions of the Instrument of Incorporation, the Prospectus and the relevant Supplement, a Shareholder holding Shares in any Class in a Fund on any Dealing Day shall have the right from time to time to exchange all or any of such Shares for Shares of another Class (such Class being either an existing Class or a Class agreed by the Directors to be brought into existence with effect from that Dealing Day);

Winding up. The Instrument of Incorporation contains provisions to the following effect:

- 12.4.14 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;

- 12.4.15 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 Share 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; and secondly, 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;
- 12.4.16 A Fund may be wound up pursuant to section 37 of the ICAV Act and in such event the provisions reflected in this paragraph shall be read so as to refer to the relevant Fund and with the necessary amendments to refer to that Fund, rather than the ICAV;
- 12.4.17 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 kind 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 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 kind to him/her, to arrange for a sale of the assets and for payment to the holder of the net proceeds of same.

Share Qualification. The Instrument of Incorporation does not contain a share qualification for Directors.

12.5 **Litigation and Arbitration**

As at the date of this Prospectus the ICAV is not involved in any litigation or arbitration nor are the Directors aware of any pending or threatened litigation or arbitration.

12.6 **Directors' Interests**

- 12.6.1 There are no service contracts in existence between the ICAV and any of its Directors, nor are any such contracts proposed;
- 12.6.2 There are letters of appointment between the ICAV and each of the Directors;
- 12.6.3 At the date of this Prospectus, no Director has any interest, direct or indirect, in any assets which have been or are proposed to be acquired or disposed of by, or issued to, the ICAV and, save as provided below, no Director is materially interested in any contract or arrangement subsisting at the date hereof which is unusual in its nature and conditions or significant in relation to the business of the ICAV.

13 **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:

13.1 **Depository Agreement**

The Depository has been appointed pursuant to the Depository Agreement between the ICAV, the Manager and the Depository. The Depository Agreement may be terminated by either party on 90 calendar days' written notice or forthwith by notice in writing in certain circumstances such as the insolvency of either party or un-remedied breach after notice provided that the Depository shall continue to act as Depository until a successor Depository approved by the Central Bank is appointed by the ICAV or the ICAV's authorisation by the Central Bank is revoked.

Under the terms of the Depository Agreement, the Depository shall not be liable to the ICAV, the Investment Manager or the Sub-Investment Manager (as applicable) or Shareholders or any other person in any respect for consequential or indirect or special damages or losses arising out of or in connection with the performance or non-performance by the Depository of its duties and obligations under the Depository Agreement. The Depository Agreement provides that the ICAV shall indemnify and hold the Depository harmless from and against all or any direct losses, actions, proceedings, liabilities, demands, damages, costs, claims or expenses whatsoever and howsoever arising which the Depository may suffer or incur in acting as Depository on behalf of the ICAV (including, without limitation, acting in accordance with Proper Instructions), other than due to (i) any such losses which arise as a result of the Depository's negligent or intentional failure to properly fulfil its obligations under applicable laws in accordance with the terms of the Depository Agreement and (ii) in respect of a loss of a financial instrument held in its custody (or that of its duly appointed delegate) unless it can prove that the loss has arisen as a result of an external event beyond the Depository's reasonable control, the consequences of which would have been unavoidable despite all reasonable efforts to the contrary. In case of a loss of financial instruments held in custody, the Shareholders may invoke the liability of the Depository directly or indirectly through the ICAV provided that this does not lead to a duplication of redress or to unequal treatment of the Shareholders. The Depository has the power to delegate its duties but its liability will not be affected by the fact that it has entrusted to a third party some or all of the assets in its safekeeping. The ICAV shall indemnify the Depository from any loss or damage suffered by the Depository in providing contractual settlement to the ICAV. In addition, the Depository shall be entitled to any indemnity to which it may be entitled at law.

Delegation

The Depository acts as custodian and has full power to delegate the whole or any part of its safe-keeping functions. Under the terms of the Depository Agreement, the Depository may delegate its safekeeping obligations provided that: (i) the requirements of Regulation 34A(3) of the UCITS Regulations are met; (ii) the tasks are not delegated with the intention of avoiding the requirements of the UCITS Regulations, (iii) the Depository can demonstrate that there is an objective reason for the delegation and (iv) the Depository: (A) exercises all due, skill, care and diligence in the selection and appointment of any third party; (B) carries out periodic reviews and ongoing monitoring of the third party and of the arrangement put in place by the third party in respect of the delegation, and (C) continues to exercise all due skill, care and diligence in carrying out such review and monitoring. The Depository's liability shall not be affected by any delegation of its safe-keeping functions under the Depository Agreement.

The Depository has delegated its safe-keeping duties (as set out in 34(a)(4) of the UCITS Regulations) in respect of financial instruments in custody to its global sub-custodian, U.S. Bank N.A. (the "**Global Sub-Custodian**"). The Global Sub-Custodian may sub-delegate safekeeping of assets in certain markets in which the ICAV may invest to various sub-custodians. The Global Sub-Custodian, proposes to further delegate these responsibilities to sub-custodians, the identities of which are set out in Appendix 2 hereto. Shareholders should note that, except in the event of material changes requiring a prompt update of this Prospectus, the list of sub-custodians is updated only at each Prospectus review.

Conflicts of Interest

The Depository is part of an international group of companies and businesses that, in the ordinary course of their business, act simultaneously for a large number of clients, as well as for their own account, which may

result in actual or potential conflicts. Conflicts may arise between the Depositary and its affiliates or delegates where the Depositary or its affiliates or delegates engage in activities under the Depositary Agreement or under separate contractual or other arrangements. For example, where an appointed delegate is an affiliated group company and is providing a product or service to the ICAV and has a financial or business interest in such product or service or where an appointed delegate is an affiliated group company which receives remuneration for other related custodial products or services it provides to the ICAV. Such activities may include but are not limited to, the provision of administration, registrar, transfer agency, nominee, agency, research, investment management, securities lending, financial advice and other advisory services, engaging in banking, sales and trading transactions (such as foreign exchange, derivative, principal lending, broking, market making or other financial transactions) with the ICAV either as principal and in the interests of itself, or for other clients. Conflicts of interest may also arise between the Depositary's different clients.

As a financial services provider, one of the Depositary's fundamental obligations is to manage conflicts of interest fairly and transparently. As a regulated business, the Depositary is required to prevent, manage and, where required, disclose information regarding any actual or potential conflict of interest incidents to relevant clients. The Depositary does not anticipate that there would be any specific conflicts of interest arising as a result of any delegation to the Global Custodian or any of the sub-delegates listed in Appendix 2. The Depositary will notify the ICAV and the Manager of any such conflict should it so arise. Please see further under the section headed "Conflicts of Interest".

Please also refer to the section entitled **Depositary** in the section entitled **Management of the ICAV** for further details.

13.2 **Administration Agreement**

The Administrator has been appointed pursuant to the Administration Agreement between the ICAV, the Manager and the Administrator. The Administration Agreement may be terminated by either party on 90 calendar days' written notice or forthwith by notice in writing in certain circumstances, as described in the Administration Agreement, the Administration Agreement may be terminated immediately by either party.

The Administration Agreement provides that in the absence of negligence, wilful default, bad faith or fraud in the performance of the services described in the Administration Agreement, the Administrator shall not be liable for any loss, damage or expense and shall not in any circumstances be liable for any indirect, special or consequential damages.

Under the Administration Agreement, the ICAV shall indemnify the Administrator out of the assets of the relevant Fund from and against all actions, proceedings, claims, demands, liabilities, losses, damages, reasonable costs and expenses arising directly or indirectly out of any act or omission of the Administrator in the performance or non-performance of its duties under the Administration Agreement otherwise than by reason of the negligence, wilful default or fraud of the Administrator or its directors, officers, servants, employees and agents in the performance or non-performance of its duties under the Administration Agreement.

Please also refer to the section entitled **Administrator** in the section entitled **Management of the ICAV** for further details.

13.3 **Investment Management and Distribution Agreement**

The Investment Management and Distribution Agreement between the ICAV, the Manager and the Investment Manager provides that the appointment of the Investment Manager will continue in force unless and until terminated by any party giving not less than 90 days' notice in writing, although in certain circumstances the agreement may be terminated forthwith by notice in writing from one party to the other.

Under the Investment Management and Distribution Agreement, the ICAV shall indemnify the Investment Manager out of the assets of the relevant Fund from and against all actions proceedings, claims and against

all loss, costs, demands and expenses (including reasonable legal expenses) which may be brought against, suffered or incurred by the Investment Manager, by reason of the performance of its obligations (other than by reference to any negligence, fraud, bad faith, recklessness or wilful default in the performance or non-performance by the Investment Manager or persons designated by it of its obligations or duties under the Investment Management and Distribution Agreement. Pursuant to the terms of the Investment Management and Distribution Agreement, the Manager has appointed the Investment Manager as a discretionary investment manager and non-exclusive global distributor in respect of the Funds. The Investment Manager is entitled to fees and expenses as set out in the Supplement of the relevant Fund.

Please also refer to the section entitled **Investment Manager** in the section entitled **Management of the ICAV** for further details.

13.4 **Management Agreement**

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

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

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

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

The Management Agreement may be terminated by either party on 90 days prior written notice or forthwith by notice in writing in certain circumstances such as the insolvency of either party or unremedied breach of the Management Agreement after notice in writing by either party to the other.

Please also refer to the section entitled **Manager** in the section entitled **Management of the ICAV** for further details.

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

14 MISCELLANEOUS

No commissions, discounts, brokerages or other special terms have been paid or granted or are payable for subscribing or agreeing to subscribe, or procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions, for any Shares or loan capital of the ICAV.

14.1 Documents available for Inspection

Copies of the following documents may be obtained from the ICAV and inspected at the registered office of the ICAV during usual business hours on weekdays, except Saturdays, Sundays and Irish public holidays:

14.1.1 the Prospectus (as amended and supplemented to) and the Supplements;

14.1.2 the Instrument of Incorporation of the ICAV;

14.1.3 the periodic reports most recently prepared and published by the ICAV;

14.1.4 the Regulations and Central Bank UCITS Regulations;

14.1.5 when available, the latest audited financial statements of the ICAV.

Copies of the Instrument of Incorporation of the ICAV (and, after publication thereof, the periodic reports and accounts) may be obtained from the Administrator free of charge.

14.2 Shareholder Engagement Policy

The Manager and/or the Investment Manager and/or the Sub-Investment Manager has in place a shareholder engagement policy in accordance with the Shareholder Rights Directive which will apply to the extent that a Fund invests in shares of companies with a registered office within an EU Member State where its shares are traded on a regulated market within the EEA.

14.3 Whistleblowing Policy

The ICAV has in place appropriate procedures for the reporting of infringements internally through a specific, independent and autonomous channel, in compliance with the Regulations.

14.4 Funds Approved

At the date of authorisation of the ICAV, the following Fund has been approved by the Central Bank:

14.4.1 Catalyst International Income Opportunities Fund

ICAV

Catalyst International UCITS ICAV

3rd Floor

55 Charlemont Place

Dublin 2

MANAGER

Carne Global Fund Managers (Ireland)
Limited

3rd Floor

55 Charlemont Place

Dublin 2

Ireland

DIRECTORS

Michael Schoonover

Teddy Otto

Alan Kerr

ADMINISTRATOR

U.S. Bank Global Fund Services (Ireland)
Limited

24 - 26 City Quay

Dublin 2

Ireland

DEPOSITARY

U.S. Bank Europe Designated Activity
Company trading as U.S. Bank Depositary
Services Limited

Block F1 Cherrywood Business Park

Cherrywood

Dublin 18

D18 W2X7

Ireland

IRISH LEGAL ADVISOR

A&L Goodbody LLP

25 North Wall Quay

Dublin 1

Ireland

AUDITORS

Grant Thornton

13-18 City Quay

Dublin 2

D02 NY19

Ireland

ICAV SECRETARY

Carne Global Financial Services Limited

3rd Floor

55 Charlemont Place

Dublin 2

INVESTMENT MANAGER

Catalyst International Advisors LLC

207 Calle del Parque

AM Tower

Floor 7, Suite 2

San Juan, PR 00912

United States of America

APPENDIX 1 - MARKETS

The Regulated Markets

Subject to the provisions of the Regulations and with the exception of permitted investments in unlisted securities, over-the-counter derivative instruments or in units of open-ended collective investment schemes, the ICAV will only invest in securities listed or traded on the following stock exchanges and regulated markets which meets with the regulatory criteria (regulated, operate regularly, be recognised and open to the public):

(i) any stock exchange which is:-

located in any Member State of the European Union; or

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

located in any of the following countries:-

- Australia
- Canada
- Japan
- Hong Kong
- New Zealand
- Switzerland
- United States of America
- United Kingdom

any of the following stock exchanges or markets:-

Bahrain	-	Bahrain Stock Exchange
Bangladesh	-	Dhaka Stock Exchange
Bangladesh	-	Chittagong Stock Exchange
Brazil	-	Bolsa de Valores do Rio de Janeiro
Brazil	-	Bolsa de Valores de Sao Paulo
Chile	-	Bolsa de Comercio de Santiago
Chile	-	Bolsa Electronica de Chile
Chile	-	Bolsa de Valparaiso
Peoples' Rep. of China	-	Shanghai Securities Exchange
	•	Shenzhen Stock Exchange

Colombia	-	Bolsa de Bogota
Colombia	-	Bolsa de Medellin
Colombia	-	Bolsa de Occidente
India	-	Bangalore Stock Exchange
India	-	Delhi Stock Exchange
India	-	Mumbai Stock Exchange
India	-	National Stock Exchange of India
Indonesia	-	Jakarta Stock Exchange
Indonesia	-	Surabaya Stock Exchange
Israel	-	Tel-Aviv Stock Exchange
Jordan	-	Amman Financial Market
Kazakhstan (Rep. Of)	-	Central Asian Stock Exchange
Kazakhstan (Rep. Of)	-	Kazakhstan Stock Exchange
Kenya	-	Nairobi Stock Exchange
Kuwait	-	Kuwait Stock Exchange
Malaysia	-	Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange
Mauritius	-	Stock Exchange of Mauritius
Mexico	-	Bolsa Mexicana de Valores
Mexico	-	Mercado Mexicano de Derivados
New Zealand	-	New Zealand Stock Exchange
Peru	-	Bolsa de Valores de Lima
Philippines	-	Philippine Stock Exchange
Singapore	-	Singapore Stock Exchange
South Africa	-	Johannesburg Stock Exchange
South Africa	-	South African Futures Exchange
South Africa	-	Bond Exchange of South Africa
South Korea	-	Korea Stock Exchange/KOSDAQ Market
Sri Lanka	-	Colombo Stock Exchange

Taiwan (Republic of China)		Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation
Taiwan (Republic of China)		Gre Tai Securities Market Taiwan
(Republic of China)	-	Taiwan Futures Exchange
Thailand	-	Stock Exchange of Thailand
Thailand	-	Market for Alternative Investments
Thailand	-	Bond Electronic Exchange
Thailand	-	Thailand Futures Exchange
Turkey	-	Istanbul Stock Exchange
Turkey	-	Turkish Derivatives Exchange
UAE		Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange
UAE		Dubai Financial market
UAE		NASDAQ Dubai

(ii) any of the following markets:

Moscow Exchange MICEX-RTS (equity securities that are traded on level 1 or level 2 only);

the market organised by the International Capital Market Association;

the market conducted by the **listed money market institutions**, as described in the Financial Conduct Authority publication **The Investment Business Interim Prudential Sourcebook** which replaces the **Grey Paper** as amended from time to time;

AIM - the Alternative Investment Market in the UK, regulated and operated by the London Stock Exchange;

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

NASDAQ in the United States;

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

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

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

NASDAQ Europe (is a recently formed market and the general level of liquidity may not compare favourably to that found on more established exchanges);

the over-the-counter market in Canadian Government Bonds, regulated by the Investment Dealers Association of Canada.

SESDAQ (the second tier of the Singapore Stock Exchange.)

(iii) All derivatives exchanges on which permitted FDIs may be listed or traded:

in a Member State;

in a Member State in the European Economic Area to include European Union, Norway, Lichtenstein, Iceland, the UK;

in the United States of America, on the

- Chicago Board of Trade;
- Chicago Board Options Exchange;
- Chicago Mercantile Exchange;
- Eurex U.S.;
- New York Futures Exchange;
- New York Board of Trade;
- New York Mercantile Exchange;

in China, on the Shanghai Futures Exchange;

in Hong Kong, on the Hong Kong Futures Exchange;

in Japan, on the

- Osaka Securities Exchange;
- Tokyo International Financial Futures Exchange;
- Tokyo Stock Exchange;

in New Zealand, on the New Zealand Futures and Options Exchange;

in Singapore, on the

- Singapore International Monetary Exchange;
- Singapore Commodity Exchange.

These exchanges and markets are listed in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank which does not issue a list of approved exchanges and markets.

APPENDIX 2- LIST OF SUB-CUSTODIAL AGENTS OF DEPOSITARY

The Depositary has appointed the following entities as delegates and sub-delegates.

Market	Sub-Custodian
Argentina	Citibank N.A., Argentina Branch
Australia	Citigroup Pty Limited^
Austria	BNP Paribas S.A. Niederlassung Deutschland
Bahrain	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited*
Bangladesh	Citibank, N.A. Bangladesh Branch^
Belgium	BNP Paribas
Bermuda	HSBC Bank Bermuda Limited*
Brazil	Citibank N.A., Brazil Branch
Bulgaria	Citibank Europe plc, Bulgaria Branch*
Canada	RBC Investor Services Trust as agent for Royal Bank of Canada
Chile	Bancode Chile as agent for Citibank, N.A., New York
China (BShares only)	Citibank, N.A. Hong Kong Branch^
Colombia	Cititrust Colombia S.A., Sociedad Fiduciaria
Croatia	Privredna banka Zagreb d.d.*
Cyprus	BNP Paribas SA Athens branch
Czech Republic	Citibank Europe plc, organizacni slozka*
Denmark	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ), Denmark Branch
Estonia	SEB Pank AS*
Euromarkets - Euroclear	Euroclear Bank: U.S. Bank is a direct participant at Euroclear Bank
Finland	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ), Finland Branch
France	BNP Paribas
Germany	BNP Paribas S.A. Niederlassung Deutschland
Greece	BNP Paribas SA Athens branch
Hong Kong	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited
Hong Kong (China Stock Connect)	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited
Hungary	Citibank Europe plc. Hungarian Branch Office*

Iceland	Landsbankinn hf.*
India	Citibank N.A., Mumbai Branch
Indonesia	Citibank, N.A. Jakarta Branch
Ireland	Euroclear Bank: U.S. Bank is a direct participant at Euroclear Bank
Israel	Bank Hapoalim B.M.*
Italy	BNP Paribas SA, Succursale Italia
Japan	MUFG Bank, Ltd.
Jordan	Bank of Jordan*
Kazakhstan	Citibank Kazakhstan Joint-Stock Company*
Kenya	Stanbic Bank Kenya Limited*
Kuwait	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited, Kuwait*
Latvia	AS SEB banka*
Lithuania	AB SEB bankas*
Luxembourg	Euroclear Bank: U.S. Bank is a direct participant at Euroclear Bank
Malaysia	Citibank Berhad
Malta	BNP Paribas London Branch via Clearstream Banking S.A. Luxembourg
Mauritius	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited*
Mexico	Banco Citi México S.A., Institución de Banca Múltiple, Grupo Financiero Citi México
Morocco	Citibank Maghreb S.A.*
Netherlands	BNP Paribas
New Zealand	Citibank, N.A. New Zealand Branch^
Nigeria	Stanbic IBTC Bank Plc.*
Norway	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ), Norway Branch
Oman	Standard Chartered Bank Oman branch*
Pakistan	Citibank, N.A. Pakistan Branch^
Peru	Citibank del Peru S.A.
Philippines	Citibank, N.A. Philippine Branch^
Poland	Bank Polska Kasa Opieki S.A.*
Portugal	BNP Paribas
Qatar	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited, Doha*
Romania	Citibank Europe plc Dublin, Romania Branch*
Saudi Arabia	HSBC Saudi Arabia as agent for The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited
Serbia	UniCredit Bank Serbia JSC*
Singapore	Citibank, N.A. Singapore Branch^
Slovak Republic	Citibank Europe plc, pobočka zahraničnej banky*

Slovenia	UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d.*
South Africa	The Standard Bank of South Africa Limited*
South Korea	The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, Seoul Branch
Spain	BNP Paribas SA Sucursal en Espana
Sri Lanka	Citibank, N.A. Sri Lanka Branch^
Sweden	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ)
Switzerland	BNP Paribas, Paris, Zurich Branch
Taiwan	HSBC Bank (Taiwan) Limited*
Thailand	Citibank, N.A. Bangkok Branch
Turkey	Deutsche Bank A.S.*
USA	U.S. Bank National Association: U.S. Bank is a direct participant at the DTC and the FED
United Arab Emirates	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited, Dubai*
United Kingdom	BNP Paribas London Branch
Uruguay	Banco Itau Uruguay S.A.*
Vietnam	Citibank, N.A. Hanoi Branch

^ Serviced via Citibank N.A. operational hub.

* A third-party agent of the Depositary's appointed sub-custodian The Bank of New York Mellon.

Catalyst International UCITS ICAV

An open-ended Irish collective asset management vehicle which is constituted as an umbrella fund with segregated liability between Funds and with variable capital.

The ICAV was registered under the laws of Ireland with registered number C417737.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR INVESTORS IN GERMANY

Information contained herein is selective, containing specific information in relation to the ICAV. This document forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus for the ICAV dated 19 February 2026 (the "Prospectus"). This document is for distribution in Germany only.

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

Distribution in Germany

The following investment compartments are registered with the Federal Financial Supervisory Authority for distribution in Germany:

- Catalyst International Income Opportunities Fund

GERMAN FACILITIES

Facilities referred to in Article 92(1) of Directive 2009/65/EC as amended by Directive (EU) 2019/1160

U.S. Bank Global Fund Services (Ireland) Ltd, 24-26 City Quay, Dublin 2, D02 NY19, Ireland

Email: InvestorservicesIE@usbank.com Telephone Number: +35315238290

- Applications for the subscription, redemption and conversion of Shares may be submitted to this facility;
- All payments to a Shareholder, including redemption proceeds and distributions, if any, may be remitted through this facility at the request of the Shareholder.

Carne Global Financial Services Limited, Facilities Agent, 3rd Floor, 55 Charlemont Place, Dublin D02 F985, Ireland, europeanfacilitiesagent@carnegroup.com

- This facility provides investors with information on how subscription, redemption and conversion orders can be made and how redemption proceeds are paid;
- It facilitates the handling of information and assures investors' access to procedures and arrangements for exercising their rights in accordance with Article 15 of Directive 2009/65/EC (investor complaints);
- The Prospectus and the Supplements, the Key Investor Information Documents, the Instrument of Incorporation, the latest annual and semi-annual reports, in each case in paper form upon request, as well as other documents and information, are available free of charge at this facility;
- The Net Asset Value per Share and the subscription, redemption and conversion prices are available free of charge at this facility;
- This facility also provides investors with information relevant to the tasks that the facilities perform in a durable medium.

The website <https://catalystucits.com/>

- The Prospectus and the Supplements, the Key Investor Information Documents, the Instrument of Incorporation, the latest annual and semi-annual reports, as well as other documents and information, are published at this website and are available there free of charge.
- The Net Asset Value per Share and the subscription, redemption and conversion prices are published at this website and are available there free of charge.

SUBSCRIPTION, CONVERSION AND REDEMPTION OF SHARES

Subscriptions, Conversions and Redemptions of Shares and payments to the Shareholders in Germany (redemption proceeds, any distributions and other payments) are affected through the entities maintaining the securities accounts of the Shareholders,

PUBLICATIONS

The issue and redemption prices are published on <https://catalystucits.com/>

Any notices to Shareholders as well as other documents and information which are required to be published in Germany will be sent via letter or email.

In the cases enumerated in Sec. 298 (2) of the German Investment Code (KAGB), Shareholders will also be notified by means of a durable medium in accordance with Sec. 167 KAGB.

Date: 30th April 2026

CATALYST INTERNATIONAL INCOME OPPORTUNITIES FUND

An open-ended sub-fund of

Catalyst International UCITS ICAV

Supplement to the Prospectus

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to the Catalyst International Income Opportunities Fund (the **Fund**), a sub-fund of the Catalyst International UCITS ICAV (the **ICAV**) an umbrella fund with segregated liability between sub-funds governed by the laws of Ireland and an open-ended investment fund authorised as a UCITS pursuant to the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2011 (as amended) by the Central Bank of Ireland (the **Central Bank**).

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus dated 19 February 2026.

An investment in the Fund should only be made by those persons who could sustain a loss on their investment. It should not constitute a substantial portion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

The Directors of the ICAV, whose names appear under the section entitled **Directors of the ICAV** in the Prospectus, accept responsibility for the information contained in the Prospectus and this Supplement. To the best of the knowledge and belief of the Directors (who have taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case) such information is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information. The Directors accept responsibility accordingly.

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

Dated: 19 February 2026

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16 INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The investment objective of the Fund is to seek total return consisting of capital appreciation and income.

17 INVESTMENT POLICY

17.1 Overview

The Fund is actively managed and will seek to achieve its investment objective by primarily investing in Fixed Income Securities (as defined below) that may, based on ESM Management LLC's (the **Sub-Investment Manager**) analysis, present market opportunities, in particular agency and non-agency U.S. residential and commercial mortgage-backed securities (**MBS**), as well as other asset-backed securities (**ABS**) (as further described under the *Asset Class Description* section below).

The Fund will seek to focus on senior, seasoned (i.e. higher homeowner equity) non-agency U.S. residential mortgage-backed securities and U.S. commercial MBS which the Sub-Investment Manager deems to be credit remote (in accordance with its credit quality analysis described in the *Investment Process* section below) in order to seek to provide protection to the Fund from downside risks arising from potential defaults of the underlying borrowers.

The Fund may also invest in other fixed income securities, namely government bonds, corporate bonds, municipal bonds and convertible bonds (which together with MBS and ABS in which the Fund may invest are collectively referred to as **Fixed Income Securities**), including where the MBS and ABS in which the Fund typically invests are undergoing market volatility or in circumstances where, in the opinion of the Sub-Investment Manager, the MBS and ABS no longer offer the Fund a reasonable risk-adjusted return relative to such other types of Fixed Income Securities in which the Fund may invest.

The Fixed Income Securities in which the Fund may invest may have fixed or floating rates and may be rated investment grade, below investment grade or unrated, provided however that the Sub-Investment Manager will maintain an emphasis on higher seniority bonds which generally possess lower risk characteristics than junior bonds, and will invest predominantly in Fixed Income Securities which the Sub-Investment Manager considers to have credit risk profiles comparable to investment grade securities where such securities are unrated or not rated investment grade. A credit rating for seasoned (i.e. higher homeowner equity) non-agency MBS may not provide insight into or be indicative of the actual credit quality of the security, as the credit rating may not have been updated since the period following the U.S. housing market collapse in 2007 - 2008, despite there having been material, fundamental improvements in both the U.S. housing market and the credit quality of the debt securities, as demonstrated by the payment history on the underlying loans and the increase in homeowner equity arising from repayments and a recovery in the housing market which is available to meet the risks of any default of the underlying borrowers. It is expected that the Fund will typically have a significant proportion of its assets (typically 70%, and which may be up to in the region of 90% of Net Asset Value) invested in Fixed Income Securities that, for the reasons described above, either have no rating or are rated below investment grade irrespective of the current fundamentals of the securities.

The Fund will allocate investments to the Fixed Income Securities that the Sub-Investment Manager views as offering the best risk adjusted values in the marketplace relative to the expected value of other investment options. In determining the risk adjusted value, the Sub-Investment Manager will evaluate the potential returns of an asset class along with its inherent risks relative to the cost. The Fund seeks to invest in undervalued securities in order to seek to capitalise on the potential for returns identified in accordance with the investment process described below.

While the Fund will typically seek to take direct exposure to the above Fixed Income Securities, the Sub-Investment Manager may also seek indirect exposure to such investments by investing up to 10% of Net Asset Value of the Fund in collective investment schemes investing in similar investments, where permitted under the Regulations and the requirements of the Central Bank.

All of the Fixed Income Securities (other than permitted unlisted investments) acquired by the Fund will be listed or traded on the Markets referred to in Appendix I of the Prospectus.

The Fund may use both spot and forward foreign exchange contracts in respect of the Hedged Share Classes as further described below in the sections entitled **Derivatives and Efficient Portfolio Management** below and **Share Class Hedging** in the Prospectus.

17.2 *Investment Process*

The Sub-Investment Manager seeks to identify, through its own proprietary research and analysis summarised below, direct investments that it believes have strong credit fundamentals, can demonstrate credit quality through a strong payment history, and are undervalued and/or have the potential to achieve an above-market yield over the longer term.

The Fund will seek to focus on legacy ABS and MBS that are backed by mortgages with 13+ years of payment history and that survived U.S. housing market collapse in 2007 – 2008 as well as commercial MBS with credit-remote characteristics. The Sub-investment Manager believes the longer payment history and track record of the mortgages underlying legacy ABS and MBS provides increased evidence and substantiation of its view of the credit quality of such securities as compared to newly issued ABS and MBS that have little or no payment history. The Sub-Investment Manager also assesses credit remote characteristics in order to substantiate its view that such securities are more insulated from risks due to attributes such as seniority, collateral and other factors. Specifically, the Sub-Investment Manager assesses the quality and credit remote characteristics of tranches of these securities by reviewing (i) the current seniority of the securities; (ii) the current position of the securities in terms of underlying credit support from other securities; (iii) the collateral of the securities, which includes an assessment of the current loan to value ratios of the underlying mortgages and the current mortgage performance metrics; and (iv) valuing the securities using conservative loss assumptions as well as conservative expected recoveries.

The Sub-Investment Manager's process is designed to manage several risks associated with traditional fixed income investments. The process tends to focus on floating rate, more senior, seasoned, high homeowner equity, highly liquid investments. Floating rate features tend to mitigate the negative impact of rising interest rates. Senior, seasoned, high homeowner equity investments generally provide a reduced level of credit risk as the investments have a higher priority for payment and can demonstrate a long payment history and higher equity available to meet the risks of any default of the underlying borrowers all of which the Sub-Investment Manager can consider as part of its investment and credit risk evaluation process. Highly liquid investments are representative of an active market that can facilitate large transactions in the investments during various market environments.

As detailed above, the Fund may have significant allocations to unrated debt securities and/or below investment grade debt securities. Investors should note however that the credit rating or lack of a credit rating of debt securities in which the Fund invests may provide little indication of the actual credit risk of such debt securities. The Sub-Investment Manager generally invests in debt securities that it believes to possess strong credit fundamentals despite the credit rating or the lack of a credit rating for such debt securities and which the Sub-Investment Manager considers having credit risk profiles comparable to investment grade securities. Below investment grade securities include those rated, at the time of purchase, below Baa3 by Moody's Investor Services or equivalently by another nationally recognized statistical rating organization (**NRSRO**), as well as non-rated securities determined by the Sub-Investment Manager to be of comparable quality. The Sub-Investment Manager will also take into account the security's potential credit risk relative to where the market is pricing the security when evaluating the security for investment by the Fund. In the case of legacy non-agency residential mortgage-backed securities, which were issued prior to the U.S. housing market collapse of 2007 and commercial MBS with credit remote characteristics, the Sub-Investment Manager will look at other factors such as the seniority of the fixed income securities in order to evaluate the credit risk attaching to these securities. The Fund will primarily invest in fixed income securities that have a higher priority ranking for repayment, i.e. senior securities. For legacy bonds, the NRSRO's often withdrew or downgraded their ratings after the housing market collapse without any subsequent evaluation since then. Thus, a credit rating or absence of a credit rating may not be indicative of the actual credit risk of the

investment. The Sub-Investment Manager's investment process may include a component which seeks to identify securities where the Sub-Investment Manager believes the rating or lack thereof of such securities is generally not reflective of the then current creditworthiness of such securities or where the pricing of such securities is not reflective of the strong credit fundamentals underlying those securities (for example, higher priority for payment, long payment history and higher homeowner equity within the collateral underlying such securities).

In some cases, the Sub-Investment Manager's process identifies investments that provide the potential for an asymmetric upside return, meaning that if certain events occur the investment would yield above-market returns while the absence of the event would likely result in the security earning market returns.

In managing the Fund's investments, the Sub-Investment Manager seeks to construct an investment portfolio with a weighted average maturity that ranges between 1 and 30 years and a weighted average effective duration that ranges between -9 and 9 years. Duration measures the price sensitivity of a fixed income security to changes in interest rates. Effective duration is a measure of the Fund's portfolio duration adjusted for the anticipated effect of interest rate changes on bond and mortgage pre-payment rates. Certain U.S. mortgage-related securities in which the Fund may invest such as interest-only securities have "negative duration". This means that the value of these instruments normally increases as interest rates increase, unlike most other debt instruments. This generally allows some portion of the portfolio's market risk to be hedged with a purchase and allows the portfolio to realize positive cash flows on the hedge as a result of interest received with respect to that security.

While the Fund will primarily invest directly in ABS and MBS, indirect exposure to these asset classes may be sought by way of investment in collective investment schemes where in the best interests of the Fund to do so. Factors leading to indirect investments include where the Sub-Investment Manager believes that this will allow it to achieve greater diversification, reduce costs or access to investment opportunities which are either not available or not efficiently accessible through direct investments. In such cases, the Sub-Investment Manager will balance security specific risk/reward characteristics with the overall risk profile of the Fund when determining whether to make such an investment. The Sub-Investment Manager may consider a variety of factors as part of the investment selection process for collective investment schemes, including historic performance of the collective investment scheme (e.g. in relation to a benchmark against which the collective investment scheme is managed), cost, reputation of the fund manager and fit with the other investments included in the Fund's portfolio. The performance of the collective investment schemes in which the Fund invests will be regularly monitored and reviewed by the Sub-Investment Manager.

17.3 *Sub-Investment Manager's Research Process*

The Sub-Investment Manager's research process leverages the Sub-Investment Manager's unique combination of expertise in fixed income fundamentals, modelling and governing document analysis, which has historically allowed the Sub-Investment Manager to identify investment opportunities often overlooked or missed by other market participants. An example of such an opportunity would be where the market has failed to assign value to certain features of a debt security, such as the recoupment of a loss which has added incremental value to the debt security but has not been priced into the value of that debt security by the market. Another example may be where the Sub-Investment Manager has identified a debt security providing above average market yields for the assumed risks, due to the fact that the security carries a non-indicative credit rating simply because it has not been re-evaluated since 2008.

The Sub-Investment Manager performs an in-depth analysis of a security's payment history, prospectus, pooling and servicing agreements and/or bond indentures, allowing the Sub-Investment Manager to identify weaknesses or opportunities which have not been appropriately priced by the broader market. The Sub-Investment Manager will assess many aspects of each security's documentation, terms and payment mechanics including its cash flow waterfall, how the security trustee is remunerated, the manner in which loss recoveries are addressed in the security's documentation, and the manner in which the over-collateralisation account is operated and ultimately dispersed. These matters inform the Sub-Investment Manager's analysis of a security, and may enable the Sub-Investment Manager to identify issues that may result in a devaluation of the bond in the future, or positive features of a security's terms that may enhance

the investment opportunity represented by that security, in either case which may have been overlooked by other market participants who do not conduct the same depth of analysis.

The Sub-Investment Manager's evaluation of the credit quality of the security, its anticipated return, potential upside, probability of upside scenario and investment horizon will include a comparison by the Sub-Investment Manager of these factors against similar factors of previous investments it has made. Based on this analysis and the market opportunity in terms of outstanding issue size and ability to source the security, the Fund's investment will be sized using the Sub-Investment Manager's discretion.

17.4 *Asset Class Description*

The Fund may have exposure to a range of asset classes as outlined below.

17.4.1 Fixed Income Securities

The Fund will have exposure to ABS which are investments that entitle their holders to receive payments that depend primarily on the cash flow from a specific pool of assets that convert into cash within a finite time period, together with rights or other assets designated to assure the servicing or timely distribution of proceeds to their holders.

The Fund will primarily invest in U.S. commercial MBS and non-agency U.S. residential MBS which are types of ABS. Non-agency U.S. residential mortgage-backed securities are a type of ABS or "collateralized mortgage obligation" (**CMO**) and are collateralized by pools of residential mortgages which are not insured by U.S. government sponsored enterprises or agencies (such as Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC) and Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA)).

A significant portion of the Fund's net assets (70% or more) will thus be invested in U.S. commercial MBS and non-agency U.S. residential ABS and CMOs. Whilst the Fund does not have a defined fixed allocation, the expected allocation may range from 25% to 75% of the Fund's net assets to each of the (i) U.S. commercial MBS and (ii) non-agency U.S. residential ABS and CMOs securities. The allocation of the Fund's net assets to (i) U.S. commercial MBS may be equal to, less or higher than the allocation of the Fund's net assets to (ii) non-agency U.S. residential ABS and CMOs. The Fund will not invest more than 20% of Net Asset Value in CMOs issued within 24 months of the date of acquisition by the Fund.

Examples of underlying collateral to other types of ABS the Fund may invest in include (but are not limited to) credit card receivables, student loans, other commercial or consumer receivables, residential property, real estate, project finance, infrastructure receivables, receivables or cash flows. ABS generally are created by the transfer of assets and/or collateral to a special purpose entity.

The Fund may also invest in other Fixed Income Securities, namely government bonds, corporate bonds, municipal bonds and convertible bonds (which together with MBS and ABS, are collectively referred to as Fixed Income Securities).

These securities will be identified and managed by the Sub-Investment Manager in accordance with the investment process described in the *Investment Process* section. The Fund may also invest in U.S. Treasury securities. The Fund will not invest in contingent convertible bonds (**CoCos**). The Fund does not expect to invest in emerging markets.

17.4.2 Collective Investment Schemes

The Fund may also seek indirect exposure to the fixed income securities described above by investing up to 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund in collective investment schemes where it is considered in the best interest of the Fund to do so and where permitted under the Regulations and the requirements of the Central Bank. The collective investment schemes in which the Fund invests may be UCITS or may be AIFs which are eligible for investment by UCITS in accordance with the Regulations and requirements of the Central

Bank and are established in Ireland, other member states of the EEA, the United States, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man.

The Fund will not invest in a collective investment scheme where the annual management fee charged to the Fund (excluding any performance fee) would be greater than 2%. The collective investment scheme may also incur depositary fees, administration fees and other operational fees. The Fund will not invest in other collective investment schemes which themselves invest more than 10% of their assets in other collective investment schemes.

17.4.3 Ancillary Liquid Assets

The Fund may also, for ancillary liquidity purposes, hold and invest in cash, bank deposits and listed or traded short term paper including treasury bills. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Fund reserves the right to invest without limitation in short-term debt instruments which may be fixed or floating rate instruments, including but not limited to commercial paper, floating rate notes, certificates of deposit, freely transferable promissory notes and debentures for temporary, defensive purposes, during, for example, periods of extreme market stress or where required to cover derivative positions.

17.5 *Disclosure under Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector (the SFDR)*

The Fund has been classified as an Article 6 fund for the purposes of the SFDR.

Article 6 of the SFDR requires disclosure of the manner in which sustainability risks are integrated into the investment decisions of the Sub-Investment Manager with respect to the Fund and the results of the assessment of the likely impacts of sustainability risks on the returns of the Fund, and where the Manager, in conjunction with the Investment Manager and Sub-Investment Manager, deems sustainability risks not to be relevant, the description shall include a clear and concise explanation of the reasons for this.

A **sustainability risk** is defined in the SFDR as an environmental, social or governance (**ESG**) event or condition that, if it occurs, could cause an actual or a potential material negative impact on the value of the investment. **Sustainability factors** are defined in the SFDR as environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

The Sub-Investment Manager will seek to identify through its proprietary research and analysis investments that it believes are under-valued and/or have the potential to achieve an above market yield over the longer term. The Sub-Investment Manager has deemed it not relevant that the consideration of sustainability risks is integrated into these investment decisions, as that may detract from the strategy of seeking to identify investments that are under-valued or have the potential to achieve an above market yield over the longer term. The consideration of such risks is not a significant feature in the Sub-Investment Manager's proprietary research and credit evaluation process involved in its approach to making investment decisions and so is not a significant component of the investment decision-making process in respect of the Fund.

The Manager, in conjunction with the Investment Manager and Sub-Investment Manager does not currently consider the adverse impacts of the Fund's investment decisions on sustainability factors at entity level in accordance with Article 4 of SFDR due to the absence of sufficient data for the performance of an adequate assessment due in part to the lack of relevant disclosures from target investments. However, this will be kept under review.

The investments underlying this Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of Regulation EU 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment, and amending the SFDR.

18 THE SUB-INVESTMENT MANAGER

ESM Management LLC has been appointed as sub-investment manager in respect of the Fund by the Investment Manager and is responsible for providing discretionary investment management and advisory services to the Investment Manager in respect of the Fund.

ESM Management LLC is a limited liability company, formed in Delaware, United States of America, with its principal place of business at 100 Westchester Road Newton, MA 02458 United States. The Sub-Investment Manager is registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission as an investment adviser.

The Sub-Investment Manager is appointed pursuant to a sub-investment management agreement dated 16 December 2021 between the ICAV, Investment Manager and the Sub-Investment Manager (the **Sub-Investment Management Agreement**). The Sub-Investment Agreement shall continue in force until terminated by any party giving not less than 90 days' notice in writing to the other parties, although in certain circumstances the agreement may be terminated forthwith by notice in one party to the other. Under the Sub-Investment Management Agreement, the ICAV shall indemnify the Sub-Investment Manager out of the assets of the Fund from and against all actions proceedings, claims and against all loss, costs, demands and expenses (including reasonable legal expenses) which may be brought against, suffered or incurred by the Sub-Investment Manager, by reason of the performance of its obligations (other than by reference to any negligence, fraud, bad faith, recklessness or wilful default) in the performance or non-performance by the Sub-Investment Manager of its obligations or duties under the Sub-Investment Management Agreement.

19 PROFILE OF TYPICAL INVESTOR

The Fund may be suitable for investors who are willing to tolerate medium to high risk and is appropriate for investors with a minimum time horizon of at least 6 years.

20 DERIVATIVES AND EFFICIENT PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT

The Fund may use both spot and forward foreign exchange contracts in respect of the Hedged Share Classes for hedging purposes in accordance with the section entitled **Share Class Hedging** in the Prospectus and as further described below.

The Investment Manager employs a risk management process on behalf of the UCITS which enables it to accurately measure, monitor and manage the various risks associated with forward foreign exchange contracts. The Investment Manager will use the commitment approach to calculate the Fund's daily global exposure, being the incremental exposure and leverage generated through the use of FDI in accordance with its risk management process and the requirements of the Central Bank.

The use of FDI may result in the creation of leverage calculated using the commitment method and accordingly the Fund's global exposure would not exceed 100% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund.

The Fund may buy and sell currencies on a spot and forward basis, subject to the limits and restrictions adopted by the Central Bank from time to time to reduce the risks of adverse changes in exchange rates. A forward contract locks in the price an index or asset may be purchased or sold at on a future date. In currency forward contracts (forward foreign exchange contracts), the contract holders are obligated to buy or sell a specified amount of one currency at a specified price with another currency on a specified future date. Forward contracts may be cash settled between the parties. These contracts cannot be transferred but they can be "closed out" by entering into a reverse contract. These contracts can be used for hedging against exchange risks.

The Fund does not engage in Securities Financing Transactions, namely repurchase or reverse repurchase agreements, securities lending or total return swaps.

21 INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

Please see the investment restrictions outlined in the Prospectus.

- The Fund will not invest more than 10% of its Net Asset Value in other collective investment schemes.
- The Fund will not invest in other collective investment schemes which themselves invest more than 10% of their assets in other collective investment schemes.
- The Fund will not invest more than 20% of Net Asset Value in CMOs issued within 24 months of the date of acquisition by the Fund.

22 HEDGED SHARE CLASSES

The “GBP (Hedged)”, “EUR (Hedged)” and “CHF (Hedged)” Currency Share Classes of each of the Founder Class, Founder Class (Income), Institutional Class, Institutional Class (Income), Retail Class and Retail Class (Income) Share Classes are denominated in a different currency to the Base Currency (each a **Hedged Share Class**) and are subject to currency hedging.

The Fund will seek to hedge against exchange rate fluctuation risks between the denominated currency of the Hedged Share Class and the Base Currency of the Fund.

Investors should note that the Hedged Share Classes will not completely eliminate currency risk, or provide a precise hedge, and as such, investors may have exposures to currencies other than the currency of the Hedged Share Class.

23 RISK FACTORS

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

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

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

PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS SHOULD READ THE ENTIRE PROSPECTUS AND THIS SUPPLEMENT AND FULLY EVALUATE ALL OTHER INFORMATION THAT THEY DEEM TO BE NECESSARY BEFORE DETERMINING TO INVEST IN THE FUND. AN INVESTMENT IN THE FUND MAY NOT BE APPROPRIATE FOR ALL INVESTORS.

In addition to the risk factors set out in the Prospectus, the following risk factors are specific to the Fund:

23.1 Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk

Mortgage-backed securities represent participating interests in pools of residential mortgage loans, some of which mortgage loans are guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities. These guarantees are made at the “loan level” and relate only to the payment of principal and interest on the underlying mortgage loans. These loan-level governmental guarantees do not cover the payment of principal and interest on, or fluctuations in the market values of, the related mortgage-backed securities, and do not apply to investors’ purchase of shares of the Fund.

Mortgage-backed securities issued or guaranteed by governmental agencies or instrumentalities such as Ginnie Mae, or government-sponsored entities such as Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, are generally known as “agency mortgage-backed securities.” Agency mortgage-backed securities are backed by mortgage loans that satisfy the underwriting and other criteria published by the applicable governmental entity. The payment of interest and principal on these mortgage-backed securities is generally guaranteed by the applicable governmental entity.

Mortgage-backed securities issued by private issuers are also known as “non-agency” mortgage-backed securities. Non-agency mortgage-backed securities are not subject to the same stringent underwriting requirements as agency mortgage-backed securities and, therefore, the mortgage loans underlying privately issued mortgage-backed securities may have less favourable collateral, credit risk or other underwriting characteristics, and wider variances in interest rate, term, size, purpose and borrower characteristics. The market for non-agency mortgage-backed securities is smaller and less liquid than the market for agency mortgage-backed securities.

Mortgage-backed securities do not have a fixed maturity and their expected maturities may vary as interest rates rise or fall. An increased rate of prepayments on the Fund’s mortgage-backed securities will result in an unforeseen loss of interest income to the Fund as the Fund may be required to reinvest assets at a lower interest rate. A decreased rate of prepayments lengthens the expected maturity of a mortgage-backed security. The prices of mortgage-backed securities may decrease more than prices of other fixed-income securities when interest rates rise. The liquidity of mortgage-backed securities may change over time.

23.2 Real Estate Risk

Through its investments in mortgage-related securities, the Fund is subject to the risks of the real estate market as a whole, such as taxation, regulations and economic and political factors that negatively impact the real estate market and the direct ownership of real estate. These may include decreases in real estate values, overbuilding, rising operating costs, interest rates and property taxes. In addition, some real estate-related investments are not fully diversified and are subject to the risks associated with financing a limited number of projects.

23.3 Fixed Income Securities Risk

The value of the Fund’s fixed income securities will fluctuate with changes in interest rates. Typically, a rise in interest rates causes a decline in the value of fixed income securities owned by the Fund. In general, the market price of fixed income securities with longer maturities will increase or decrease more in response to changes in interest rates than shorter-term securities. Other risk factors include credit risk (the risk that the debtor may default), extension risk (an issuer may exercise its right to repay principal on a fixed rate obligation held by the Fund later than expected), and prepayment risk (the risk that the debtor may pay its obligation early, reducing the amount of interest payments). These risks could affect the value of a particular investment by the Fund, possibly causing the Fund’s share price and total return to be reduced and fluctuate more than other types of investments.

The Fund’s distributions to Shareholders may decline when prevailing interest rates fall, when the Fund experiences deterioration of the underlying debt securities it holds, or when the Fund realizes a loss upon the sale of a debt security.

23.4 Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that bond prices overall, including the prices of securities held by the Fund, will decline over short or long periods of time due to rising interest rates. Bonds with longer maturities tend to be more sensitive to interest rates than bonds with shorter maturities. The maturity and effective duration of the Fund’s investment portfolio may vary materially, from time to time, and there is no assurance that the Fund will achieve or maintain any particular target maturity or effective duration of its investment portfolio.

23.5 **Credit Risk**

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer of a security will fail to pay principal and interest in a timely manner, reducing the Fund's total return. In addition, the credit quality of fixed income securities held by the Fund may be lowered if an issuer's financial condition changes. The issuer of a fixed income security may also default on its obligations. The Sub-Investment Manager's credit evaluation process seeks to reduce the risk of the Fund to the default of the underlying borrowers by focusing on investments with strong credit fundamentals (such as seniority or higher ranking in order of priority for repayment, long payment history and higher homeowner equity within the collateral underlying such securities).

23.6 **Prepayment and Extension Risk**

Prepayment risk is the risk that principal on a debt obligation may be repaid earlier than anticipated. Extension risk is the risk that an issuer will exercise its right to repay principal on a fixed rate obligation held by the Fund later than expected. Both prepayment and extension risks may impact the Fund's profits and/or require it to pay higher yields than were expected.

23.7 **Junk Bond Risk**

Lower-quality bonds, known as "high-yield" or "junk" bonds, are considered to be speculative with respect to the issuer's ability to pay interest and principal when due and present greater risk than bonds of higher quality, including an increased risk of default. An economic downturn or period of rising interest rates could adversely affect the market for these bonds and reduce the Fund's ability to sell the bonds in its portfolio. The lack of a liquid market for these bonds could decrease the value of the Fund's portfolio and net asset value per share.

23.8 **Liquidity Risk**

Liquidity risk exists when particular investments of the Fund would be difficult to purchase or sell, possibly preventing the Fund from selling such illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price, or possibly requiring the Fund to dispose of other investments at unfavourable times or prices in order to timely meet its redemption obligations. Liquid securities can become illiquid due to political, economic or issuer specific events; supply/demand imbalances; changes in a specific market's size or structure, including the number of participants; or overall market disruptions.

23.9 **Concentration Risk**

Where the Fund concentrates its investments in a sector, industry or group of industries, the Fund may be more vulnerable to adverse market, economic, regulatory, political or other developments affecting such sector, industry or group of industries than a fund that invests its assets more broadly.

23.10 **Asset-Backed Securities Risk**

Issuers of asset-backed securities may have limited ability to enforce the security interest in the underlying assets, and credit enhancements provided to support the securities, if any, may be inadequate to protect investors in the event of default. Asset-backed securities are subject to prepayment risk, which is the risk that a borrower's payments may be received earlier or later than expected due to changes in prepayment rates on underlying loans. Asset-backed securities are also subject to extension risk, which is the risk that a

rise in interest rates could reduce the rate of prepayments, causing the price of the asset-backed securities and the Fund's share price to fall.

23.11 **U.S. Government Obligations Risk**

The Fund may invest in U.S. government or agency obligations. Securities issued or guaranteed by federal agencies and U.S. government-sponsored entities may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government.

23.12 **Security Risk**

The value of the Fund may decrease in response to the activities and financial prospects of an individual security in the Fund's portfolio.

24 **DIVIDEND POLICY**

The Fund offers Classes of Shares that pay regular dividends out of net current income or, on occasion, make payments out of capital, net realised gains or net realised and unrealised gains (**Income Classes**). The distribution of dividends is not guaranteed and is subject to the sole discretion of the Directors.

Distributing Classes

Subject to the discretion of the Directors, dividends (if any) on Income Classes described below will be declared quarterly with dividend dates of the first Business Day of January, April, July and October and ordinarily paid within four months of such dates. Shareholders will have the option to either receive the declared dividend (if any) or re-invest in the purchase of Shares of the relevant class.

In the event that the net distributable income attributable to the relevant Class during the relevant period is insufficient to pay dividends as declared, the Directors may in their discretion determine such dividends be paid from capital.

Investors should refer to their tax advisors in relation to the implications of these Income Share Classes obtaining such status and any payment of dividends.

This section should be read in conjunction with the **Dividend Policy** section of the Prospectus.

If the Directors propose to change the dividend policy of the Fund full details will be provided in an updated Supplement and all Shareholders will be notified in advance.

25 **KEY INFORMATION FOR SUBSCRIBING AND REDEEMING**

25.1 **Share Classes**

The ICAV may issue Shares in each of the Share Classes set out in the table below.

Share Class	Currency	Initial Offer Price (in the currency unit of the relevant Share Class)	Minimum Initial Investment* (in the currency unit of the relevant Share Class)	Minimum Shareholding* (in the currency unit of the relevant Share Class)	Investment Management Fee	Performance Fee
Founder Class A	USD GBP (Hedged) EUR (Hedged) CHF (Hedged)	100.00	1,000,000	1,000,000	0.66%	10%
Founder Class B	USD GBP (Hedged) EUR (Hedged) CHF (Hedged)	100.00	1,000,000	1,000,000	0.66%	10%
Founder Class (Income) A	USD GBP (Hedged) EUR (Hedged) CHF (Hedged)	100.00	1,000,000	1,000,000	0.66%	10%
Founder Class (Income) B	USD GBP (Hedged) EUR (Hedged) CHF (Hedged)	100.00	1,000,000	1,000,000	0.66%	10%

Share Class	Currency	Initial Offer Price (in the currency unit of the relevant Share Class)	Minimum Initial Investment* (in the currency unit of the relevant Share Class)	Minimum Shareholding* (in the currency unit of the relevant Share Class)	Investment Management Fee	Performance Fee
Institutional Class A	USD GBP (Hedged) EUR (Hedged) CHF (Hedged)	100.00	1,000,000	1,000,000	1.00%	15%
Institutional Class B	USD GBP (Hedged) EUR (Hedged) CHF (Hedged)	100.00	1,000,000	1,000,000	1.00%	15%
Institutional Class (Income) A	USD GBP (Hedged) EUR (Hedged) CHF (Hedged)	100.00	1,000,000	1,000,000	1.00%	15%
Institutional Class (Income) B	USD GBP (Hedged) EUR (Hedged) CHF (Hedged)	100.00	1,000,000	1,000,000	1.00%	15%

Share Class	Currency	Initial Offer Price (in the currency unit of the relevant Share Class)	Minimum Initial Investment* (in the currency unit of the relevant Share Class)	Minimum Shareholding* (in the currency unit of the relevant Share Class)	Investment Management Fee	Performance Fee
Retail Class A	USD GBP (Hedged) EUR (Hedged) CHF (Hedged)	100.00	100	100	1.50%	15%
Retail Class B	USD GBP (Hedged) EUR (Hedged) CHF (Hedged)	100.00	100	100	1.50%	15%
Retail Class (Income) A	USD GBP (Hedged) EUR (Hedged) CHF (Hedged)	100.00	100	100	1.50%	15%
Retail Class (Income) B	USD GBP (Hedged) EUR (Hedged) CHF (Hedged)	100.00	100	100	1.50%	15%

*or such greater or lesser amounts as the Directors may, in their sole discretion decide.

Base Currency means USD.

Business Day means a day (other than Saturday or Sunday) on which banks in Dublin and New York are open for business.

Class A Shares means Founder Class A, Founder Class (Income) A, Institutional Class A, Institutional Class (Income) A, Retail Class A and Retail Class (Income) A.

Class B Shares means Founder Class B, Founder Class (Income) B, Institutional Class B, Institutional Class (Income) B, Retail Class B and Retail Class (Income) B.

Dealing Day means every Business Day.

Dealing Deadline means 4.30pm Irish time on the Business Day prior to the relevant Dealing Day or such other day or time as the Directors may determine and notify to Shareholders in advance provided it is prior to the relevant Valuation Point.

Exchange Charge: Nil.

Issue Price means during the Initial Offer Period of the class in question, the Initial Offer Price for the class in question and thereafter, subject as provided for in the Prospectus and this Supplement, the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant class.

Initial Offer Period means, in respect of the Share Classes which have not yet launched, from 9.00am (Irish time) on 20 February 2026 to 5.30pm (Irish time) on 19 August 2026 or such shorter or longer period for each class as the Directors may determine on behalf of the Fund and notify to the Central Bank as required.

The Initial Offer Period for the following launched Share Classes has closed: Founder Class A (EUR), Founder Class B (EUR), Founder Class B (USD), Institutional Class B (USD), Founder Class (Income) B (USD) and Retail Class B (EUR).

Preliminary Charge: Nil.

Redemption Charge: Nil.

Anti-Dilution Levy: To preserve the value of the underlying assets, the Manager, in consultation with the Investment Manager and Sub-Investment Manager, may apply an Anti-Dilution Levy. Further details are set out in the Prospectus in the definition of Anti-Dilution Levy and in the Anti-Dilution Levy Risk section.

Settlement Date means four Business Days after the relevant Dealing Day in the case of subscriptions. In the case of redemptions, proceeds will usually be paid (by wire transfer to a specified account at the Shareholder's risk and expense) within four Business Days of the Dealing Day and should not exceed ten Business Days after the relevant Dealing Deadline provided the supporting documentation in relation to money laundering prevention checks and any documentation deemed necessary for regulatory or taxation purposes has been received and the anti-money laundering procedures have been completed.

Valuation Point means 4pm New York time on the Business Day prior to the relevant Dealing Day or such other day or time as the Directors may determine and notify to Shareholders in advance.

26 HOW TO SUBSCRIBE FOR SHARES

- 26.1 Applications for Shares should be submitted in accordance with the provisions set out in the Prospectus to be received by the Administrator on or prior to the Dealing Deadline.
- 26.2 The Minimum Shareholding (as set out in the table above) must be maintained by each Shareholder in the Fund (subject to the discretion of the Directors) following any partial repurchase, exchange or transfer of Shares.

- 26.3 Payment in respect of the issue of Shares must be made by the relevant Settlement Date by wire transfer in cleared funds in the currency denomination of the relevant Shares.
- 26.4 After the applicable Initial Offer Period closes, the subscription price for Shares is calculated by ascertaining the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Class referable to the relevant Dealing Day, plus any Anti-Dilution Levy (if applicable) or duties and charges, subject to any Performance Fee adjustment as referenced in 13.7. The Net Asset Value per Share will be determined by means of the method of valuation of assets and liabilities described in the sections of the Prospectus headed **Calculation of Net Asset Value** and **Valuation of Assets**.

27 HOW TO REDEEM SHARES

- 27.1 Requests for the sale of Shares should be submitted to the Administrator in accordance with the provisions set out in the Prospectus on or prior to the Dealing Deadline. Requests received on or prior to a Dealing Deadline will normally be dealt with on the relevant Dealing Day.
- 27.2 The Directors or the Administrator may decline to effect a redemption request which would have the effect of reducing the value of any holding of Shares relating to any Fund below the Minimum Shareholding for that Class of Shares of that Fund. Any redemption request having such an effect may be treated by the ICAV as a request to redeem the Shareholder's entire holding of that Class of Shares.
- 27.3 The redemption price per Share is based on the Net Asset Value per Share in the relevant Class referable to the relevant Dealing Day. The Net Asset Value will be determined in accordance with the method of valuation of assets and liabilities described in the section of the Prospectus headed **Calculation of Net Asset Value** and **Valuation of Assets**.
- 27.4 No redemption payment may be made to a Shareholder until all supporting documentation required by the Administrator, including any document in connection with the AML Legislation or other requirements and any documentation deemed necessary for regulatory or taxation purposes and/or any anti-money laundering procedures have been completed, sent to and received by the Administrator.
- 27.5 Requests for the redemption of Shares should be made in accordance with the provisions set out in the section entitled **Redemption of Shares** in the Prospectus.

28 FEES AND EXPENSES

The following section on fees and expenses should be read in conjunction with the section entitled **Fees and Expenses** in the Prospectus.

28.1 Manager

- 28.1.1 The Manager shall be paid a fee out of the assets of the Fund, calculated and accrued on each Dealing Day and payable monthly in arrears, of an amount up to 0.05% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (plus VAT, if any), subject to a monthly minimum fee up to €6,000 (plus VAT, if any) (the **Management Fee**).
- 28.1.2 The Manager shall also be entitled to be reimbursed for its reasonable out-of-pocket expenses, payable out of the assets of the Fund (with value added tax thereon, if applicable).

28.2 Administrator

- 28.2.1 The Administrator shall be entitled to receive out of the assets of the Fund (with value added tax thereon, if applicable) an annual fee of up to 0.06% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund, subject to a minimum fee of USD3,500 per month. Such fees will accrue on each Dealing Day and be payable monthly in arrears.

28.2.2 The Administrator is also entitled to be repaid all of its reasonable agreed upon transaction and other charges (which will be at normal commercial rates) and other reasonable out-of-pocket expenses, payable out of the assets of the Fund (with value added tax thereon, if applicable).

28.3 **Depositary**

28.3.1 The Depositary shall be entitled to receive out of the assets of the Fund (with value added tax thereon, if applicable) an annual fee of up to 0.02% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund, subject to a minimum fee of USD1,500 per month. Such fees will accrue on each Dealing Day and be payable monthly in arrears.

28.3.2 The Depositary will also be entitled to be reimbursed for its reasonable out-of-pocket expenses, and transaction and account costs at normal commercial rates, from the assets of the Fund. The Depositary is further entitled to be reimbursed from the assets of the Fund for any sub-custodian fees and expenses, at normal commercial rates.

28.4 **Investment Management Fee**

28.4.1 The Investment Manager shall be paid a fee in respect of each Share Class at an annual rate as set out in section 9.1 above (plus VAT thereon, if any) out of the assets of the Fund, calculated and accrued on each Dealing Day and payable monthly in arrears (the **Investment Management Fee**). The Investment Manager may, from time to time at its sole discretion, waive any or all of its fees in respect of any particular payment period, provided that Shareholders in the same Share Classes are treated equally and all Shareholders are treated fairly. The Investment Manager may also, from time to time at its sole discretion and out of the Investment Manager's own resources, reimburse the Fund for certain operating expenses.

28.4.2 The Investment Manager shall also be entitled to be reimbursed out of the assets of the Fund for reasonable out of pocket costs and expenses incurred by the Investment Manager in the performance of its duties (plus VAT thereon, if any).

28.4.3 The Sub-Investment Manager shall be entitled to receive from the ICAV such portion of the Investment Management Fees payable out of the assets of the Fund to the Investment Manager as may be agreed with the Investment Manager from time to time and notified to the ICAV. The Sub-Investment Manager shall also be entitled to be reimbursed out of the assets of the Fund for all reasonable out of pocket expenses incurred by the Sub-Investment Manager in the performance of its duties (plus VAT thereon, if any).

28.4.4 The Investment Manager and/or the Sub-Investment Manager may from time to time and in their sole discretion and out of their own resources decide to pay rebates/retrocessions out of the fees they each receive. The holders of the same Classes of Shares will be treated fairly.

28.5 **Performance Fee**

28.5.1 The Investment Manager will be entitled to receive out of the assets of the Fund a performance fee in respect of each Share Class (the **Performance Fee**). The Sub-Investment Manager shall be entitled to receive from the ICAV such portion of the Performance Fee payable to the Investment Manager as may be agreed with the Investment Manager from time to time and notified to the ICAV.

28.5.2 **Where a Performance Fee is payable out of the Fund it shall be calculated on the increase in the Net Asset Value per Share at the end of the relevant Performance Period. Included in that calculation shall be net realised and unrealised capital gains plus net realised and unrealised capital losses as at the end of the Performance Period and as a result Performance Fees may be paid on unrealised gains which may subsequently never be realised.**

- 28.5.3 The Performance Fee will be calculated and be taken into account in the calculation of the Net Asset Value per Share as at the Valuation Point in respect of each Dealing Day.
- 28.5.4 The Performance Fee will be calculated and accrued on each Dealing Day and payable annually in arrears. The calculation of the Performance Fee will be verified by the Depositary and is not open to the possibility of manipulation.
- 28.5.5 The Performance Fee will be calculated net of all costs but can be calculated without deducting the performance fee itself, provided that in doing so it is in the investors' best interests.
- 28.5.6 The **Performance Period** for each Share Class shall commence on 1 January in each year and will end on 31 December in that year. The initial Performance Period of a Share Class in its Initial Offer Period will commence from the Business Day following the close of its Initial Offer Period and will end on 31 December of the following year and thereafter the Performance Period in respect of each Share Class will commence on 1 January and end on 31 December each year.
- 28.5.7 If a Share is redeemed during the Performance Period, a separate Performance Fee, which shall be the Performance Fee accrued up to that Dealing Day, for that Share will be calculated by the Administrator and verified by the Depositary and become immediately payable as if the Dealing Day on which that Share is redeemed were the end of the Performance Period. Following the redemption of a Share and payment of the separate Performance Fee, a Shareholder will not be liable for payment of any further Performance Fee in respect of the redeemed Share during the Performance Period in which the relevant Share is redeemed.
- 28.5.8 In accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, no Performance Fee is accrued/paid until the Net Asset Value per Share exceeds the previous highest Net Asset Value per Share on which the Performance Fee was paid/accrued in accordance with the above (or the Initial Offer Price, if higher) and the Performance Fee is only payable/paid on the increase and calculated accordingly.
- 28.5.9 Performance fees are only payable by the Fund on achieving a new high Net Asset Value over the life of the relevant Share Class.
- 28.5.10 The Performance Fee will normally be paid to the Investment Manager within 14 calendar days of the end of the Performance Period, or the Dealing Day on which a Share is redeemed, as applicable.
- 28.5.11 For each Performance Period, the Investment Manager shall be entitled to receive a Performance Fee out of the assets attributable to each Share Class at the rate set out in section 10.1 above, calculated on the amount by which the Net Asset Value of the Share Class exceeds the High Watermark or the Base Adjusted High Watermark (as defined below) (plus VAT, if any).

28.6 **Performance Fee for Class A Shares**

- 28.6.1 **No Performance Fee Equalisation for Class A Shares**
- 28.6.2 No equalisation adjustments will be made in respect of the Performance Fee attributed to an individual Shareholder's holding of Class A Shares. Therefore, the same Performance Fee will apply in respect of each Class A Share and will not be dependent on when the Shareholder acquired it within a Performance Period, or the actual gains obtained by such Shareholder. As a result, certain inequities could result to the Shareholder or to the Investment Manager, including amongst other things that a Shareholder may contribute to Performance Fees in respect of gains which it has not benefited from. Potential investors and the Shareholders should fully understand the Performance Fee methodology and the differences between the calculation methodology for Class A Shares and the calculation methodology for Class B Shares when considering an investment in the Fund.

- 28.6.3 The **Base Adjusted High Watermark** is the greater of the Initial Offer Price and the highest Net Asset Value on which a Performance Fee (other than a Performance Fee Redemption, as defined below) was paid per Share of that Class achieved as at the end of any previous Performance Period (if any) during which Shares of such Class were in issue, adjusted for subscriptions into and redemptions from the Class during the course of the Performance Period.
- 28.6.4 For the first Performance Period, the **High Watermark** for Class A Shares is the greater of the Initial Offer Price and the Base Adjusted High Watermark.
- 28.6.5 If the Net Asset Value per Share of the Class A Shares at the end of the first Performance Period exceeds the High Watermark, a Performance Fee is payable. For each subsequent Performance Period for Class A Shares, the **High Watermark** is the greater of the reported, final Net Asset Value per Share of the Class A Shares at the end of the previous Performance Period for which a Performance Fee was payable and the Base Adjusted High Watermark for the Class A Shares.
- 28.6.6 If the Net Asset Value per Share of the Class A Shares at the end of a Performance Period is lower than the High Watermark, no Performance Fee is payable. In this case, the High Watermark for the next Performance Period is the High Watermark for the previous Performance Period being the previous Performance Period for which a Performance Fee was payable.
- 28.6.7 When a Performance Fee is payable on Class A Shares, it is calculated as the Net Asset Value per Share of the Class A Shares less the greater of the High Watermark and the Base Adjusted High Watermark, multiplied by the Performance Fee rate for the relevant Class A Shares set out above, multiplied by the number of Class A Shares in issue at the end of the Performance Period. The number of Class A Shares in issue at the end of the Performance Period shall be deemed to include Class A Shares which fall to be redeemed and exclude Class A Shares which fall to be issued as at the end of the Performance Period.
- 28.6.8 ***Class A Shares Worked Examples***
The following scenarios are intended as an aid to understanding how the Performance Fee will work in practice and cover the impact of fluctuations within two consecutive Performance Periods. These examples are not a representation of the actual performance of the Fund. In the examples below, four Valuation Points occur in each of the illustrated Performance Periods, however, please be aware that in practice, the Fund is valued on each Dealing Day, and so there would be more than four Valuation Points in a Performance Period.

Performance Period 1

Performance fee: 20%	Valuation Point 1	Valuation Point 2	Valuation Point 3	Valuation Point 4
HWM	100	100	100	100
Base Adjusted HWM	100	100	100	97.5
Ending GAV	100	110	95	105
Fee Paid	0	2	0	1
Ending NAV	100	108	95	104

Performance fee: 20%	Valuation Point 1	Valuation Point 2	Valuation Point 3	Valuation Point 4
Investor A	Subscription 100,000 shares			
Investor B			Subscription 100,000 shares	

Performance Period 2

Performance fee: 15%	Valuation Point 5	Valuation Point 6	Valuation Point 7	Valuation Point 8
HWM	104	104	104	104
Base Adjusted HWM	104	105.6	105.6	106.4
Ending GAV	110	115	105	110
Fee Paid	1.2	1.88	0	0.72
Ending NAV	108.8	113.12	105	109.28
Investor A	Subscription 100,000 shares			
Investor B		Redemption 100,000 shares		

28.7 Performance Fee for Class B Shares

28.7.1 Performance Fee Equalisation for Class B Shares

28.7.2 For Class B Shares, the Performance Fee is calculated on a Share by Share basis so that each Class B Share is effectively charged a Performance Fee that equates precisely with that Share's performance. This method of calculation ensures that: (i) all Shareholders have the same amount of capital at risk per share in the Fund and (ii) all Class B Shares within the same Share Class have the same Net Asset Value.

28.7.3 If an investor subscribes for Class B Shares at a time when the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Class B Shares is not equal to the High Watermark for the relevant Performance Period in respect of those Class B Shares, certain adjustments will be made to reduce inequities that could otherwise result to the Shareholder or to the Investment Manager.

- (a) If Class B Shares are subscribed for at a time when the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Class B Shares is less than the applicable High Watermark in respect of those

Class B Shares, the Shareholder will be required to pay a Performance Fee with respect to any subsequent appreciation in the value of those Class B Shares. With respect to any appreciation in the value of those Class B Shares from the Net Asset Value per Share at the date of subscription up to the applicable High Watermark, the Performance Fee will be charged at the end of each Performance Period by redeeming at Net Asset Value per Share, such number of Class B Shares held by the Shareholder as have an aggregate Net Asset Value (after accrual for any Performance Fees) equal to the relevant Class B Shares performance fee percentage as noted in table 10.1 of any such appreciation of the Class B Shares (a **Performance Fee Redemption**) having taken into account any previous Performance Fee Redemptions in respect of those Class B Shares. The aggregate Net Asset Value of the Class B Shares so redeemed will be paid to the Investment Manager as a Performance Fee. Performance Fee Redemptions are employed to ensure that the Fund maintains a uniform Net Asset Value per Share in each of the Class B Shares. Regarding any appreciation in the Net Asset Value per Share of those Class B Shares above the applicable High Watermark, a Performance Fee will be charged in the normal manner described above.

In the case of Class B Shares redeemed during a Performance Period, an amount equal to the Performance Fee, if any, in respect of such Class B Shares will be deducted from the redemption proceeds and will be paid to the Investment Manager. In the event of a partial redemption of a holder's Class B Shares, Class B Shares will be treated as redeemed on a first in, first out basis for the purpose of calculating the Performance Fee. The Performance Fee in respect of those Class B Shares will normally be paid to the Investment Manager within 14 calendar days of the date of redemption. Any Class B Shares redeemed on the last Dealing Day of a Performance Period shall be deemed to have been redeemed immediately following the Performance Fee Redemption, if any i.e., the Performance Fee, if any, for Class B Shares redeemed on the last Dealing Day of a Performance Period shall be paid via a Performance Fee Redemption as opposed to being deducted from the redemption proceeds.

- (b) If Class B Shares are subscribed for at a time when the Net Asset Value per Share in the relevant Class B Shares is greater than the applicable High Watermark in respect of those Class B Shares, the Shareholder will, at the time of their subscription, pay in addition to the subscription price based on the Net Asset Value per Share, an equalisation credit equal to the relevant Class B Shares performance fee percentage as noted in table 10.1 of the difference between the then current Net Asset Value per Share (i.e. before accrual of the Performance Fee) and the applicable High Watermark (the **Equalisation Credit**). At the date of subscription, the Equalisation Credit will equal the Performance Fee per Class B Share accrued with respect to the other Class B Shares in the Fund (the **Maximum Equalisation Credit**). The Equalisation Credit is payable to account for the fact that the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Class B Shares has been reduced to reflect an accrued Performance Fee to be borne by existing Shareholders in the relevant Class B Shares and serves as a credit against Performance Fees that might otherwise be payable but that should not, in equity, be charged against the Shareholder making the subscription because, as to such Class B Shares, no favourable performance has yet occurred. The Equalisation Credit seeks to ensure that all Shareholders in the same Class B Shares have the same amount of capital at risk per Share.

The additional amount invested as the Equalisation Credit will be at risk in the Fund and will therefore appreciate or depreciate based on the performance of the Fund subsequent to the issue of the relevant Class B Shares but will never exceed the Maximum Equalisation Credit. In the event of a decline as at any Valuation Point in the Net Asset Value per Share in the relevant Class B Shares, to as low as its respective High Watermark, the Equalisation Credit will also be reduced by an amount equal to the

relevant Class B Shares performance fee percentage as noted in table 10.1 of the difference between the Net Asset Value per Share (i.e., before accrual for the Performance Fee) at the date of issue and the Net Asset Value per Share as at that Valuation Point. Should the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Class B Shares fall below the relevant High Watermark, the Equalisation Credit would fall to zero. Any subsequent appreciation of the Net Asset Value per Share in the relevant Class B Shares above its High Watermark will result in the recapture of any reduction in the Equalisation Credit but only to the extent of the previously reduced Equalisation Credit up to the Maximum Equalisation Credit.

At the end of each Performance Period, if the Net Asset Value per Share (i.e., before accrual for the Performance Fee) exceeds the relevant prior High Watermark in respect of the relevant Class B Shares, that portion of the Equalisation Credit equal to the relevant Class B Shares performance fee percentage as noted in table 10.1 of the excess, multiplied by the number of Class B Shares subscribed for by the Shareholder, will be applied to subscribe for additional Class B Shares for the Shareholder. Additional Class B Shares will continue to be so subscribed for at the end of each Performance Period until the Equalisation Credit, as it may have appreciated or depreciated in the Fund after the original subscription for Class B Shares was made, has been fully applied. If the Shareholder redeems Class B Shares before the Equalisation Credit has been fully applied, the Shareholder will receive additional redemption proceeds equal to the Equalisation Credit then remaining multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of Class B Shares being redeemed and the denominator of which is the number of Class B Shares held by the Shareholder immediately prior to the redemption in respect of which an Equalisation Credit was paid on subscription.

Any Class B Shares redeemed on the last Dealing Day of a Performance Period shall be deemed to have been redeemed immediately following the receipt of the Equalisation Credit, if any, in subscription for Class B Shares i.e., the redemption proceeds shall not be increased by the Equalisation Credit, rather the Shareholder shall receive additional Class B Shares in the Fund in full application of the Equalisation Credit, if any, prior to any redemption.

- 28.7.4 For the first Performance Period, the **High Watermark** for Class B Shares is the Initial Offer Price.
- 28.7.5 If the Net Asset Value per Share of the Class B Shares at the end of the first Performance Period exceeds the High Watermark, a Performance Fee is payable. For each subsequent Performance Period for Class B Shares, the **High Watermark** is the reported, final Net Asset Value per Share of the Class B Shares at the end of the previous Performance Period for which a Performance Fee was payable.
- 28.7.6 If the Net Asset Value per Share of the Class B Shares at the end of a Performance Period is lower than the High Watermark, no Performance Fee is payable. In this case, the High Watermark for the next Performance Period is the High Watermark for the previous Performance Period being the previous Performance Period for which a Performance Fee was payable.
- 28.7.7 When a Performance Fee is payable on Class B Shares, it is calculated as the Net Asset Value per Share of the Class B Shares less the High Watermark multiplied by the Performance Fee rate for the relevant Class B Shares set out above, multiplied by the number of Class B Shares in issue at the end of the Performance Period. The number of Class B Shares in issue at the end of the Performance Period shall be deemed to include Class B Shares which fall to be redeemed and exclude Class B Shares which fall to be issued as at the end of the Performance Period.
- 28.7.8 **Class B Shares Worked Examples**

The following scenarios are intended as an aid to understanding how the Performance Fee will work in practice.

Class B Shares

Example based on Founder Class B (EUR (Hedged)) with a Performance Fee of 10%	Initial Offer Price	End of Year 1	End of Year 2	End of Year 3
NAV per Share at end of year before performance fees	€100.00	€106.00	€102.00	€111.00
Investor A subscribes during the Initial Offer Period	Pays €100 per share	Pays performance fee of $(€106 - €100) * 10\% = €0.60$ per share. High Watermark is now €105.4	Performance below High Watermark. No performance fee paid.	Pays performance fee of $(€111 - €105.4) * 10\% = €0.56$ per Share
Investor B subscribes during Year 2 at €101 per Share	-	-	Performance fee paid of $(€102 - €101) * 10\% = €0.10$ per share by deduction of shares. Investor B's starting point for Year 3 will be €102.	Pays performance fee of $(€105.4 - €102) * 10\% = €0.34$ per share by deduction of shares to reach the High Watermark. Pays balance of performance fee in the same way as Investor A.
Investor C subscribes during Year 3 at €107 per share plus equalisation credit of $(€107 - €105.4) * 0.10 = €0.16$ per Share	-	-	-	Equalisation credit of €0.16 per share applied in the issue of additional shares to Investor C. Performance fee paid of $(€111 - €107)$

Example based on Founder Class B (EUR (Hedged)) with a Performance Fee of 10%	Initial Offer Price	End of Year 1	End of Year 2	End of Year 3
				*10% = €0.40 per share.
NAV per Share after performance fees	-	€105.4 (new High Watermark)	€102 (Class High Watermark remains €105.4)	€110.44 (new High Watermark for all investors)

28.8 Establishments Costs

28.8.1 The Fund may incur a portion of the original set up costs of the ICAV as provided for in the Prospectus.

28.8.2 This section should be read in conjunction with the establishment costs and expenses section headed **Fees and Expenses** in the Prospectus

29 MISCELLANEOUS

As at the date of this Supplement, there is one other sub-fund of the ICAV in existence, namely Catalyst International Convertible Securities Fund.