
The Directors of the ICAV whose names appear in the Directory on page 1 of this Prospectus accept responsibility for the information contained in this Prospectus. To the best of the knowledge and belief of the Directors (who have taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case), the information contained in this document is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information.

BLUE WHALE INVESTMENT FUNDS ICAV

(an open-ended Irish collective asset-management vehicle with registered number C400123 structured as an umbrella fund with segregated liability between Funds pursuant to the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2011, as amended)

PROSPECTUS

The date of this Prospectus is 15 April 2026.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT THE ICAV AND SHOULD BE READ CAREFULLY BEFORE INVESTING. IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS ABOUT THE CONTENTS OF THIS DOCUMENT YOU SHOULD CONSULT YOUR STOCKBROKER OR OTHER FINANCIAL ADVISER.

Certain terms used in this Prospectus are defined in the section of this Prospectus entitled “Definitions”.

Central Bank Authorisation

The ICAV has been authorised by the Central Bank as a UCITS within the meaning of the UCITS Regulations. The authorisation of the ICAV is not an endorsement or guarantee of the ICAV by the Central Bank nor is the Central Bank responsible for the contents of this Prospectus. Authorisation of the ICAV by the Central Bank does not constitute a warranty as to the performance of the ICAV and the Central Bank shall not be liable for the performance or default of the ICAV or of any Fund.

Risk Factors

Investors should read and consider the section of this Prospectus entitled “Special Considerations and Risk Factors” before investing in a Fund as well as the Supplement in respect of the Fund.

There can be no assurance that a Fund will achieve its investment objective. The value of the Shares, and the income from them, may fall as well as rise and therefore Shareholders may not get back the amount invested in the Fund. The capital return and income of a Fund are based on the capital appreciation and income of the investments it holds less expenses incurred. Therefore, a Fund’s return may be expected to fluctuate in response to changes in such capital appreciation or income.

Details of any applicable Subscription Charge, of up to 5% of the amount subscribed, or Redemption Charge, of up to 3% of the Redemption Proceeds, will be disclosed in the Relevant Supplement for a Fund. In the event that such charges are imposed, the difference at any time between the Subscription Price and the Redemption Price of Shares means that an investment in such Shares should be viewed as medium to long term.

Shareholders should note that all/part of the fees and expenses (including management fees if applicable) may be charged to the capital of a Fund. This will have the effect of lowering the capital value of your investment of the relevant Fund where disclosed in the Relevant Supplement.

Selling Restrictions

The distribution of this Prospectus and the offering or purchase of the Shares may be restricted in certain jurisdictions. No persons receiving a copy of this Prospectus or the accompanying subscription agreement in any such jurisdiction may treat this Prospectus or such subscription agreement as constituting an invitation to them to subscribe for Shares, nor should they in any event use such subscription agreement, unless in the relevant jurisdiction such an invitation could lawfully be made to them and such subscription agreement could lawfully be used without compliance with any registration or other legal requirements. Accordingly, this Prospectus does not constitute an offer or solicitation by anyone in any jurisdiction in which such offer or solicitation is not lawful or in which the person making such offer or solicitation is not qualified to do so or to anyone to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation. It is the responsibility of any persons in possession of this Prospectus and any persons wishing to apply for Shares pursuant to this Prospectus to inform themselves of, and to observe, all applicable laws and regulations of any relevant jurisdiction. Prospective applicants for Shares should inform themselves as to the legal requirements of so applying and any applicable exchange control regulations and taxes in the countries of their respective citizenship, residence or domicile.

Each purchaser of Shares will be required to represent that such Shares are being acquired for its own account, for investment, and not with a view to resale or distribution.

Investors must provide such declarations as are reasonably required by the ICAV, including, without limitation, declarations as to matters of Irish and U.S. taxation.

The Shares have not been and will not be registered under the 1933 Act or the securities laws of any state or political sub-division of the U.S., and the ICAV has not been and will not be registered under the 1940 Act. Except as otherwise described herein, Shares may not be offered or sold, directly or indirectly to, or for the benefit of, any U.S. Person except pursuant to registration or applicable exemption that does not violate U.S. securities laws.

Marketing Rules

Shares are offered only on the basis of the information contained in the current Prospectus, Relevant Supplement, the latest KIID and the latest annual audited financial statements and any subsequent half-yearly report (the “**Offering Documents**”).

Shareholders should note that the audited financial statements contained in the annual report are presented to the Shareholders as a body at the date of the annual audited financial statements and the auditors do not accept liability to any other party in respect of such financial statements.

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

The distribution of this Prospectus and the KIIDs in some jurisdictions may require the translation of the documents into other languages specified by the regulatory authorities of those jurisdictions provided that any such translation shall be a direct translation of the English text. In the event of any inconsistency or ambiguity in relation to the meaning of any word or phrase in translation, the English text shall prevail and all disputes as to the terms thereof shall be governed by, and construed in accordance with, the laws of Ireland.

The Offering Documents must be read in their entirety before making an application for Shares.

Forward Looking Statements

This Prospectus includes “forward looking statements.” In some cases, forward looking statements can be identified by the use of terminology such as “anticipates,” “believes,” “estimates,” “seeks,” “expects,” “plans,” “will,” “intends,” “aims” and similar expressions. Although the ICAV believes that the expectations reflected in these forward looking statements are reasonable as of the date of this Prospectus, such expectations may prove to be incorrect. Important factors could cause actual results to differ materially from such expectations. For information about some of the factors that could cause a Fund’s actual results to differ from the expectations stated in the forward looking statements, please read the section entitled “Special Considerations and Risk Factors” in this Prospectus. The ICAV urges investors to consider these risk factors carefully in evaluating the forward looking statements contained in this Prospectus. All subsequent written or oral forward looking statements attributable to the ICAV or any persons acting on behalf of the ICAV are expressly qualified in their entirety by these cautionary statements. The forward looking statements included in this Prospectus are made only as of the date of this Prospectus. The ICAV does not intend, and undertakes no obligation, to update these forward looking statements.

Fund of Funds

Where a Fund pursues a “fund of funds” strategy and is permitted to invest more than 20% of its NAV in other collective investment schemes, this will be disclosed in the Relevant Supplement.

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Lap Hang (“Stephen”) Yiu
Toby Hampden-Acton
Karen Nolan

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Legal Advisor as to Irish Law

Arthur Cox
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DEFINITIONS

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

“1933 Act”	means the U.S. Securities Act of 1933 (as amended);
“1940 Act”	means the U.S. Investment Company Act of 1940 (as amended);
“Accumulating Shares”	means Shares of a Fund carrying no right to any distributions of income with the income and capital gains attributable to such Shares retained within the Fund and reflected in the Net Asset Value of such Shares;
“Administration Agreement”	means the agreement dated 7 August 2020 between the Manager, the ICAV and the Administrator, pursuant to which the latter was appointed administrator, registrar and transfer agent of the ICAV as may be amended, supplemented or modified from time to time in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank;
“Administrator”	means Waystone Administration Solutions (IE) Limited or such other entity that shall be appointed by the ICAV as administrator, registrar and transfer agent;
“AEOI”	has the meaning ascribed to it in the section of this Prospectus entitled “The OECD Common Reporting Standard”;
“AIF”	means an alternative investment fund;
“Application Form”	means the application form to be completed by Subscribers for Shares of any Fund or Class as prescribed by the ICAV from time to time;
“Base Currency”	means the base currency of a Fund as specified in the Relevant Supplement;
“Benchmarks Regulation”	means Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016 on indices used as benchmarks in financial instruments and financial contracts or to measure the performance of investment funds and amending Directives 2008/48/EC and 2014/17/EU and Regulation (EU) No 596/2014, as amended by Regulation (EU) 2025/914 , and as such may be further amended, supplemented or replaced from time to time;
“Business Day”	means a “Business Day” as defined in the Relevant Supplement;
“CCP”	has the meaning ascribed to it in the section of this Prospectus entitled “European Market Infrastructure Regulation”;

“Central Bank”	means the Central Bank of Ireland or any successor regulatory authority with responsibility for the authorisation and supervision of the ICAV;
“Central Bank Regulations”	means the Central Bank (Supervision and Enforcement) Act 2013 (Section 48(1)) (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations, 2019, as amended or any further amendment thereto for the time being in force and any other regulations, rules, conditions, notices, requirements or guidance of the Central Bank issued from time to time applicable to the ICAV pursuant to the UCITS Regulations;
“Class”	means any class of Shares;
“Class Currency”	means the currency in which Shares of a Class are issued;
“Connected Person”	means the Depositary or the Manager, and the delegates or sub-delegates of the Depositary or the Manager (excluding any non-group company sub-custodians appointed by the Depositary), and any associated or group company of the Depositary or the Manager and any such delegate or sub-delegate;
“Conversion Charge”	means the charge, if any, payable on the conversion of Shares as is specified in the Relevant Supplement;
“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 for Economic Cooperation and Development;
“Data Protection Legislation”	means the Data Protection Act 2018, Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council (GDPR), the EU ePrivacy Directive 2002/58/EC (as amended), any relevant transposition of, or successor or replacement to, those laws; and any other applicable law, regulations and codes of conduct in any relevant jurisdiction relating to the processing of Personal Data and privacy including the guidance and codes of practice issued by a relevant data protection regulator;
“Dealing Day”	means a day on which Shares may be subscribed for and/or redeemed, as specified in the Relevant Supplement, provided that there shall, in any event be at least two dealing days per month, at regular intervals;
“Delegated Regulation”	means the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/438 supplementing Directive 2009/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2015 as may be amended, supplemented or replaced from time to time;

“Depositary”	means Northern Trust Fiduciary Services (Ireland) Limited or such other entity that shall be appointed by the ICAV as the depositary of the ICAV from time to time;
“Depositary Agreement”	means the agreement dated 7 August 2020 between the ICAV and the Depositary, pursuant to which the latter was appointed depositary of the ICAV as may be amended, supplemented or modified from time to time in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank;
“Directive”	means the Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 on the Coordination of laws, regulations, and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS) as amended by Directive 2014/91/EU of 23 July 2014 and as amended or replaced from time to time;
“Directors”	means the directors of the ICAV for the time being and (as the context may require or permit) any duly constituted committee thereof;
“Distributing Shares”	means Shares in a Fund in respect of which the Directors intend to declare a dividend;
“Duties and Charges”	in relation to any Fund, all stamp and other duties, taxes, governmental charges, brokerage, bank charges, foreign exchange spreads, interest, depositary or sub-custodian charges (relating to sales and purchases), transfer fees, registration fees and other duties and charges whether in connection with the original acquisition or increase of the assets of the relevant Fund or the creation, issue, sale, conversion or repurchase of Shares or the sale or purchase of investments or otherwise which may have become or may be payable in respect of or prior to or in connection with or arising out of or upon the occasion of the transaction or dealing in respect of which such duties and charges are payable, which for the avoidance of doubt, includes, when calculating subscription and redemption prices/Net Asset Value per Share, any provision for spreads (to take into account the difference between the price at which assets were valued for the purpose of calculating the Net Asset Value and the estimated price at which such assets shall be bought as a result of a subscription and sold as a result of a redemption), but shall not include any commission payable to agents on sales and purchases of Shares or any commission, taxes, charges or costs which may have been taken into account in ascertaining the Net Asset Value of Shares in the relevant Fund;
“EEA”	The European Economic Area being at the date of this Prospectus the EU Member States, Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein;
“EEA State”	A member state of the EEA;

“EMIR”	means Regulation (EU) 2019/834 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2019 amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 as regards the clearing obligation, the suspension of the clearing obligation, the reporting requirements, the risk-mitigation techniques for OTC derivative contracts not cleared by a central counterparty, the registration and supervision of trade repositories and the requirements for trade repositories;
“ESG”	means environmental, social or governance;
“ESMA”	means the European Securities and Markets Authority;
“ETFs”	means exchange traded funds;
“€” or “euro” or “EUR”	means the currency referred to in the Second Council Regulation (EC) no. 974/98 of 3 May 1998 on the introduction of the euro;
“EU”	means the European Union;
“EU Member State”	A member state of the European Union;
“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 US and any other jurisdiction which facilitates the implementation of any law or regulation relating to FATCA);
“FDI”	means financial derivative instruments;
“Fund” or “Funds”	means a separate portfolio of assets 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 or charged and “Funds” means all or some of the Funds as the context requires, including any other Funds as may be established by the ICAV from time to time with prior approval of the Central Bank;
“Hedged Share Class”	means a Share Class whose dealing currency is hedged against the Base Currency and/or other currencies in which the assets of the relevant Fund may be denominated;
“ICAV”	means Blue Whale Investment Funds ICAV, an Irish collective asset-management vehicle with variable capital established pursuant to the ICAV Act and the UCITS Regulations;
“ICAV Act”	means the Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicles Act 2015, as may be amended, supplemented or replaced from time to time, including any regulations made by ministerial order thereunder;

“Initial Offer Period”	means the period during which Shares in a Fund are first offered for subscription at the Initial Offer Price, as specified in the Relevant Supplement;
“Initial Offer Price”	means the price at which a Class of Shares is first offered or at which it is reoffered, as specified in the Relevant Supplement;
“Instrument of Incorporation”	means the instrument of incorporation of the ICAV as may be amended from time to time in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank;
“Investment Management and Distribution Agreement”	means the investment management and distribution agreement dated 7 August 2020 between the Manager, the ICAV and the Investment Manager pursuant to which the Investment Manager was appointed investment manager and distributor of the ICAV, as may be amended, supplemented or modified from time to time in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank;
“Investment Manager”	means Blue Whale Capital LLP or such other entity that shall be appointed by the Manager and the ICAV as the investment manager of the ICAV from time to time;
“Investor Money Regulations”	means the Central Bank (Supervision and Enforcement) Act 2013 (Section 48(1)) Investor Money Regulations 2015 for Fund Service Providers, as may be amended, supplemented or replaced from time to time;
“Investor Monies”	means subscription monies received from, and redemption and distribution monies due to, investors in a Fund;
“Irish Resident”	shall have the meaning given to that term in the section of this Prospectus entitled “Taxation of the ICAV”;
“KIID”	means either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a key investor information document issued pursuant to the UCITS Regulations, as may be amended from time to time; or (ii) a key information document issued pursuant to the Packaged Retail and Insurance-based Investment Products Regulation (EU) No. 1286/2014 and the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2268, as may be amended from time to time;
“Management Agreement”	means the management agreement dated 6 October 2023 between the ICAV and the Manager pursuant to which the latter was appointed manager of the ICAV;
“Manager”	means Waystone Management Company (IE) Limited or such other UCITS management company as may be appointed by the ICAV from time to time in accordance with the UCITS Requirements;

“Member State”	means a member state of the EU;
“Minimum Holding”	means such minimum number or value of a holding of Shares (if any) which must be held at any time by a Shareholder as the Directors, in consultation with the Manager, as appropriate, may determine and as set out in the Relevant Supplement;
“Minimum Initial Investment Amount”	means such minimum cash amount or number of Shares (if any) that the Directors, in consultation with the Manager, as appropriate, may from time to time determine as the minimum initial investment amount required by an applicant for Shares in a Fund or Class thereof as is specified in the Relevant Supplement;
“Minimum Redemption Amount”	means such amount (excluding any Redemption Charge) in the relevant currency that must be redeemed for Shares of any Class in a Fund as is specified in the Relevant Supplement for the Fund;
“Minimum Subsequent Investment Amount”	means such minimum cash amount or minimum number of Shares (if any) as the Directors may prescribe as the minimum additional investment amount required by a Shareholder for Shares in a Fund or Class thereof as specified in the Relevant Supplement;
“Net Asset Value” or “NAV”	means the Net Asset Value of the ICAV, or of a Fund or Class, as appropriate, calculated as described herein;
“Net Asset Value per Share”	means in respect of any Shares, the Net Asset Value attributable to the relevant Shares issued in respect of a Fund or Class, divided by the number of Shares in issue in respect of the Fund or Class;
“Net Redemption Position”	the net dealing position on any Dealing Day (excluding in specie deals) when the total value of redemptions from a Fund exceed the total value of subscriptions into a Fund by an amount determined from time to time by the Directors at their sole discretion;
“Net Subscription Position”	the net dealing position on any Dealing Day (excluding in specie deals) when the total value of subscriptions into a Fund exceed the total value of redemptions from a Fund by an amount determined from time to time by the Directors at their sole discretion;
“Non-Irish Resident”	has the meaning ascribed to it in the section of this Prospectus entitled “Taxation of the ICAV”;
“OECD”	means the Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development;
“OTC”	means over-the-counter;

“Prospectus”	means this document and any Supplement or Relevant Supplement designed to be read and construed together with and to form part of this document;
“Redemption Charge”	means in respect of a Fund, the charge (if any) payable on a redemption of Shares as is specified in the Relevant Supplement;
“Redemption Price”	means the price at which Shares will be redeemed being the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Class referable to the relevant Dealing Day;
“Redemption Proceeds”	means the amount due on a redemption of Shares;
“Regulated Market”	means any stock exchange or regulated market in the EU or a stock exchange or regulated market which is set forth in Schedule 1 to this Prospectus, or such other markets as the Directors may from time to time determine in accordance with the UCITS Requirements and as shall be specified in a supplement or addendum to this Prospectus;
“Relevant Supplement”	means, in relation to a Fund, the Supplement published in respect of that Fund and any addenda thereto;
“Securities Financing Transaction Regulation” or “SFTR”	means Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 of the securities financing transactions and of reuse and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 applicable to total return swaps and to the following transactions (i) a repurchase transaction; (ii) securities or commodities lending and securities or commodities borrowing; (iii) a buy-sell back transaction or sell-buy back transaction; (iv) a margin lending transaction, each as defined in the SFTR;
“Service Providers”	means the service providers of the ICAV, including the Manager, the Investment Manager, the Administrator and the Depositary;
“Settlement Time”	means: (i) in the case of subscriptions, the time by which funds representing subscription monies in respect of a subscription order must be received; and (ii) in the case of redemptions, the time by which funds representing Redemption Proceeds in respect of a redemption request shall be paid, as specified in the Relevant Supplement;
“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;
“Share” or “Shares” or “Share Classes”	means any Class or Classes of participating share or shares in the ICAV or a Fund, as the context so requires. Shares may be issued in a Fund with voting rights or with no voting rights as specified in the Relevant Supplement;

“Shareholder”	means a holder of Shares;
“S&P”	means Standard & Poor’s, the rating agency;
“Subscriber Shares”	means the subscriber shares issued by the ICAV;
“Subscription Charge”	means in respect of a Fund, the charge (if any) payable on a subscription of Shares as is specified in the Relevant Supplement;
“Subscription Price”	means the price at which Shares will be subscribed (after the Initial Offer Period) being the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Class referable to the relevant Dealing Day;
“Supplement”	means any supplemental prospectus issued by the ICAV from time to time in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank;
“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 from time to time;
“TCA”	means the Taxes Consolidation Act, 1997, as amended from time to time;
“Trade Cut-Off Time”	means in relation to applications for subscription, redemption or conversion of Shares, the time or times specified in the Relevant Supplement by which such application must be received;
“UCITS”	means an undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities established pursuant to the UCITS Regulations or, in the case of UCITS established in a Member State other than Ireland, the Directive;
“UCITS Regulations”	means the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations, 2011, as amended or any further amendment thereto for the time being in force;
“UCITS Requirements”	means the requirements outlined in the UCITS Regulations and/or the Central Bank Regulations;
“Umbrella Cash Accounts”	means single umbrella cash accounts established in the name of the ICAV;
“U.S.”	means the United States of America (including the States and the District of Columbia), its territories, possessions and all other areas subject to its jurisdiction;
“U.S. Person”	means a “U.S. Person” as defined in Regulation S of the 1933 Act;

“U.S.\$” or “U.S. Dollar” or “USD”

means the lawful currency of the U.S.; and

“Valuation Point”

means the time at which the assets and liabilities of a Fund will be valued for the purposes of calculating the Net Asset Value, as specified in the Relevant Supplement.

INTRODUCTION

The ICAV

The ICAV is an open-ended Irish collective asset-management vehicle established under the laws of Ireland pursuant to the ICAV Act and the UCITS Regulations. It was established on 10 October 2019 under registration number C400123. The sole object of the ICAV is the collective investment in either or both (i) transferable securities, (ii) other liquid financial assets referred to in Regulation 68 of the UCITS Regulations, of capital raised from the public and operating on the principle of risk-spreading.

The ICAV is organised in the form of an umbrella fund with segregated liability between its Funds. The Instrument of Incorporation provides for the creation of Funds, each constituting interests in a defined portfolio of assets and liabilities. Shares representing interests in different Funds of the ICAV may be issued from time to time by the Directors. Within each Fund, the Directors may issue Shares of more than one Class, each representing interests in the Fund. Additional Funds may be established by the ICAV with the prior approval of the Central Bank.

The Classes of Shares on offer in respect of each Fund shall be outlined in the Relevant Supplement. A separate pool of assets shall not be maintained for each Class within a Fund. The Shares of each Class allocated to a Fund will rank *pari passu* with each other save as provided for in the Relevant Supplement. The different Classes of Shares in a Fund may, *inter alia*, have the following distinguishing features: currency of denomination policy, may be a hedged or unhedged Share Class, levels of fees, charging structures and may have different Minimum Initial Investment Amounts, Minimum Subsequent Investment Amounts, Minimum Redemption Amounts or Minimum Holdings. Further Classes of Shares must be effected in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

The following Funds of the ICAV are open for subscription:

The Blue Whale Growth Fund.

The creation of any new Fund will require the prior approval of the Central Bank.

This Prospectus

This Prospectus describes the ICAV. The assets of each Fund will be invested in accordance with the investment objectives and policies applicable to such Fund, as specified in the Relevant Supplement. Each Supplement should be read in conjunction with, and construed as one document with, this Prospectus. For the purposes of this Prospectus, where the context so admits or requires, the term “Fund” shall also be deemed to mean the Directors or their delegate acting for the account of the relevant Fund.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

General

The investment objective and policies for each Fund and the investment restrictions in relation thereto will be formulated by the Directors, in consultation with the Manager, at the time of creation of such Fund and will be set out in the Relevant Supplement. Each Fund aims to achieve its investment objective, as set out in the Relevant Supplement.

The transferable securities and liquid financial assets in which each Fund may invest generally must be listed and/or traded on a Regulated Market except that up to 10% of the Net Asset Value of a Fund may be invested in transferable securities and liquid financial assets which are not so listed and/or traded. The Regulated Markets in which a Fund’s investments will be listed and/or traded are set out in Schedule 1.

As set out in the Relevant Supplement, the Funds may invest in collective investment schemes, subject to the limits set out in Schedule 2 and the limitations contained in the UCITS Regulations. Such investment in collective investment schemes may include investing in other Funds of the ICAV. However, a Fund may not invest in another Fund of the ICAV which itself holds Shares in other Funds of the ICAV or has the ability to invest more than 10% of its net assets in other collective investment schemes. Where a Fund (the “Investing Fund”) invests in another Fund of the ICAV (the “Receiving Fund”), the annual management and/or investment management fee which investors in the Investing Fund are charged in respect of that portion of the Investing Fund’s assets invested in the Receiving Fund (whether such fee is paid directly at the Investing Fund level, indirectly at the level of the Receiving Fund, or a combination of both) must not exceed the rate of the maximum annual management and/or investment management fee applicable to the relevant Class(es) in the Investing Fund may be charged in respect of the balance of the investing Fund’s Assets, such that there must be no double charging of the annual management fee or investment management fee.

Adherence to Investment Objectives and Policies

Any change in investment objectives and any material change in investment policies of a Fund will be subject to approval by the Shareholders who are entitled to vote and are holders of a majority of the outstanding Shares of such Fund cast at a general meeting or by all of the Shareholders of such Fund who are entitled to vote by way of a written resolution. In the event that a change in investment objectives and/or policies is approved by Shareholders who are entitled to vote, a reasonable notification period will be provided to all Shareholders to enable them to redeem their Shares prior to the implementation of such a change. Notification of non-material changes may be provided by means of appropriate disclosure in the next financial statements of the ICAV.

Investment Restrictions

Each Fund’s investments shall be limited to investments permitted by the UCITS Regulations, as set out in Schedule 2. If the UCITS Regulations are altered during the life of the ICAV, the investment restrictions may be changed to take account of any such alterations. This is without prejudice to the requirements outlined under “Adherence to Investment Objectives and Policies” above. Shareholders will be advised of such changes in the next succeeding annual or half-yearly report of the ICAV.

Borrowing Policy

A Fund may not borrow money except as follows:

- (a) a Fund may acquire foreign currency by means of a “back to back” loan. Foreign currency obtained in this manner is not classified as borrowing for the purpose of Regulation 103(1) of the UCITS Regulations, except to the extent that such foreign currency exceeds the value of a “back to back” deposit. 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; and
- (b) a Fund may borrow up to 10% of its Net Asset Value provided such borrowing is on a temporary basis.

A Fund may create a charge or grant other security over its assets in connection with its borrowings. In the event of a default by the Fund under the borrowing arrangements, the lender may seek to satisfy the debt owed to it and enforce its security by taking possession and/or disposing of the assets.

Sustainable Finance Disclosures Regulations

Pursuant to the SFDR, the Manager is required to disclose the manner in which sustainability risks are integrated into the investment process and the results of the assessment of the likely impacts of

sustainability risks on the returns of a Fund. A sustainability risk is defined in the SFDR as an ESG event or condition that, if it occurs, could cause an actual or a potential material negative impact on the value of an investment.

The Manager has adopted the Investment Manager's policy on the integration of sustainability risks in its investment decision-making process, as described in the Investment Manager's approach to ESG. The Manager is not involved in the investment decision-making process but carries out independent oversight of investment decisions made for the Funds.

More detail on the Manager's approach to sustainability can be found in its Statement Regarding Environmental, Social and Corporate Governance, available publicly on its website at [Waystone Policies and Regulatory Disclosures - Waystone](#).

Taxonomy Regulation

The Taxonomy Regulation establishes an EU-wide framework or criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities in respect of six environmental objectives. The Taxonomy Regulation requires additional disclosure obligations in respect of funds classified as either Article 8 or Article 9 funds under SFDR that invest in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental objective.

Each Fund is a financial product which is not subject to either Article 8 or Article 9 of SFDR and so the investments underlying this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

No Consideration of Sustainability Adverse Impacts

The SFDR requires the Manager to determine whether it considers the principal adverse impacts of its investment decisions on sustainability factors i.e. the impact of investment decisions that result in negative or adverse effects on sustainability factors. The Manager is supportive of the aim of this requirement which is to improve transparency to investors and the market generally as to how to integrate the consideration of the adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors. However, the Manager cannot gather and/or measure all of the data on which it would be obliged by the SFDR to report, or it could not do so systematically, consistently and at a reasonable cost to investors. This is in part because underlying issuers are not widely obliged to, and overwhelmingly do not currently, report in the manner and to the extent contemplated by the SFDR. On this basis, and due to the size, nature and scale of the Funds, and in the absence of the finalised regulatory technical standards relating to this disclosure, the Manager does not at this time require the Investment Manager to consider the principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors, as contemplated by the SFDR, for any of the Funds. The Manager's position on this matter will be reviewed annually by reference to market developments.

Dividend Policy

Under the Instrument of Incorporation, the Directors are entitled to pay such dividends on any Class of Shares at such times as they think appropriate and as appear to be justified out of the profits of the relevant Fund. The amount available for distribution in respect of any accounting period or part thereof shall be the net income of the relevant Fund (whether in the form of dividends, interest or otherwise) and/or net realised gains (i.e., realised gains net of realised and unrealised losses) or net realised and unrealised gains (i.e., realised and unrealised gains net of realised and unrealised losses) during the accounting period, subject to such adjustments as may be determined by the Directors to be appropriate in accordance with the Instrument of Incorporation.

The Directors are empowered to declare and pay dividends on any Share Classes in the ICAV. The dividend policy in respect of each Share Class shall be set out in the Relevant Supplement, where applicable.

Accumulating Shares shall not distribute dividends to Shareholders. The income and other profits will be accumulated and reinvested on behalf of Shareholders.

Distributing Shares, if applicable, are expected to declare dividends to Shareholders at the frequency identified in the Relevant Supplement.

Any dividends payable (and not applied to the purchase of further Shares of the relevant Class) will be paid by electronic transfer to the bank account designated by the Shareholder in the Application Form (or as otherwise agreed with the ICAV) at the Shareholder's risk, the cost of which will normally be passed on to the Shareholder, although the Directors have the discretion to determine that these charges should be borne by the relevant Class. The ICAV, or the Administrator on its behalf, shall be entitled to deduct from the distribution such amount as may be necessary to discharge any liability to tax in respect of such distribution and shall arrange to discharge the amount of tax due. Payment of dividends may be withheld, without payment of interest, where the identity of the recipient has not been sufficiently established for anti-money laundering purposes in accordance with the procedures set out in the section of the Application Form, "Anti-Money Laundering Procedures".

The distribution policy for each Fund will be set out in the Relevant Supplement.

Any change to the distribution policy of a Fund will be notified in advance to Shareholders and will be noted in an addendum or a revision to the Prospectus.

The Instrument of Incorporation provides that dividends declared but unclaimed by the relevant Shareholder for six years shall be forfeited by the relevant Shareholder unless otherwise determined by the Directors and shall become payable at the end of the six year period to the Fund in respect of which they were declared.

INVESTMENT TECHNIQUES AND INSTRUMENTS

Where permitted by its investment policy as set out in the Relevant Supplement, a Fund may employ FDI for investment purposes and/or for efficient portfolio management purposes, being where the Investment Manager considers that the use of such techniques and instruments is economically appropriate in order to seek to reduce risk, reduce costs, generate additional capital or income for the Fund with an appropriate level of risk, taking into account the risk profile of the Fund. The Funds' use of such FDI shall be subject to the conditions and within the limits from time to time laid down by the Central Bank.

Where a Fund uses FDI, a risk management process will be submitted to the Central Bank in advance of using such FDI which enables the measurement, monitoring and management of the various risks associated with such FDI. Supplementary information 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, shall be supplied to Shareholders upon request.

The policy that will be applied to collateral arising from OTC FDI transactions or efficient portfolio management techniques relating to the Funds is to adhere to the requirements set out in Schedule 3. This sets out the permitted types of collateral and haircut policy and, in the case of cash collateral, the re-investment policy prescribed by the Central Bank pursuant to the UCITS Requirements. It is intended that each Fund's OTC FDI transactions or efficient portfolio management techniques where permitted by the investment policy of the Fund will be fully collateralised. The categories of collateral which may be received by the Funds include cash and non-cash assets such as equities, debt securities and money market instruments. From time to time and subject to the requirements in Schedule 3, the policy on levels of collateral required and haircuts may be adjusted, at the discretion of the Investment Manager, where this is determined to be appropriate in the context of the specific counterparty, the characteristics of the asset received as collateral, market conditions or other circumstances. The haircuts applied (if any) by the Investment Manager are adapted for each class of assets received as collateral, taking into

account the characteristics of the assets such as the credit standing and/or the price volatility, as well as the outcome of any stress tests performed in accordance with the requirements in Schedule 3. Each decision to apply a specific haircut, or to refrain from applying any haircut, to a certain class of assets should be justified on the basis of this policy.

If cash collateral received by a Fund is re-invested, the Fund is exposed to the risk of loss on that investment. Should such a loss occur, the value of the collateral will be reduced and the Fund will have less protection if the counterparty defaults. The risks associated with the re-investment of cash collateral are substantially the same as the risks which apply to the other investments of the Fund. For further details see the section of this Prospectus entitled “Special Considerations and Risk Factors”.

Direct and indirect operational costs and fees arising from efficient portfolio management techniques may be deducted from the revenue delivered to a Fund (for example, as a result of revenue sharing arrangements). All the revenues arising from such efficient portfolio management techniques, net of direct and indirect operational costs, will be returned to the relevant Fund. The entities to which direct and indirect costs and fees may be paid include banks, investment firms, broker-dealers, securities lending agents or other financial institutions or intermediaries and may be related parties to the ICAV or the Depositary. The revenues arising from such efficient portfolio management techniques for the relevant reporting period, together with the direct and indirect operational costs and fees incurred and the identity of the counterparty(ies) to these efficient portfolio management techniques, will be disclosed in the annual and half-yearly reports of the ICAV.

The use of these strategies involves certain special risks, including: (i) dependence on the ability to predict movements in the prices of securities being hedged and movements in interest rates; (ii) imperfect correlation between the hedging instruments and the securities or market sectors being hedged; (iii) the fact that skills needed to use these instruments are different from those needed to select a Fund’s securities; (iv) the possible absence of a liquid market for any particular instrument at any particular time; and (v) possible impediments to effective portfolio management or the ability to meet redemption requests or other short-term obligations because of the percentage of a Fund’s assets segregated to cover its obligations.

Types and Descriptions of FDI and Efficient Portfolio Management Techniques

Below are examples of the types of FDI and efficient portfolio management techniques that the Funds may enter into from time to time, subject to the requirements laid down by the Central Bank and each Fund’s investment objectives and policies as outlined in the Relevant Supplement. The particular FDI and techniques and instruments that may be used by a Fund for investment or efficient portfolio management purposes will be set out in the Relevant Supplement for that Fund. Any FDI not included in a risk management process that has already been submitted to the Central Bank will not be utilised until such time as a revised submission of the risk management process has been provided to the Central Bank.

Forward Currency Exchange Contracts

A forward currency exchange contract, which involves an obligation to purchase or sell a specific currency at a future date at a price set at the time of the contract, reduces a Fund’s exposure to changes in the value of the currency it will deliver and increases its exposure to changes in the value of the currency it will receive for the duration of the contract. The effect on the value of a Fund is similar to selling securities denominated in one currency and purchasing securities denominated in another currency. A contract to sell currency would limit any potential gain, which might be realised if the value of the hedged currency increases. A Fund may enter into these contracts to hedge against exchange risk, to increase exposure to a currency or to shift exposure to currency fluctuations from one currency to another. Suitable hedging transactions may not be available in all circumstances and there can be no assurance that a Fund will engage in such transactions at any given time or from time to time. Also, such transactions may not be successful and may eliminate any chance for a Fund to benefit from favourable fluctuations in relevant currencies. A Fund may use one currency (or a basket of currencies)

to hedge against adverse changes in the value of another currency (or a basket of currencies) when exchange rates between the two currencies are positively correlated.

Futures and Options on Futures

A Fund may enter into futures contracts and options on futures contracts, which involve the purchase or sale of a contract to buy or sell a specified security or other financial instrument at a specific date and price on an exchange or OTC. A Fund may enter into such contracts as a substitute for taking a position in any underlying asset or to increase returns.

Options

A Fund may purchase and sell put and call options on debt and equity securities and indices. A put option on securities gives the purchaser of the option, upon payment of a premium, the right to deliver a specified amount of the securities to the writer of the option on or before a fixed date at a predetermined price. A put option on a securities index gives the purchaser of the option, upon payment of a premium, the right to a cash payment from the writer of the option if the index drops below a predetermined level on or before a fixed date. A call option on securities gives the purchaser of the option, upon payment of a premium, the right to call upon the writer to deliver a specified amount of the securities on or before a fixed date at a predetermined price. A call option on a securities index gives the purchaser of the option, upon payment of a premium, the right to a cash payment from the writer of the option if the index rises above a predetermined level on or before a fixed date.

Call options may be purchased to provide exposure to increases in the market (e.g., with respect to temporary cash positions), to hedge against an increase in the price of securities or other investments that a Fund intends to purchase and otherwise as is permitted. Similarly, put options may be purchased to hedge against a decrease in the market generally or in the price of securities or other investments held by a Fund and otherwise as is permitted. Buying options may reduce the Fund's returns by the amount of the premiums paid for the options.

A Fund may write covered call options (i.e. where the Fund owns the security or other investment that is subject to the call), typically to seek enhanced returns when the Investment Manager perceives that the option premium offered is in excess of the premium that the Investment Manager would expect to be offered under existing market conditions, or if the exercise price of the option is in excess of the price that the Investment Manager expects the security or other underlying investment to reach during the life of the option. Writing covered call options may limit a Fund's gain on portfolio investments if the option is exercised because such Fund will have to sell the underlying investments below the current market price.

Unlike exchange-traded options, which are standardised with respect to the underlying instrument, expiration date, contract size, and strike price, the terms OTC options (options not traded on exchanges) generally are established through negotiation with the other party to the option contract. While this type of arrangement allows the Fund greater flexibility to tailor an option to its needs, OTC options generally involve greater credit risk than exchange-traded options (i.e., risk of counterparty failure or default), which are guaranteed by the clearing organization of the exchanges where they are traded.

Purchasing and writing put and call options are highly specialized activities and entail greater than ordinary market risks.

Swaps

A Fund may enter into swap agreements.

Swap agreements are two-party contracts entered into primarily by institutional investors for periods ranging from a few weeks to more than one year. In a standard swap transaction, two parties agree to exchange returns (or differentials in rates of return) calculated with respect to a notional amount, e.g.,

the return on or increase in value of a particular dollar amount invested at a particular interest rate, in a particular foreign currency, or in a basket of securities representing a particular index. Equity swap contracts, for example, involve the exchange of one party's obligation to pay the loss, if any, with respect to a notional amount of a particular equity index plus interest on such notional amount at a designated rate in exchange for the other party's obligation to pay the gain, if any, with respect to the notional amount of such index. Notional amounts of swap transactions are not subject to any limitations, and swap contracts may expose the Fund to unlimited risk of loss.

If a Fund enters into an equity swap contract, for example, its Net Asset Value will fluctuate as a result of changes in the value of the equity index on which the equity swap is based as if it had purchased (in the case of a long equity swap) or sold (in the case of a short equity swap) the notional amount of securities comprising the index.

A Fund may only close out a swap, cap, floor or collar or OTC option with the particular counterparty. Also, if the counterparty defaults, such Fund will have contractual remedies pursuant to the agreement relating to the transaction, but there is no assurance that contract counterparties will be able to meet their obligations pursuant to such contracts or that, in the event of default, such Fund will succeed in enforcing contractual remedies. There also may be documentation risk, including the risk that the parties may disagree as to the proper interpretation of the terms of a contract. If such a dispute occurs, the cost and unpredictability of the legal proceedings required for such Fund to enforce its contractual rights may lead such Fund to decide not to pursue its claims against the counterparty. The Fund thus assumes the risk that it may be unable to obtain payments owed to it under swap contracts, OTC options and other two-party contracts or that those payments may be delayed or made only after the Fund has incurred the costs of litigation.

Equity swap contracts typically involve the exchange of one party's obligation to pay the loss, if any, with respect to a notional amount of a particular equity index (e.g., the S&P 500 Index) plus amounts computed in the same manner as interest on such notional amount at a designated reference rate in exchange for the other party's obligation to pay the gain, if any, with respect to the notional amount of such index.

Interest rate swaps involve the exchange of the two parties' respective commitments to pay or receive interest on a notional principal amount (e.g., an exchange of floating rate payments for fixed rate payments). Interest rate swaps include, for example, inflation swaps.

In a credit default swap, one party makes a stream of periodic payments to another party in exchange for the right to receive a specified return in the event of default by a third party on its obligations. Therefore, with credit default swaps, the Fund may pay the periodic payments referenced above and, in return, have the right to deliver certain bonds or loans to the counterparty to the transaction upon an event of default (or similar events) in exchange for the par (or other agreed-upon) value of those bonds or loans. Rather than exchange the bonds for the par value, the parties may agree to a single cash payment representing the difference between the par value of the bonds and the current market value of the bonds. If the event of default does not occur, the Fund loses its investment and receives nothing. A Fund may also use credit default swaps for investment, in which case the Fund will receive the periodic payments referenced above, but would be obligated to pay the par (or other agreed-upon) value of the defaulted bonds or loans upon the issuer's default.

Total return swap contracts typically involve commitments to pay amounts computed in the same manner as interest in exchange for a market-linked return, both based on notional amounts. To the extent the total return of the security, basket of securities or index underlying the transaction exceeds or falls short of the offsetting interest rate obligation, the Fund will receive a payment from or make a payment to the counterparty, respectively.

Total return swap agreements may be used to gain exposure to particular securities or securities markets in instances where (1) it is not possible due to local market restrictions or not economic to do so through the underlying security or (2) the Investment Manager desires a degree of leverage, either in the

portfolio or for the specific situation. The Funds may utilise total return swap contracts in respect of securities and securities indices whereby the Fund typically exchanges a fixed cash flow based on the total return of an equity for floating rate cash flows. These contracts allow the Funds to manage their exposures to certain securities or securities indices. For these instruments the Funds' return will be based on the return of the underlying equity/index. Counterparties to swap agreements will not breach the exposure limits as set out in Schedule 2 and will comply with the requirements of the Central Bank.

If a Fund invests in total return swaps or other FDI with the same characteristics, the underlying asset or index may be comprised of equity or debt securities, money market instruments or other eligible investments which are consistent with the investment objective and policies of the Funds as set out in the Relevant Supplement. The counterparties to such transactions are typically banks, investment firms, broker-dealers, collective investment schemes or other financial institutions or intermediaries. The risk of the counterparty defaulting on its obligations under the total return swap and its effect on investor returns are described in the section entitled "Special Considerations and Risk Factors" under the heading "Derivative Risks". It is not intended that the counterparties to total return swaps entered into by a Fund assume any discretion over the composition or management of the Fund's investment portfolio or over the underlying of the FDIs, or that the approval of the counterparty is required in relation to any portfolio transactions by the Fund. Investors should also refer to the section entitled "Securities Financing Transactions Regulation Disclosure" below.

Currency swaps similarly involve the exchange of the two parties' respective commitments to pay or receive fluctuations with respect to a notional amount of two different currencies (e.g., an exchange of payments with respect to fluctuations in the value of the Euro relative to the Japanese yen).

Volatility swaps involve the exchange of forward contracts on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset and allow a Fund to take positions on the volatility of that underlying asset.

Variance swaps offer exposure to the volatility of an underlying asset and may be used to hedge against, or gain an investment return from, an increase or a decrease in the volatility of the underlying asset.

Dividend swaps enable investors to purchase or sell the dividends paid by an index of issuers, a basket of issuers or an individual issuer.

A "swaption" is an option on a swap agreement that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into a swap at a given rate on a specified future date in exchange for paying a market-based premium. Swaptions also include options that allow one of the counterparties to terminate or extend an existing swap.

A Fund may enter into swaps for hedging, risk management and investment leverage. When using swaps for hedging, the Fund may enter into a swap on either an asset-based or liability-based basis, depending on whether it is hedging its assets or its liabilities.

The creditworthiness of a counterparty may be adversely affected by larger-than-average volatility in the markets, even if the counterparty's net market exposure is small relative to its capital.

Warrants and Rights

A Fund may purchase or otherwise receive warrants or rights. A Fund may use warrants and rights to obtain exposure to, or acquire, the underlying equity or other securities of an issuer consistent with the Fund's investment policies. A Fund may receive rights passively (e.g., as a result of corporate actions) because of the Fund's existing holdings in equity or other securities issued by the rights issuer. However, a Fund may also acquire or dispose of rights on the secondary market. Warrants and rights generally give the holder the right to receive, upon exercise, a security of the issuer at a stated price. Such Funds typically use warrants and rights in a manner similar to their use of options on securities, as described above. Risks associated with the use of warrants and rights are generally similar to risks associated with the use of options. Unlike most options, however, warrants and rights are issued in

specific amounts, and warrants generally have longer terms than options. Warrants and rights are not likely to be as liquid as exchange-traded options backed by a recognised clearing agency. In addition, the terms of warrants or rights may limit a Fund's ability to exercise the warrants or rights at such time, or in such quantities, as the Fund would otherwise wish.

Convertibles Securities

A Fund may purchase convertible bonds or convertible preferred securities traded on a Regulated Market.

Convertible bonds are bonds that provide the holder of the bond with the option to exchange the bond for a specific number of shares of the company's stock. This embedded option affects the risk of the bond and it exhibits characteristics similar to both regular fixed income securities and equity as a result. When the underlying stock is performing poorly the convertible continues to earn interest and so tends to behave like a bond when the option is out of the money, when the underlying stock starts to perform well the value of the embedded option increases and as a result the convertible will start to behave like the underlying stock as the option goes into the money. A Fund may invest in convertible bonds for the purpose of taking exposure to companies and issuers that are consistent with the investment policy of the Fund.

Convertible preferred securities are securities that provide the holder of preference shares with the option to exchange the preference shares for a specific number of shares of the company's ordinary shares. This embedded option allows the Fund to maintain its equity investment strategy whilst providing certain elements of fixed income instruments as preference shares often have fixed dividends which are required to be paid before any dividends are paid to the holders of ordinary shares. As such, the Fund can utilise the preferred element of the security where an underlying company's performance is poorer and convert into the company's ordinary shares when the value of same increases appropriately. In addition, the preferred element of the security assists in providing income to the Fund and the pricing structure might also provide value for the portfolio.

Repurchase Agreements, Reverse Repurchase Agreements and Securities Lending Agreements

Repurchase agreements are transactions in which a Fund purchases securities from a bank or recognised securities dealer and simultaneously commits to resell the securities to the bank or dealer at an agreed-upon date and price reflecting a market rate of interest unrelated to the coupon rate of maturity of the purchased securities. A reverse repurchase agreement involves the sale of securities with an agreement to repurchase the securities at an agreed upon price, date, and interest payment. A Fund may also lend securities to a counterparty approved by the Investment Manager. Securities lending means transactions by which one party transfers securities to the other party subject to a commitment that the other party will return the same or equivalent securities on a future date or when requested to do so by the party transferring the securities, that transaction being considered as securities lending for the party transferring the securities.

Where stated in the investment policies of a Fund, each Fund may engage in repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements and securities lending agreements for efficient portfolio management purposes only (i.e., hedging, reducing risks or costs, or increasing capital or income returns) subject to the conditions and within the limits from time to time set forth in Schedule 3 and in the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

For repurchase agreements, a Fund shall ensure that it is able at any time to recall any securities subject to the agreement or to terminate the repurchase agreement into which it has entered. In relation to reverse repurchase agreements, a Fund should ensure that it is able at any time to recall the full amount of cash or to terminate the reverse repurchase agreement on either an accrued basis or a mark-to-market basis. Fixed-term repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements that do not exceed seven days shall be considered as arrangements on terms that allow the assets to be recalled at any time by the Fund.

Investors should also refer to the section “Securities Financing Transactions Regulation Disclosure” below.

Securities Financing Transaction Regulation Disclosure

Where disclosed in the Relevant Supplement, a Fund may enter into the following transactions:

- (i) total return swaps;
- (ii) repurchase/reverse repurchase agreements; and
- (iii) securities lending arrangements;

transactions (ii) and (iii) listed above being types of transactions covered by the Securities Financing Transaction Regulation and for the purposes of this Prospectus and Relevant Supplement defined as “Securities Financing Transactions”.

A Fund may enter into total return swaps for investment purposes and for efficient portfolio management purposes, and enter into Securities Financing Transactions for efficient portfolio management purposes only.

If the Fund invests in total return swaps or Securities Financing Transactions, the relevant asset or index may be comprised of equity or debt securities, money market instruments or other eligible investments which are consistent with the investment objective and policies of the Fund. Subject to the investment restrictions laid down by the Central Bank as set out in Schedule 2, and also any investment restrictions set out in the section entitled “Investment Objectives and Policies”, the Fund can invest up to 100% of its Net Asset Value in total return swaps and Securities Financing Transactions.

The Fund may only enter into total return swaps and Securities Financing Transactions with counterparties that satisfy the criteria (including those relating to legal status, country of origin and minimum credit rating) as set out in paragraphs 6 and 39 of Schedule 3.

The categories of collateral which may be received by the Fund is set out in Schedule 3 and includes cash and non-cash assets such as equities, debt securities and money market instruments. Collateral received by the Fund will have various maturities and will be valued in accordance with the valuation methodology set out under the section entitled “Determination of Net Asset Value”. Collateral received by the Fund will be marked-to-market daily and daily variation margins will be used.

Where the Fund receives collateral as a result of entering into total return swaps or Securities Financing Transactions, there is a risk that the collateral held by the Fund may decline in value or become illiquid. In addition, there can also be no assurance that the liquidation of any collateral provided to the Fund to secure a counterparty’s obligations under a total return swap or Securities Financing Transaction would satisfy the counterparty’s obligations in the event of a default by the counterparty. Where the Fund provides collateral as a result of entering into total return swaps or Securities Financing Transactions, it is exposed to the risk that the counterparty will be unable or unwilling to honour its obligations to return the collateral provided.

The section of this Prospectus entitled “Risk Factors” provides a description of the risks associated with the use of derivatives and Securities Financing Transactions.

The Fund may provide certain of its assets as collateral to counterparties in connection with total return swaps and Securities Financing Transactions. If the Fund has over-collateralised (i.e., provided excess collateral to the counterparty) in respect of such transactions, it may be an unsecured creditor in respect of such excess collateral in the event of the counterparty’s insolvency. If the Depositary or its sub-custodian or a third party holds collateral on behalf of the Fund, the Fund may be an unsecured creditor in the event of the insolvency of such entity.

There are legal risks involved in entering into total return swaps or Securities Financing Transactions which may result in loss due to the unexpected application of a law or regulation or because contracts are not legally enforceable or documented correctly.

Subject to the restrictions laid down by the Central Bank as set out in paragraphs 35 to 36 of Schedule 3, the Fund may re-invest cash collateral that it receives. If cash collateral received by the Fund is re-invested, the Fund is exposed to the risk of loss on that investment. Should such a loss occur, the value of the collateral will be reduced and the Fund will have less protection if the counterparty defaults. The risks associated with the re-investment of cash collateral are substantially the same as the risks which apply to the other investments of the Fund.

Direct and indirect operational costs and fees arising from total return swaps or Securities Financing Transactions may be deducted from the revenue delivered to the Fund (e.g., as a result of revenue sharing arrangements). All the revenues arising from such efficient portfolio management techniques, net of direct and indirect operational costs, will be returned to the Fund. The entities to which direct and indirect costs and fees may be paid include banks, investment firms, broker-dealers, securities lending agents or other financial institutions or intermediaries and may be related parties to the Investment Manager or the Depositary.

Securities Lending Arrangements. A Fund may seek to earn additional income through lending its securities to certain qualified broker-dealers and institutions. There is the risk that when portfolio securities are lent, the securities may not be returned on a timely basis, and a Fund may experience delays and costs in recovering the security or gaining access to the collateral provided to a Fund to collateralise the loan. If a Fund is unable to recover a security on loan, the Fund may use the collateral to purchase replacement securities in the market. There is a risk that the value of the collateral could decrease below the value of the replacement security, resulting in a loss to the Fund. In participating in any securities lending programme, assets of ICAV may be transferred to certain borrowers. Notwithstanding the requirement to receive collateral from any borrower, there are certain risks inherent in the lending of securities such as the default or failure of a borrower or securities lending agent. In addition, there are certain market risks associated with the investment of any collateral received from a borrower which could result in a decline in the value of the invested collateral, resulting in a loss to the ICAV.

Up to 100% of a Fund's assets may be the subject of Securities Financing Transactions or total return swaps, with an expectation that at any time less than 25% of a Fund's assets will be subject to each Securities Financing Transactions or total return swaps.

The assets of a Fund that are subject to Securities Financing Transactions, total return swaps and any collateral received by a Fund shall be held by the Depositary.

Class Currency Hedging

The Investment Manager may (but is not obliged to) enter into certain currency related transactions in order to hedge the currency exposure of the assets of a Fund attributable to a particular Class designated as a Hedged Share Class into the relevant Class Currency for the purposes of efficient portfolio management. While not the intention, over-hedged or under-hedged positions may arise due to factors outside of the control of the Investment Manager. Each Fund may employ such techniques and instruments provided that the level of the currency exposure hedged does not exceed 105% of the Net Asset Value of a Hedged Share Class. Hedged positions will be kept under review to ensure that over-hedged positions do not exceed this level and that positions materially in excess of 100% of the Net Asset Value of a Hedged Share Class are not carried forward from month to month. Over-hedged positions will not be permitted to exceed 105% of the Net Asset Value of the Hedged Share Class. All over-hedged positions will be included in the calculation of a Fund's global exposure. Hedged positions will be kept under review to ensure that under-hedged positions do not fall below 95% of the Net Asset Value of a Hedged Share Class and to ensure that under-hedged positions are not carried forward from

month to month. Otherwise, a Fund will not be leveraged as a result of the transactions entered into for the purposes of Share Class level hedging.

While the Investment Manager may attempt to hedge against currency exposure at a Hedged Share Class level, there can be no guarantee that the value of a Hedged Share Class will not be affected by fluctuations in the value of the Base Currency relative to the Class Currency (if different). Any costs related to such hedging shall be borne separately by the relevant Hedged Share Class. All gains/losses which may be made by any Hedged Share Class of any Fund as a result of such hedging transactions shall accrue to the relevant Hedged Share Class. Hedging transactions shall be clearly attributable to the relevant Hedged Share Class. Any currency exposure of a Hedged Share Class may not be combined with or offset against that of any other Class of a Fund. The currency exposure of the assets attributable to a Class may not be allocated to other Classes. The use of Class hedging strategies may substantially limit holders of Shares in the relevant Hedged Share Class from benefiting if the Hedged Share Class Currency falls against the Base Currency and/or the currency in which the assets of the relevant Fund are denominated.

In the case of Classes designated as unhedged Classes, a currency conversion will take place on subscription, redemption and conversion and any distributions at prevailing exchange rates. The value of a Class Currency denominated in a currency other than the Base Currency will be subject to share currency designation risk in relation to the Base Currency.

Fund/Portfolio Currency Hedging

Each Fund generally operates the investment portfolio in its Base Currency as specified in the Relevant Supplement. As long as a Fund holds securities or currencies denominated in a currency other than the denomination of the Base Currency of a Fund, the value of a Fund may be affected by the value of the local currency relative to the currency in which that Fund is denominated. The Investment Manager may use currency hedging techniques to remove the currency exposure against Base Currency as applicable in order to limit currency exposure between the currencies of a Fund's investment portfolio and the Base Currency; however, this may not be possible or practicable in all cases. As long as a Fund holds securities denominated in a currency other than the Base Currency of the Fund, the Fund's Net Asset Value will be affected by the value of the local currency relative to the Base Currency.

SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS AND RISK FACTORS

An investment in a Fund involves certain risks, including the risk that the entire amount invested may be lost. An investment in a Fund should only be made after consultation with independent qualified sources of investment and tax advice. The following risk factors outline certain of the risks which may be applicable to a Fund. No prospective investor should invest in a Fund without carefully considering such risks. The risk factors contained below do not purport to be an exhaustive list of the risk factors relating to an investment in a Fund. The ICAV believes that the risks described below are the material risks relating to the Shares at the date of this Prospectus. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to the ICAV, or that the ICAV deems to be immaterial at the date of this Prospectus, may also have an adverse effect on the performance of the Funds and the value of the Shares. The order in which the risks are presented below is not intended to provide an indication of the likelihood of their occurrence or of their magnitude or significance.

Performance

The past performance of a Fund or the Investment Manager is not indicative of how a Fund will perform in the future.

There can be no assurance that a Fund's investment objective will be achieved or that Shareholders will be able to recover their initial investment. A Fund's investment strategy should be evaluated on the basis that there can be no assurance that their assessments of the prospects of investments will prove accurate.

Risks Relating to Reliance on the Investment Manager

The Investment Manager is responsible for setting and approving the investment objectives and investment policies of the Funds as stated in this Prospectus and investment decisions will be made for the Funds by the Investment Manager, subject to the terms and conditions of the Investment Management and Distribution Agreement. The success of a Fund will depend on the ability of the Investment Manager to identify suitable investments and the ability of the Investment Manager to dispose of such investments at a profit for the Fund. Adverse events could affect one or more of the Fund's investments at the same time. There can be no assurance that the Investment Manager will be successful in this regard.

Management and Operational Risk

Each Fund is subject to management risk because it relies on the ability of the Investment Manager to achieve its investment objective. Proprietary investment techniques are used in making investment decisions for the Funds, but that does not assure that the desired results will be achieved and a Fund may incur significant losses. For example, derivatives may not be used effectively, and positions may be hedged or not hedged at disadvantageous times. Quantitative analyses and/or models may be used. Any imperfections or limitations in such analyses and/or models could affect the ability to implement strategies. By necessity, these analyses and models make simplifying assumptions that limit their efficacy. Models that appear to explain prior market data can fail to predict future market events. Further, the data used in models may be inaccurate and/or it may not include the most recent information about a company or a security. There also can be no assurance that all of the personnel of the Investment Manager will continue to be associated with the Investment Manager for any length of time. The loss of the services of one or more employees of the Investment Manager could have an adverse impact on a Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective.

Each Fund is also subject to the risk of loss and impairment of operations from operational risk as a result of the Investment Manager's and other Service Providers' provision of investment management, administrative, depositary, accounting, tax, legal, shareholder and other services to the Fund. Operational risk can result from inadequate procedures and controls, human error and system failures by a service provider. For example, trading delays or errors (both human and systematic) could prevent

a Fund from purchasing or selling a security that the Investment Manager expects will appreciate or decline in value, as the case may be, thus preventing that Fund from benefiting from potential investment gains or avoiding losses on the security.

Availability of Investment Opportunities

The success of each Fund's investment activities will depend on the Investment Manager's ability to identify investment opportunities as well as to assess the importance of news and events that may affect the financial markets. Identification and exploitation of the investment strategies to be pursued by a Fund involves a high degree of uncertainty. No assurance can be given that the Investment Manager will be able to locate suitable investment opportunities in which to deploy all of a Fund's assets or to exploit opportunities in the securities and derivatives markets.

Cross-Liability Risk - Umbrella Structure of the ICAV

Under Irish law the ICAV generally will not be liable as a whole to third parties and there generally will not be the potential for cross-liability between the Funds. Notwithstanding the foregoing, there can be no assurance that, should an action be brought against the ICAV in the courts of another jurisdiction, the segregated nature of the Funds would necessarily be upheld.

Cross-Liability Risk - Share Classes

Although each Fund may offer multiple Classes of Shares, all of the assets of a Fund are available to meet all of the liabilities of the Fund, regardless of the Class(es) of Shares to which such assets or liabilities are attributable. The assets attributable to any one Class of Shares will not generally be isolated from the liabilities attributable to other Classes of Shares.

Share Classes

Each Fund has the power to create different Classes of Shares and may create additional Classes having different rights (including but not limited to Classes with different voting rights, subscription/redemption procedures, charging structures, hedging policies and/or rights to dividends, for example). Each Fund shall have no obligation to offer such additional rights granted to investors in the Fund to all Shareholders, subject always to compliance with the UCITS Regulations, the requirements of the Central Bank and any relevant legal considerations.

Charges to the Funds

Each Fund will be obliged to pay certain fees and expenses, including an investment management fee, brokerage commissions, and other costs and expenses associated with the acquisition and disposition of investments, and operating costs and expenses, irrespective of profitability. In addition, a Fund's increase in Net Asset Value may be subject to a performance fee, where specified in the Relevant Supplement. There can be no assurance that a Fund will be able to earn sufficient income to offset these charges.

Net Asset Value Considerations

The Net Asset Value per Share is expected to fluctuate over time with the performance of each Fund's investments. A Shareholder may not fully recover its initial investment when their Shares are redeemed if the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Class at the time of such redemption is less than the subscription price paid by a Shareholder. In addition, where there is any conflict between applicable financial reporting standards and the valuation principles set out in the Instrument of Incorporation and this Prospectus in relation to the calculation of Net Asset Value, the latter principles shall take precedence.

Legal Risk

Many of the laws that govern foreign investment, equity securities transactions and other contractual relationships in certain countries, particularly in emerging markets, are new and largely untested. As a result, the Funds may be subject to a number of unusual risks, including inadequate investor protection, contradictory legislation, incomplete, unclear and changing laws, ignorance or breaches of regulations on the part of other market participants, lack of established or effective avenues for legal redress, lack of standard practices and confidentiality customs characteristic of developed markets and lack of enforcement of existing regulations. Furthermore, it may be difficult to obtain and enforce a judgment in certain countries in which assets of a Fund are invested. There can be no assurance that this difficulty in protecting and enforcing rights will not have a material adverse effect on a Fund and its operations. In addition, the income and gains of each Fund may be subject to withholding taxes imposed by foreign governments for which Shareholders may not receive a full foreign tax credit. Furthermore, it may be difficult to obtain and enforce a judgment in a court outside of Ireland.

Contingent Liabilities

The Instrument of Incorporation authorises the Directors to establish such reserves for unknown or contingent liabilities in respect of a Fund, as the Directors in their sole discretion deem advisable. The Directors may underestimate the magnitude of contingent liabilities or may be unaware of unknown liabilities and therefore such reserves may be insufficient.

Business, Political and Regulatory Risks

Legal, tax and regulatory changes, as well as international political developments, could occur during the term of a Fund which may adversely affect the Fund, the value of investments held by it and its ability to pursue its trading strategies.

The regulation of the international securities and derivatives markets has undergone substantial change in recent years, and such change is expected to continue for the foreseeable future.

Regulators and self-regulatory organisations and exchanges are authorised to take extraordinary actions in the event of market emergencies. The regulation of derivatives transactions and Funds that engage in such transactions is an evolving area of law and is subject to modification by government and judicial action.

The effect of any future regulatory change on a Fund could be substantial and adverse.

Conflicts of Interest

Each Fund is subject to certain actual and potential conflicts of interest as referred to in the section entitled "Conflicts of Interest".

Taxation

Prospective investors are strongly urged to consult their own tax advisers and counsel with respect to the possible tax consequences to them of an investment in a Fund.

Any change in a Fund's tax status or in taxation legislation could affect the value of the investments held by the Fund and affect the Fund's ability to provide investor returns. Potential investors and Shareholders should note that the statements on taxation which are set out herein are based on advice which has been received by the Directors regarding the law and practice in force in Ireland as at the date of this Prospectus. The tax law and current, future or past practice in other jurisdictions may also affect a Fund, and, 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 a Fund will endure indefinitely.

The attention of potential investors is drawn to the tax risk associated with investing in the Funds. Please see the section entitled “Taxation” for additional information.

Anti-Money Laundering

If the Directors, the Administrator, or any governmental agency believes that a Fund has accepted contributions, or is otherwise holding assets of, any person or entity that is acting directly or indirectly in violation of international or other anti-money laundering laws, rules, regulations, treaties or other restrictions, or on behalf of any suspected terrorist or terrorist organisation, suspected drug trafficker, or senior foreign political figure(s) suspected in engaging in foreign corruptions, the Directors, the Investment Manager or such governmental agency may freeze the assets of such person or entity invested in a Fund or suspend their redemption rights. The Directors may also be required to remit or transfer those assets to a governmental agency.

General Economic and Market Conditions

The performance of a Fund may be affected by general economic conditions. Such conditions might include changes to interest rates and credit spreads, inflation, equity risk premium, changes in laws or regulations and national and international political circumstances. Unexpected volatility and illiquidity in markets may impact a Fund’s performance or result in losses.

Overseas Funds Regime

The Overseas Funds Regime (“OFR”) commenced for funds which are new to the UK market from September 2024. Funds availing of the temporary permission regime following the UK’s withdrawal from the EU are permitted to transition to the OFR. The OFR transition period commenced in October 2024 and is being implemented on a staggered basis as a series of “landing slots” are being issued, usually in alphabetic order by name, in which fund operators will be invited to apply for OFR recognition.

Notwithstanding the above, the UK’s future economic and political relationship with the EU (and with other non-EU countries by agreement) continues to remain uncertain. This uncertainty is likely to generate further global currency and asset price volatility. This may negatively impact the returns of a Fund and its investments resulting in greater costs if a Fund decides to employ currency hedging policies. Ongoing uncertainty could adversely impact the general economic outlook and as such, this may impact negatively on the ability of a Fund and its investments to execute their strategies effectively, and may also result in increased costs to the ICAV.

It is possible that there will be more divergence between UK and EU regulations post-Brexit, limiting what cross-border activities can take place. However it is unlikely to affect a Fund’s ability to receive portfolio management services. The nature and extent of the impact of any Brexit related changes are uncertain, but may be significant.

The information provided in this section is correct as at the date of this Prospectus.

Exchange Rules

Each securities exchange typically has the right to suspend or limit trading in all securities that it lists. Such a suspension would render it impossible for a Fund to liquidate positions on such exchange and, accordingly, could expose the Fund to losses.

Market Disruptions; Governmental Intervention

Governmental and regulatory authorities, including in the U.S. and the EU, have taken unprecedented action to attempt to stabilise financial markets and improve and increase regulatory oversight in response to recent events of the past decade, both before and after the onset of the financial crisis which

began in 2007, including: (i) market volatility and disruptions; (ii) severe illiquidity; (iii) credit contractions; and (iv) the bankruptcy or failure (or near bankruptcy or near failure), improper practices, and adverse financial results of certain companies, financial institutions, trading firms, and private investment funds. Attention has been focused on the necessity for such financial institutions, trading firms and private investment funds to maintain adequate risk controls, capital reserves, and compliance procedures. Events have also raised concerns as to the manner in which certain exchanges and regulators monitor trading activities and implement regulations to protect customer funds.

Periodic market disruptions have led to increased governmental, as well as self-regulatory, scrutiny of the “hedge fund”, derivative, and securitisation industries and proposals to increase regulation of certain markets, instruments, and participants. The highly publicised uncovering of “market timing” and “late trading” strategies involving mutual fund shares has led to ongoing scrutiny of major financial institutions, with potentially broad implications for the financial services industry. Additionally, recent disruptions and adverse events in the equity, securitisation, derivative, and money markets and freezing of the credit markets have increased the call for additional and consolidated regulatory oversight of the worldwide financial markets. Moreover, the U.S. government is revisiting the regulation of the commodities markets, and various national governments have expressed concern regarding the disruptive effects of speculative trading in the energy markets and the need to regulate the derivatives markets in general. As a result, the regulatory environment for investment funds, such as the ICAV and the Funds, is evolving and the effect of any regulatory or tax changes currently being implemented or which may be implemented in the future on the ICAV and the Funds, the markets, or the instruments in which the Funds invest or the counterparties with whom the ICAV transacts may impact on the profit potential of the Funds or could require increased transparency as to the identity of the Shareholders.

Each Fund may incur major losses in the event that disrupted markets and/or other extraordinary events affect markets in a way that is not consistent with historical pricing relationships. The risk of loss from the disconnection from historical prices during periods of market disruption is compounded by the fact that in disrupted markets many positions become illiquid, making it difficult or impossible to close out positions against which the markets are moving. In addition, market disruptions caused by unexpected political, military and terrorist events may from time to time cause dramatic losses for a Fund, and such events can result in otherwise historically low-risk strategies performing with unprecedented volatility and risk.

It is impossible to predict what additional interim or permanent governmental restrictions may be imposed on the markets and/or the effect of such restrictions on the Funds’ strategies.

Risks Relating to Allocation of Investment Opportunities

Certain investments may be appropriate for a Fund and also for other clients advised or managed by the Investment Manager or its affiliates. Investment decisions for a Fund and such other clients are made by the Investment Manager or its affiliates in their best judgment, but in their sole discretion taking into account such factors as they believe relevant. Such factors may include investment objectives, regulatory restrictions, current holdings, availability of cash for investment, the size of the investments generally, diversification requirements, benchmark deviation, and limitations and restrictions on a client’s accounts that are imposed by such client. The Investment Manager generally is not under any obligation to share any investment, idea or strategy with a Fund.

Decisions to buy and sell investments for each client advised by the Investment Manager or its affiliates are made with a view to achieving such client’s investment objectives taking into consideration other account-specific factors such as, without limitation, cash flows into or out of the account, the account’s benchmark(s), applicable regulatory limitations and/or cash restrictions. Therefore, a particular investment may be bought or sold for only a Fund or only one client or in different amounts and at different times for more than one but less than all clients, including a Fund, even though it could have been bought or sold for other clients at the same time. Likewise, a particular investment may be bought or sold for a Fund or one or more clients when one or more other clients or that Fund are buying or

selling the investment, including clients managed by the same investment division. It is also possible that a Fund may take a short position in an investment owned or being purchased by other accounts managed or advised by the Investment Manager and its affiliates or vice versa. In addition, purchases or sales of the same investment may be made for two or more clients, including a Fund, on the same date. Distressed markets may magnify the disparate treatment of accounts with different liquidity requirements.

There can be no assurance that a Fund will not receive less (or more) of a certain investment than it would otherwise receive if the Investment Manager did not have a conflict of interest among clients. In effecting transactions, it may not always be possible, or consistent with the investment objectives of the various persons described above and of a Fund, to take or liquidate the same investment positions at the same time or at the same prices. The Investment Manager has adopted policies and procedures reasonably designed to manage and/or mitigate conflicts between the Investment Manager and its clients, including the Funds.

Subject to applicable law and regulation, each of the Funds and the Investment Manager may make information about a Fund's portfolio positions (including short positions) available to unrelated third parties. These third parties may use that information to provide additional market analysis and research to the Investment Manager. The Investment Manager may use that market analysis and research to provide investment advice to clients other than the Funds.

Risks Associated with Umbrella Cash Accounts

One or more Umbrella Cash Accounts may operate at umbrella level in respect of the ICAV rather than a specific Fund and the segregation of Investor Monies from the liabilities of Funds other than the relevant Fund to which the Investor Monies relate is dependent upon, among other things, the correct recording of the assets and liabilities attributable to individual Funds by or on behalf of the ICAV.

In the event of the insolvency of a Fund, there is no guarantee that such Fund will have sufficient monies to pay unsecured creditors in full.

Monies attributable to some or all of the Funds within the ICAV may also be held in an Umbrella Cash Account. In the event of the insolvency of a Fund (an "Insolvent Fund"), the recovery of any amounts to which another Fund (the "Beneficiary Fund") is entitled, but which may have transferred in error to the Insolvent Fund as a result of the operation of the Umbrella Cash Account, will be subject to applicable law and the operational procedures for the Umbrella Cash Account. There may be delays in effecting, and/or disputes as to the recovery of, such amounts, and the Insolvent Fund may have insufficient funds to repay amounts due to the Beneficiary Fund.

In the event that an investor fails to provide the subscription monies within the timeframe stipulated in this Prospectus, the investor may be required to indemnify the Fund against the liabilities that may be incurred by it. The ICAV may cancel any Shares that have been issued to the investor and charge the investor interest and other expenses incurred by the relevant Fund. In the event that the ICAV is unable to recoup such amounts from the defaulting investor, the relevant Fund may incur losses or expenses in anticipation of receiving such amounts, for which the relevant Fund, and consequently its Shareholders, may be liable.

No interest will be paid on the amounts held in the Umbrella Cash Account.

The Central Bank's guidance on umbrella cash accounts is new and, as a result, may be subject to change and further clarification.

Further information on the operation of umbrella cash accounts ("UCA") and additional risks associated with them is included in the section headed "Umbrella Cash Accounts" under the heading "General Trading Practices and Information".

Cyber Security and Identity Theft

Information and technology systems relied upon by the ICAV, a Fund, the Investment Manager, the ICAV's service providers (including, but not limited to, the auditors, the Depositary and the Administrator) and/or the issuers of securities in which a Fund invests may be vulnerable to damage or interruption from computer viruses, network failures, computer and telecommunication failures, infiltration by unauthorised persons and security breaches, usage errors by their respective professionals, power outages and catastrophic events such as fires, tornadoes, floods, hurricanes and earthquakes. Although the parties noted above have implemented measures to manage risks relating to these types of events, if these systems are compromised, become inoperable for extended periods of time or cease to function properly, significant investment may be required to fix or replace them. The failure of these systems and/or of disaster recovery plans for any reason could cause significant interruptions in the operations of the ICAV, a Fund, the Investment Manager, a Service Provider and/or the issuer of a security in which a Fund invests and may result in a failure to maintain the security, confidentiality or privacy of sensitive data, including personal information relating to Shareholders (and the beneficial owners of Shareholders). Such a failure could also harm the ICAV's, a Fund's, the Investment Manager's, a service provider's and/or an issuer's reputation, subject such entity and its affiliates to legal claims and otherwise affect their business and financial performance.

The OECD Common Reporting Standard

Ireland has implemented the "Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information", also known as the Common Reporting Standard ("CRS"), into Irish law.

The CRS is a single global standard on Automatic Exchange of Information ("AEOI"). It draws on work of the OECD and the EU, global anti-money laundering standards and, in particular, the Model FATCA Intergovernmental Agreement. The CRS sets out details of the financial information to be exchanged, the financial institutions required to report, together with common due diligence standards to be followed by financial institutions. Under the CRS, participating jurisdictions are required to exchange certain information held by financial institutions regarding their non-resident customers.

Shareholders should note that the ICAV is required to disclose the name, address, jurisdiction(s) of tax residence, date and place of birth, account reference number and tax identification number(s) of each reportable person in respect of a reportable account for CRS and information relating to each Shareholder's investment (including but not limited to the value of and any payments in respect of the Shares) to the Revenue Commissioners who may in turn exchange this information with the tax authorities in territories who are participating jurisdictions for the purposes of the CRS. In order to comply with its obligations, the ICAV may require additional information and documentation from Shareholders.

By signing the application form to subscribe for Shares in the ICAV, each Shareholder is agreeing to provide such information upon request from the ICAV or its delegate. The non-provision of such information may result in mandatory redemption of Shares or other appropriate action taken by the ICAV. Shareholders refusing to provide the requisite information to the ICAV may also be reported to the Revenue Commissioners.

The above description is based in part on regulations, guidance from the OECD and the CRS, all of which are subject to change. Each prospective investor should consult its own tax advisers on the requirements applicable to it under these arrangements.

FATCA

The Fund will require Shareholders to certify information relating to their status for FATCA purposes and to provide other forms, documentation and information in relation to their FATCA status. The Fund may be unable to comply with its FATCA obligations if Shareholders do not provide the required certifications or information. In such circumstances, the Fund could become subject to U.S. FATCA

withholding tax in respect of its US source income if the US Internal Revenue Service specifically identified the Fund as being a ‘non-participating financial institution’ for FATCA purposes. Any such US FATCA withholding tax would negatively impact the financial performance of the Fund and all Shareholders may be adversely affected in such circumstances.

Trade Errors

Trade errors are an intrinsic factor in any complex investment process and will occur notwithstanding the existence of procedures reasonably designed to prevent such errors. Any losses associated with trade errors that are not capable of recovery from a third party, having had due regard to the third party’s contractual liability to the Fund, may result in being borne by the Fund.

Reliance on Trading Models

The trading models that may be used by the Investment Manager for a Fund to support the investment decisions have been tested on historical price data. These models utilize the fact that price movements on most markets display very similar patterns. There is, of course, a risk that market behaviour will change and that the patterns upon which the forecasts in the models are based weaken or disappear, which would reduce the ability of the models to generate an excess return. Further, as market dynamics shift over time, a previously highly successful model may become outdated, perhaps without the Investment Manager recognizing that fact before substantial losses are incurred. The successful operation of the models is also reliant upon the information technology systems of the Investment Manager and its ability to ensure those systems remain operational and that appropriate disaster recovery procedures are in place. There can be no assurance that the Investment Manager will be successful in maintaining effective trading models that may be used for a Fund.

Force Majeure Events

Each of the Administrator, Depository, Investment Manager and Distributor and other service providers to the ICAV and their delegates may be affected by force majeure events (i.e., events beyond the control of the party claiming that the event has occurred, including, without limitation, acts of God, fire, flood, earthquakes, outbreaks of an infectious disease, pandemic or any other serious public health concern, war, terrorism and labour strikes, major plant breakdowns, pipeline or electricity line ruptures, failure of technology, defective design and construction, accidents, demographic changes, government macroeconomic policies and social instability). Some force majeure events may adversely affect the ability of any such parties to perform their obligations to the ICAV until they are able to remedy the force majeure event. While it is expected that such service providers will implement contingency plans for addressing force majeure events it is possible that such force majeure events exceed the assumptions of such plans.

Certain force majeure events (such as war or an outbreak of an infectious disease) may also have a broader negative impact on the world economy and international business activity generally, or in any of the countries in which a Fund may invest specifically. The spread of an infectious disease or similar public health threat could reduce consumer demand or economic output, impact on the market value of investments, result in market closures, travel restrictions or quarantines, and generally have a significant impact on the world economy and disrupt markets. The nature and extent of the impact of such events is difficult to predict but they may adversely affect the return on each Fund and its investments. Market disruptions or closures may result in the Administrator being unable to accurately value the assets of a Fund, or in the event of high levels of redemption, the ICAV may use certain liquidity management tools permitted by the Central Bank, including deferred redemptions, the implementation of fair value pricing or temporary suspension of a Fund.

ESG and Sustainability Risk

The Manager has adopted the Investment Manager’s policy on the integration of sustainability risks in its investment decision-making process in relation to the Funds. A sustainability risk is an ESG event

or condition that, if it occurs, could cause an actual or a potential material negative impact on the value of an investment.

The Investment Manager incorporates what it believes to be the best investment insights into a Fund's portfolio with the objective to deliver attractive returns on a risk-controlled basis. Consistent with this ambition, all investment and risk signals, including those associated with ESG information, are evaluated in a systematic and rigorous manner prior to inclusion in the Investment Manager's investment process.

As part of its broader risk assessment for a Fund, the Investment Manager will selectively consider the potential sustainability risks that would likely impact on the performance of a Fund. These risks are monitored on an ongoing basis as part of the Investment Manager's active portfolio management strategy.

The Manager will assess the impact of sustainability risks on the returns of a Fund by relying on the Investment Manager to monitor sustainability risks on an ongoing basis as part of its portfolio management of a Fund. The likely impacts of sustainability risks on the returns of a Fund will depend on a Fund's exposure to investments that are vulnerable to sustainability risks and the materiality of the sustainability risks. The negative impacts of sustainability risks on a Fund should be mitigated by the Investment Manager's approach to integrating sustainability risks in its investment decision-making as described in the relevant Supplement for a Fund. However, there is no guarantee that these measures will mitigate or prevent sustainability risks from materialising in respect of a Fund.

The likely impact on the returns of a Fund from an actual or potential material decline in the value of an investment due to an ESG event or condition will vary and depend on several factors including, but not limited to, the type, extent, complexity and duration of the event or condition, prevailing market conditions and the existence of any mitigating factors.

The ESG information used to determine whether companies are managed and behave responsibly may be provided by third-party sources. The subjective nature of non-financial ESG criteria means a wide variety of interpretations and outcomes are possible. The data may not adequately address material sustainability factors. The analysis is also dependent on companies disclosing relevant data and the availability of this data can be limited. These limitations are mitigated through the use of a variety of data sources and the Investment Manager's own in-house research.

Further information on the Manager's approach to sustainability is available on its website at [Waystone Policies and Regulatory Disclosures - Waystone](#).

European Benchmarks Regulation

The Benchmarks Regulation is directly applicable law across the EU and applies principally to "administrators" and, in certain respects, to "contributors" and "users" of "benchmarks". A "benchmark" is any index that is published or made available to the public, and that is regularly determined entirely or partially by the application of a formula or any other method of calculation, or by an assessment and on the basis of the value of one or more underlying assets or prices, including estimated prices, actual or estimated interest rates, quotes and committed quotes, or other values or surveys. The Benchmarks Regulation, among other things requires that certain benchmarks can only be "used" by the Manager in respect of a Fund where the relevant benchmark administrators and benchmarks have been cleared in accordance with the Benchmarks Regulation.

The scope of the Benchmarks Regulation is wide and applies to so-called "critical", "significant", "EU climate transition", "EU Paris-aligned", and certain commodity benchmarks that are "used", namely: (i) used to measure the performance of an investment fund through an index or a combination of indices for the purpose of tracking the return of such index or combination of indices; (ii) used to define the asset allocation of a portfolio; (iii) used to compute performance fees; or (iv) referenced in a financial contract such as a derivatives contract. This means that the requirements under the Benchmarks Regulation

could apply to many interest rate and foreign exchange rate indices, equity indices and other indices (including “proprietary” indices or strategies relevant to a Fund).

This could adversely affect the investments of a Fund that references, either in whole or in part, a benchmark, if the underlying benchmark administrator and benchmark does not obtain clearance in accordance with the Benchmarks Regulation.

The Manager will ensure that, for all benchmarks used by the Fund within the meaning of the Benchmarks Regulation, the relevant benchmark administrator (and any relevant benchmark, as applicable) will either be included in the Benchmarks Regulation Register, or will confirm that the relevant benchmark and benchmark administrator fall outside the scope of the Benchmarks Regulation, or will confirm that no new references have been added to the relevant benchmark, as applicable within the meaning under the Benchmarks Regulation. Where a benchmark that is used by a Fund is subject to a public notice issued pursuant to the Benchmarks Regulation, details of this will be provided to investors without undue delay following the publication of that public notice via an update to this prospectus.

The use of such benchmarks may be discontinued if they or the relevant benchmark administrator do not comply with the requirements of the Benchmarks Regulation.

INVESTMENT SPECIFIC RISKS

General Trading Risks and Restrictions

All investments present a risk of loss of capital. A Fund’s investment programme may utilise investment techniques which can, in certain circumstances, increase the adverse impact to which the Fund may be subject. No guarantee or representation is made that a Fund’s investment strategy will be successful.

Currency Risk – Fund Level

Currency risk includes the risk that currencies in which a Fund’s investments are traded and/or in which a Fund receives income, or currencies in which a Fund has taken an active investment position, will decline in value relative to other currencies or otherwise perform in a manner that results in a loss to the Fund. In the case of hedging positions, currency risk includes the risk that the currency to which a Fund has obtained exposure declines in value relative to the foreign currency being hedged. In such event, a Fund may realise a loss on the hedging instrument at the same time a Fund is realising a loss on the currency being hedged. Currency exchange rates fluctuate significantly for many reasons, including changes in supply and demand in the currency exchange markets, actual or perceived changes in interest rates, intervention (or the failure to intervene) by governments, central banks or supranational agencies, and currency controls or other political and economic developments.

Derivative transactions in currencies (such as futures, forwards, options and swaps) may involve leveraging risk in addition to currency risk. The obligations of counterparties in currency derivative transactions may not be secured by collateral, which increases counterparty risk.

While the Base Currency of each Fund is a particular currency, the Fund’s assets (including, without limitation, any active management of currency exposures) will often be denominated in other currencies and any income or capital received by the Fund will be denominated in the local currency of investment. Accordingly, changes in currency exchange rates (to the extent unhedged) will affect the value of a Fund’s portfolio and the unrealised appreciation or depreciation of investments. To the extent they are unhedged, the value of a Fund’s assets will fluctuate with the relevant currency exchange rates applicable to the Fund as well as with price changes of the Fund’s investments in the various local markets and the performance of the Fund may be strongly influenced by movements in foreign exchange rates.

Where a Fund invests in assets that are denominated in a currency other than its Base Currency it may, but is not obliged to, employ a hedging strategy in order to hedge against the fluctuations in the rates

of the different currencies of the assets and its Base Currency. Whilst these hedging strategies are designed to reduce a Fund's losses if the currencies of its assets fall against that of its Base Currency, there can be no assurance that such hedging transactions will be effective and the use of such hedging strategies may substantially limit a Fund from benefiting if the currencies of the Fund's assets rise against that of its Base Currency. Furthermore, the Fund may incur costs in connection with conversions between various currencies.

It may not always be possible to execute hedging transactions, or to do so at prices, rates or levels advantageous to the Funds. The success of any hedging transactions will be subject to the movements in the direction of securities prices and currency and interest rates and the stability of pricing relationships. Therefore, while a Fund might enter into such transactions to reduce currency exchange rate and interest rate risks, unanticipated changes in exchange rates or interest rates may result in poorer overall performance for the Fund than if it had not engaged in such hedging. In addition, the degree of correlation between price movements of the instruments used in a hedging strategy and price movements in the position being hedged may vary. An imperfect correlation may prevent a Fund from achieving the intended hedge or expose a Fund to a risk of loss.

Currency exchange rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time. They generally are determined by the forces of supply and demand in the currency exchange markets, trade balances, the relative merits of investments in different countries, actual or perceived changes in interest rates, differences in relative values of similar assets in different currencies, long-term opportunities for investment and capital appreciation, and other complex factors. Currency exchange rates also can be affected unpredictably as a result of intervention (or the failure to intervene) by governments, central banks or supranational agencies, or by currency or exchange controls or political and economic developments. Currencies in which a Fund's assets are denominated, or in which a Fund has taken a long position, may be devalued against other currencies, resulting in a loss to such Fund. Similarly, currencies in which a Fund has taken a short position may increase in value relative to other currencies, resulting in a loss to such Fund.

In addition, some currencies are illiquid (e.g., emerging country currencies) and each Fund may not be able to convert these currencies into its Base Currency, in which case the Investment Manager may decide to purchase its Base Currency in a parallel market where the exchange rate is materially and adversely different. Exchange rates for many currencies (e.g., emerging country currencies) are particularly affected by exchange control regulations.

Currency Risk – Class Level

A Fund may issue Classes denominated in a currency other than its Base Currency. Accordingly, changes in currency exchange rates (to the extent unhedged) between the Base Currency of a Fund and the designated currency of a Class may lead to a depreciation of the value of such Shares as expressed in the designated currency.

The Supplement for each Fund shall indicate whether a particular Class is hedged or unhedged. In the case of unhedged currency Classes, the value of the relevant Class of Shares expressed in the Class Currency will be subject to exchange rate risk in relation to the Base Currency of the relevant Fund. The Investment Manager may try to mitigate exchange rate risk by using efficient portfolio management techniques and instruments, including currency options and forward currency exchange contracts. Investors should be aware that this strategy may substantially limit Shareholders of the relevant Hedged Share Class from benefiting if the Class Currency falls against the Base Currency. In such cases, the Class Currency may be hedged so that the resulting currency exposure will not exceed 105% of the Net Asset Value of the Hedged Share Class. Whilst it is not the intention, over-hedged or under-hedged positions may arise due to factors outside the control of the Investment Manager. The positions will be reviewed on a monthly basis and any positions materially in excess of 100% of the Net Asset Value will not be carried forward from month to month.

Transactions will be clearly attributable to a specific Hedged Share Class and therefore currency exposures of different currency Classes may not be combined or offset and currency exposures of assets of the Funds may not be allocated to separate Classes of Shares. The costs and gains or losses associated with any hedging transactions for Hedged Share Classes will accrue solely to the Hedged Share Class to which they relate. In the event that an unhedged currency Class of Shares is issued which is priced in a currency other than the currency of that Fund, currency conversion costs on subscription, redemption, switching and distributions will be borne by that Class and will take place at prevailing exchange rates. To the extent that the hedging is successful, the performance of the Hedged Share Class is likely to move in line with the performance of the underlying assets because some of the currency exposures have been reduced. Whilst these hedging strategies are designed to reduce the losses to a Shareholder's investment if the currency of that Hedged Share Class falls against that of its Base Currency, the use of class hedging strategies may substantially limit holders of Shares in the relevant Hedged Share Class from benefiting if the currency of that Hedged Share Class rises against that of its Base Currency. Investors in the Hedged Share Class will not benefit if the Hedged Share Class currency falls against the Base Currency and/or the currency in which the underlying assets are denominated.

While the various Funds constitute segregated portfolios of assets and liabilities, no separate pools of assets exist for the individual Classes of the same Fund. Although a Fund as a whole is, generally speaking, liable for the obligations incurred in relation to a specific Class, such as currency hedging transactions, such cross-liability among Classes should be effectively avoided in relation to the Funds if currency hedging agreements with counterparties provide for a limitation of liability to the net assets of the relevant Hedged Share Class. Accordingly, the costs associated with any Hedged Share Class level hedging, and the gains and losses arising from such hedging, will be borne by that Hedged Share Class and this is the basis on which currency class hedging transactions will be entered into with a counterparty. The creation of Hedged Share Classes is intended to create a benefit to Shareholders by allowing them to select their currency exposure in another currency than the Base Currency of the Fund.

Equity Market Risk

Equity market risk is the risk that a particular share, a fund, an industry, or shares in general may fall in value. The value of investments in a Fund will go up and down with the prices of securities in which a Fund invests. The prices of stocks change in response to many factors, including the historical and prospective earnings of the issuer, the value of its assets, management decisions, demand for an issuer's products or services, production costs, general economic conditions, interest rates, currency exchange rates, investor perceptions and market liquidity.

In the case of securities purchased by a Fund in initial public offerings, such securities shall be valued at the offering price until such time as the securities are listed or traded on a Regulated Market. There may be significant volatility in the price of the securities relative to the offering price in the period following the initial public offering.

Reliance on the Integrity of Financial and Economic Reporting

In following its investment objective and strategy each Fund may rely on the financial, economic and government policy data made available by companies, governmental agencies, rating agencies, exchanges, professional services firms and central banks. Such data can have a material effect on the investment positions the Investment Manager takes on behalf of the Funds. However, the Investment Manager generally has no ability independently to verify such financial, economic and/or economic policy information. The Investment Manager is dependent upon the integrity of both the individuals and the processes by which such data is generated. The Funds could incur material losses as a result of the misconduct or incompetence of such individuals and/or a failure of, or substantial inaccuracy in, the generation of such information.

Custody Risks

The Depositary and its sub-custodians, if any, will have custody of a Fund's securities, cash, distributions and rights accruing to the Fund's securities accounts. If the Depositary or a sub-custodian holds cash on behalf of a Fund, the Fund may be an unsecured creditor in the event of the insolvency of the Depositary or sub-custodian. Although this is generally done to reduce or diversify risk, there can be no assurance that holding securities through the Depositary or its sub-custodian will eliminate custodial risk. The Funds will be subject to credit risk with respect to the Depositary and the sub-custodians, if any.

In addition, certain of a Fund's assets may be held by entities other than Depositary and its sub-custodians, including, for example, margin passed to brokers in the course of FDI transactions.

The Fund may invest in markets where custodial and/or settlement systems are not fully developed, including in emerging markets. The assets of a Fund which are traded in such markets may be entrusted to sub-custodians in circumstances where the use of such sub-custodian is necessary.

Counterparty Risk

Each Fund is exposed to the risk that a counterparty will not settle a transaction due to a credit or liquidity problem, thus causing the Fund to suffer a loss. In addition, in the case of a default, the Fund could become subject to adverse market movements while replacement transactions are executed. Such "counterparty risk" is accentuated for contracts with longer maturities where events may intervene to prevent settlement, or where the Investment Manager has concentrated their transactions with a single counterparty or small group of counterparties. Other than as disclosed in this Prospectus and in compliance with the UCITS Requirements, the Investment Manager is not restricted from dealing with any particular counterparty or from concentrating any or all of its transactions with one counterparty.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer will be unable to make principal and interest payments on its outstanding debt obligations when due. A Fund's return to investors would be adversely impacted if an issuer of debt in which a Fund invests becomes unable to make such payments when due.

Although a Fund may make investments that the Investment Manager believes are secured by specific collateral, the value of which may initially exceed the principal amount of such investments or a Fund's fair value of such investments, there can be no assurance that the liquidation of any such collateral would satisfy the borrower's obligation in the event of non-payment of scheduled interest or principal payments with respect to such investment, or that such collateral could be readily liquidated.

With respect to a Fund's investments in debt, if the borrower or issuer breaches any of the covenants or restrictions under the agreement that governs indebtedness of such issuer or borrower, it could result in a default under the applicable indebtedness as well as the indebtedness held by a Fund. Such default may allow the creditors to accelerate the related debt and may result in the acceleration of any other debt to which a cross-acceleration or cross-default provision applies. This could result in an impairment or loss of a Fund's investment or a pre-payment (in whole or in part) of a Fund's investment.

Credit Risk of Brokers

A Fund will assume the credit risk associated with placing its cash, margin and securities with brokers, and the failure or bankruptcy of any of such brokers could have a material adverse impact on a Fund. In certain circumstances, the Fund might be able to recover, even in respect of property specifically traceable to the Fund, only a *pro rata* share of all property available for distribution to a bankrupt broker's customers. A Fund may carry substantially all of its positions at a single broker, thereby increasing this credit risk.

Settlement Risks

The equity markets in different countries will have different clearance and settlement procedures and in certain markets there have been times when settlements have been unable to keep pace with the volume of transactions, thereby making it difficult to conduct such transactions. Delays in settlement could result in temporary periods when assets of a Fund are uninvested and no return is earned thereon. The inability of the Fund to make intended purchases due to settlement problems could cause it to miss attractive investment opportunities. Inability to dispose of portfolio securities due to settlement problems could result in either losses to a Fund due to subsequent declines in value of the portfolio security or, if it has entered into a contract to sell the security, it could result in a possible liability of it to the purchaser.

Emerging Markets Risks

The Funds may invest in securities of issuers in emerging markets. Such securities may involve a high degree of risk and may be considered speculative. Risks include (i) greater risk of expropriation, confiscation, taxation, nationalisation, and social, political and economic instability; (ii) the smaller markets for securities of emerging markets issuers and lower volumes of trading, resulting in lack of liquidity and in greater price volatility; (iii) certain national policies which may restrict the investment opportunities available in respect of a Fund, including restrictions on investing in issuers or industries deemed sensitive to relevant national interests and on the realisation or repatriation of foreign investment; (iv) currency instability and hyper-inflation; and (v) the absence of developed legal structures governing private or foreign investment and private property.

The accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards of countries in which a Fund may invest are likely to be less extensive, particularly in emerging markets.

Certain markets in Central and Eastern Europe present specific risks in relation to the settlement and safekeeping of securities. These risks result from the fact that physical securities may not exist in certain countries (such as Russia); as a consequence, the ownership of securities is evidenced only on the issuer's register of shareholders. Each issuer is responsible for the appointment of its own registrar. In the case of Russia, this has resulted in a broad geographic distribution of several thousand registrars across Russia. Russia's Federal Commission for Securities and Capital Markets (the "Commission") has defined the responsibilities for registrar activities, including what constitutes evidence of ownership and transfer procedures. However, difficulties in enforcing the Commission's regulations mean that the potential for loss or error still remains and there is no guarantee that the registrars will act according to the applicable laws and regulations.

Widely accepted industry practices are still in the process of being established. When registration occurs, the registrar produces an extract of the register of shareholders as at that particular point in time. Ownership of shares is evidenced by the records of the registrar, but not by the possession of an extract of the register of shareholders. The extract is only evidence that registration has taken place. It is not negotiable and has no intrinsic value. In addition, a registrar will typically not accept an extract as evidence of ownership of shares and is not obligated to notify a custodian, or its local agents in Russia, if or when it amends the register of shareholders. As a consequence of this Russian securities are not on physical deposit with the Depositary or its local agents in Russia. Therefore, neither the custodian nor its local agents in Russia could be considered as performing a physical safekeeping or custody function in the traditional sense. The registrars are neither agents of, nor responsible to, the custodian or its local agents in Russia.

Investments in securities listed or traded in Russia will only be made in equity and/or fixed income securities that are listed or traded on level 1 or level 2 of the MICEX-RTS. In the event of losses due to the liquidation, bankruptcy, negligence or wilful default of any registrar the relevant Fund may have to pursue its rights directly against the issuer and/or its appointed registrar. A change occurred in the custody arrangements applicable to certain Russian securities some years ago. The holding of many

Russian securities by investors such as a Fund is no longer evidenced by a direct entry on the issuer's register of shareholders. Instead, the ownership of, and settlement of transactions in, those Russian securities has been moved to a central securities depository, the National Securities Depository ("NSD"). The Depository, or its local sub-custodian in Russia, is a participant on the NSD. The NSD in turn is reflected as the nominee holder of the securities on the register of the relevant issuer. Therefore, while this is intended to introduce a centralised and regulated system for recording of the ownership of, and settlement of transactions in, Russian securities, it does not eliminate all of the risks associated with the registrar system outlined above. The aforesaid risks in relation to safekeeping of securities in Russia may exist, in a similar manner, in other Central and Eastern European countries in which a Fund may invest.

The political, legal and operational risks of investing in Russian issuers may be particularly pronounced. Certain Russian issuers may also not meet internationally accepted standards of corporate governance. The concept of fiduciary duty is not well established and rules regulating corporate governance and investor protection may not be equivalent to that provided for in other jurisdictions and therefore may offer little protection to shareholders, such as a Fund. Shareholders may, therefore, suffer dilution or loss of investment due to the actions of management without satisfactory legal remedy. These circumstances may reduce the value of the assets that are required or may prevent full or partial access by a Fund to these assets to its detriment.

Position Limits

"Position limits" imposed by various regulators may also limit a Fund's ability to effect desired trades. Position limits are the maximum amounts of net long or net short positions that any one person or entity may own or control in a particular financial instrument. All positions owned or controlled by the same person or entity, even if in different accounts, may be aggregated for purposes of determining whether the applicable position limits have been exceeded. Thus, even if the Fund does not intend to exceed applicable position limits, it is possible that different accounts managed by the Investment Manager and its affiliates may be aggregated. If at any time positions managed by the Investment Manager exceed applicable position limits, the Investment Manager would be required to liquidate positions, which might include positions of the Fund, to the extent necessary to come within those limits. Further, to avoid exceeding the position limits, the Fund might have to forego or modify certain of its contemplated trades.

Non-Investment Grade Securities

Certain Funds may hold or be exposed to the performance of fixed income securities rated below investment grade. Such securities may have greater price volatility, greater risk of loss of principal and interest, and greater default and liquidity risks, than more highly rated securities. **If a Fund invests more than 30% in these securities then an investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.**

Certain Securities Markets

Stock markets in certain countries may have a relatively low volume of trading. Securities of companies in such markets may also be less liquid and more volatile than securities of comparable companies elsewhere. There may be low levels of government regulation of stock exchanges, brokers and listed companies in certain countries. In addition, settlement of trades in some markets is slow and subject to failure.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rates are determined by factors of supply and demand in the international money markets which are influenced by macro-economic factors, speculation and central bank and government intervention. Fluctuations in short term and/or long term interest rates may affect the value of the Units. Fluctuations in interest rates of the currency in which the Units are denominated and/or fluctuations in interest rates

of the currency or currencies in which a Fund's assets are denominated may affect the value of the Units.

Derivative Risks

While the prudent use of FDI, including securities embedding FDI, can be beneficial, FDI also involve risks different from, and in certain cases greater than, the risks presented by more traditional investments.

If there is a default by the other party to any such transaction, there will be contractual remedies; however, exercising such contractual rights may involve delays or costs which could result in the value of the total assets of the related portfolio being less than if the transaction had not been entered.

Position (Market) Risk

There is also a possibility that ongoing FDI will be terminated unexpectedly as a result of events outside the control of the Manager, for instance, bankruptcy, supervening illegality or a change in the tax or accounting laws relative to those transactions at the time the agreement was originated.

Liquidity Risk

A liquid secondary market may not always exist for a Fund's FDI positions at any time. In fact, many OTC instruments will not be liquid and may not be able to be "closed out" when desired. There is also a possibility that ongoing FDI transactions will be terminated unexpectedly as a result of events outside the control of the Manager, for instance, bankruptcy, supervening illegality or a change in the tax or accounting laws relative to those transactions at the time the transactions were originated.

Settlement Risk

A Fund is also subject to the risk of the failure of any of the exchanges on which the FDI are traded or of their clearing houses.

Correlation Risk

FDI do not always perfectly or even highly correlate or track the value of the securities, rates or indices they are designed to track. Consequently, the use of FDI techniques may not always be an effective means of, and sometimes could be counter-productive to, a Fund's investment objective.

Legal Risk

FDI also involve legal risk, the risk of loss due to the unexpected application of a law or regulation, or because contracts are not legally enforceable or documented correctly.

Leverage

Subject to applicable regulatory constraints and any investment restrictions contained in this Prospectus, a Fund may use leverage in making investments. The Fund may obtain leverage by, among other methods, purchasing or entering into FDI that are inherently leveraged, such as options, forward contracts and swaps. The use of leverage increases risk and results in material interest expense. The Fund's use of leverage and FDI instruments results in certain additional risks. Leveraged investments, by their nature, increase the potential loss to investors resulting from any depreciation in the value of such investments. Consequently, a relatively small price movement in the security underlying a leveraged instrument may result in substantial losses. Furthermore, the use of leverage exposes a Fund to the risk of counterparties foreclosing on the collateral used to margin leveraged positions, resulting in materially increased losses on such positions. Access to leverage and financing could be impaired by

many factors, including market forces or regulatory changes, and there can be no assurance that the Fund will be able to secure or maintain adequate leverage or financing.

Risks of Trading Non-Deliverable FX Forwards

A special type of FX forward contract is a non-deliverable forward contract (“NDF”). An NDF is a forward transaction in a non-convertible or restricted currency, which is settled against a freely convertible currency. All NDFs have a fixing date, whereby the trade is fixed at a settlement price one or two days prior to the value date of the trade, depending upon the currencies traded. This is done regardless of whether or not the trade has been offset.

When trading NDFs there are certain unique risks inherent in such transactions including, but not limited to, a “Disruption Event.” The risk associated with such an event is that the amount due by a client on the settlement date may vary due to the occurrence of such event, which would force the parties to the transaction to find an alternative basis for determining the settlement amount. Disruption Events that may occur with NDF transactions include, but are not limited to, general or specific default, inconvertibility, non-transferability and nationalization. If on any date upon which an NDF transaction is to be valued there has been or is continuing a Disruption Event, the settlement amount to be delivered may be adjusted by the counterparty, acting in good faith and in a reasonable manner. Such adjustments will result in changes to the prices at which such transactions were effected and such changes could be material.

The fixation of a trade at a settlement price, the determination of whether a Disruption Event has occurred and the settlement amount associated therewith are beyond the control of the Investment Manager.

Furthermore, in view of the specific characteristics of trading NDFs, usually a higher margin than for other forward contracts is required.

Repurchase Agreements

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, the 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 the 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, the 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.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements

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 the Fund to meet redemption requests, security purchases or, more generally, reinvestment.

Securities Lending / 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 the 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.

Any securities lending made with Connected Parties of the Depository will be subject to the Conflicts of Interest section below. Please see the “Conflicts of Interest” section below.

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 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.

Convertible Security Risk

A Fund may also purchase or have exposure to various instruments convertible into equity securities. Many convertible securities have a fixed income component and therefore tend to increase in market value when interest rates decline and to decrease in value when interest rates rise. The price of a convertible security is also influenced by the market value of the underlying common stock and tends to increase as the market value of the underlying stock rises, whereas it tends to decrease as the market value of the underlying stock declines. Therefore, investments in convertible instruments tend to bear the same risks as direct investments in the underlying securities.

Liquidity Risk

The effect of liquidity risk is particularly pronounced when low trading volume, lack of a market maker, large size of position, or legal restrictions (including daily price fluctuation limits or “circuit breakers”) limit or prevent a Fund from selling particular securities or unwinding derivative positions at desirable prices. Less liquid securities are more susceptible than other securities to market value declines when markets decline generally.

A Fund is also exposed to liquidity risk when it has an obligation to purchase particular securities (e.g., as a result of writing a put). Some of the markets, exchanges or securities in which a Fund invests may be less liquid and this would affect the price at which, and the time period in which, the Fund may liquidate positions to meet redemption requests or other funding requirements.

Investments in emerging market securities that are not widely traded are sometimes subject to purchase and sale restrictions. Securities of companies with smaller market capitalisations that are not widely held trade less frequently and in lesser quantities than securities of companies with larger market capitalisations.

Risks Associated with Investment in Other Collective Investment Schemes

A Fund may invest in one or more collective investment schemes including schemes managed by the Investment Manager or its affiliates.

A Fund may invest in shares of both open and closed-ended collective investment schemes (including money market funds and ETFs). Investing in another collective investment scheme exposes a Fund to all the risks of that collective investment scheme.

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. These fees would be in addition to the management fees and other expenses which a Fund bears directly in connection with its own operations.

Rating of Investment Risk

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

Valuation

Details of the method of calculation of the Net Asset Value per Share of a Fund are set out in the section entitled “Determination of Net Asset Value” below.

The Investment Manager may have a role with respect to the valuation of unlisted investments or securities that are listed, traded or dealt in on a Regulated Market but for which prices are not available or are unrepresentative. There is an inherent conflict of interest between the involvement of the Investment Manager in determining the valuation of the Fund’s investments and the Investment Manager’s other responsibilities.

When the Fund uses fair value pricing, it may take into account any factors it deems appropriate. The Fund may determine fair value based upon developments related to a specific security, current valuations of stock indices and/or sector or broader stock market indices. The price of securities used by the Fund to calculate its Net Asset Value may differ from quoted or published prices for the same securities. Fair value pricing may involve subjective judgments and it is possible that the fair value determined for a security is materially different than the value that could be realised upon the sale of that security.

High Portfolio Turnover

Each Fund will be actively managed and the investment strategy followed by the Fund may involve a high volume of trading, resulting in high portfolio turnover. As a result, the Fund could potentially be subject to higher transaction expenses in the form of greater brokerage commissions than funds with a lower portfolio turnover rate.

Debt and Other Fixed Income Securities Generally

Debt and other fixed income securities include fixed and floating rate securities of any maturity. Fixed rate securities pay a specified rate of interest or dividends. Floating rate securities pay a rate that is adjusted periodically by reference to a specified index or market rate. Fixed and floating rate securities include securities issued by governments and related agencies, and by a wide range of private issuers, and generally are referred to as “fixed income securities.” Indexed bonds are a type of fixed income security whose principal value and/or interest rate is adjusted periodically according to a specified instrument, index, or other statistic (e.g., another security, inflation index, currency, or commodity). In addition, a Fund may create “synthetic” bonds (i.e. securities designed to mimic the cash flow and risk profile of a bond) which approximate desired risk and return profiles. A “synthetic bond” can contain items such as put and call options on bonds, bond futures, treasury bonds and credit default swaps. Investors should refer to the sections of the Prospectus entitled “Investment Techniques and Instruments” and “Derivative Risks” above for further details in respect of such derivatives. This may be done where a “non-synthetic” security having the desired risk/return profile either is unavailable

(e.g., short-term securities of certain foreign governments) or possesses undesirable characteristics (e.g., interest payments on the security would be subject to withholding taxes).

Holders of fixed income securities are exposed to both market and credit risk. Market risk (or “interest rate risk”) relates to changes in a security’s value as a result of changes in interest rates. In general, the values of fixed income securities increase when interest rates fall and decrease when interest rates rise. Credit risk relates to the ability of an issuer to make payments of principal and interest. Obligations of issuers are subject to bankruptcy, insolvency and other laws that affect the rights and remedies of creditors. Fixed income securities denominated in foreign currencies also are subject to the risk of a decline in the value of the denominating currency.

Because interest rates vary, the future income of the Fund that invests in floating rate fixed income securities cannot be predicted with certainty. To the extent the Fund invests in indexed securities, the future income of the Fund also will be affected by changes in those securities’ indices over time (e.g., changes in inflation rates, currency rates, or commodity prices).

A Fund may invest in a wide range of debt and fixed income instruments, including, but not limited to, government securities and high yield securities, as described below.

Cash and Other High Quality Investments

A Fund may invest a portion of its assets in cash or cash equivalents pending other investments or to maintain liquid assets required in connection with its investments. These cash equivalents and other high quality debt securities may include money market instruments, such as government-issued securities, bankers’ acceptances, commercial paper, and bank certificates of deposit. If a custodian holds cash on behalf of the Fund, the Fund may be an unsecured creditor in the event of the insolvency of the custodian. In addition, the Fund will be subject to credit risk with respect to such a custodian, which may be heightened to the extent the Fund takes a temporary defensive position.

Investments in Money Market Funds

A Fund may invest in daily dealing money market funds especially in periods when the Fund holds substantial cash balances. Daily dealing money market funds are not bank deposits or guaranteed by any governmental agency or by the promoter or investment manager of the fund.

Government Securities

A Fund may invest in or have exposure to all types of debt instruments. Government securities include securities issued or guaranteed by governments or their authorities, agencies, or instrumentalities or by supra-national agencies. Different kinds of government securities have different kinds of government support. For example, some foreign government securities are supported by the full faith and credit of a foreign national government or political subdivision and some are not. Foreign government securities of some countries may involve varying degrees of credit risk as a result of financial or political instability in those countries or the possible inability of the Fund to enforce its rights against the foreign government. As with issuers of other fixed income securities, sovereign issuers may be unable or unwilling to satisfy their obligations to pay principal or interest payments.

Supra-national agencies are agencies whose member nations make capital contributions to support the agencies’ activities. Examples include the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the World Bank), the Asian Development Bank, and the Inter-American Development Bank.

As with other fixed income securities, government securities expose their holders to market risk because their values typically change as interest rates fluctuate. For example, the value of government securities may fall during times of rising interest rates. Yields on government securities tend to be lower than those of corporate securities of comparable maturities.

High Yield Securities

A Fund may invest in or have exposure to high yield securities. Such securities are generally not exchange traded and as a result these instruments trade in the over-the-counter marketplace, which is less transparent than the exchange-traded marketplace (although it is a permitted market for UCITS such as the Fund). In addition, a Fund may invest in bonds of issuers that do not have publicly traded equity securities, making it more difficult to hedge the risks associated with such investments. High yield securities face ongoing uncertainties and exposure to adverse business, financial or economic conditions which could lead to the issuer's inability to meet timely interest and principal payment obligations. The market value of certain of these lower-rated and unrated debt securities tend to reflect individual corporate developments to a greater extent than do higher-rated securities which react primarily to fluctuations in the general level of interest rates, and tend to be more sensitive to economic conditions than are higher-rated securities. Companies that issue such securities are often highly leveraged and may not have available to them more traditional methods of financing. It is possible that a major economic recession could disrupt severely the market for such securities and may have an adverse impact on the value of such securities. In addition it is possible that any such economic downturn could adversely affect the ability of the issuers of such securities to repay principal and pay interest thereon and increase the incidence of default of such securities.

European Market Infrastructure Regulation

A Fund may enter into OTC derivative contracts subject to compliance with EMIR as amended, and any delegated or implementing regulations related thereto ("**EMIR Framework**"). The EMIR Framework establishes certain requirements for counterparties concluding OTC derivatives contracts, including reporting requirements, bilateral risk management requirements, and subject to certain conditions, mandatory clearing requirements for certain classes of OTC derivatives and a margin posting obligation for OTC derivatives contracts not subject to clearing.

Although the EMIR Framework allows for certain financial counterparties (so-called "**small financial counterparties**") to be exempted from the clearing obligation, there can be no assurance as to whether a Fund will be able to benefit from that exemption. The EMIR Framework also requires financial counterparties to report transactions concluded with certain non-financial counterparties (i.e., non-financial counterparties that do not exceed certain thresholds), on behalf of such non-financial counterparties (unless requested otherwise by the latter counterparties). This may also increase costs incurred by a Fund.

The implications of the EMIR Framework for a Fund include, without limitation, the following:

- clearing obligation: certain standardised OTC derivative transactions are subject to mandatory clearing through a central counterparty (a "**CCP**"); provided that the counterparty of a Fund is also subject to the clearing obligation. Clearing derivatives through a CCP could result in additional costs and could be on less favorable terms than would be the case if such derivative was not required to be centrally cleared;
- risk mitigation techniques: for those of its OTC derivatives which are not subject to central clearing, a Fund will be required to put in place risk mitigation requirements, which could include, amongst others and subject to certain conditions, the collateralisation of such uncleared OTC derivatives. These risk mitigation requirements could increase the cost of a Fund pursuing its hedging strategy;
- reporting obligations: each of a Fund's OTC derivative transactions must be reported to a trade repository, registered or recognized under the EMIR Framework or where such a trade repository is not available to record the details of OTC derivative transactions, to the European Securities and Markets Authority. This reporting obligation could increase the costs to a Fund of utilizing OTC derivatives; and

- sanctions: there exists a risk that sanctions could be imposed by the Central Bank on the Manager and/or on the ICAV, in each case for non-compliance with the EMIR Framework obligations.

Concentration Risk

Where a Fund focuses its investments on a limited number of markets, countries, types of investment and/or issuers, it will not enjoy the same level of diversification of risks across different markets, countries, types of investment and/or issuers that would be possible if investments were not so concentrated. Such a concentration of investments could increase the potential for volatility and risk of loss, especially in periods of pronounced market volatility. While the Investment Manager may allocate a Fund's assets among differing investment strategies and techniques, there are no fixed allocation percentages. There is the risk that a disproportionate share of a Fund's assets may be committed to one or more strategies or techniques. Where a Fund has a concentrated portfolio this may increase the likelihood of volatile performance, especially in periods of pronounced market volatility.

Limited Recourse

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.

Possible Effects of Substantial Redemptions or Withdrawals

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 the Fund may require the Investment Manager to change the composition of the Fund's portfolio significantly or may force the Investment Manager to buy or sell investments at unfavourable prices, which may adversely affect the Fund's returns and its overall performance. Portfolio turnover for the Fund may also result in increased trading costs, and may adversely impact the Fund's trading expense ratio.

Limitations on Redemption of Shares/Liquidity

The Directors may limit (and in, certain cases refuse) requests to redeem Shares. Please refer to the section headed "Limitations 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 Holding 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.

Regulatory Restrictions

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.

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.

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

SUBSCRIPTIONS, REDEMPTIONS AND VALUATION

Subscriptions

Share Classes

A list of the Share Classes available in respect of each Fund and the characteristics of each such Class are set out in the Relevant Supplement.

Application Procedure

Application Forms for Shares may be obtained from the Administrator. Eligible investors who have forwarded the completed Application Form in writing, via fax or via email, (or in such format or method as shall be agreed in writing in advance with the Administrator) and provided satisfactory proof of identification to the Administrator before the Trade Cut-Off Time specified in the Relevant Supplement will be entitled to purchase Shares. However, the ICAV reserves the right to reject any application for Shares, in whole or in part, in its absolute discretion and without assigning any reason therefor.

Once an application for Shares has been received by the Administrator, it is irrevocable and binding on the investor. An application for Shares may be cancelled or modified only at the discretion of the Directors in consultation with the Manager, as appropriate, having received a written request for cancellation or modification from the relevant investor prior to the Trade Cut-Off Time. Any application received by the Administrator after the Trade Cut-Off Time shall be held in abeyance and shall be effective on the next succeeding Dealing Day. However, the ICAV may, in exceptional circumstances (as determined by the Directors in consultation with the Manager, as appropriate), decide to accept an application received by the Administrator after the Trade Cut-Off Time but before the Valuation Point. Cleared funds must be received from an account in the name of the registered investor of the shares.

The ICAV may issue fractional shares rounded to two decimal places. Fractional shares shall not carry any voting rights.

Initial Subscriptions

Initial subscriptions may be made by way of submitting a signed Application Form in writing, via fax or via email, (or in such format or method as shall be agreed in writing in advance with the Administrator) by the Trade Cut-Off Time. All supporting anti-money laundering documentation must be promptly received. No redemption payments may be made until all original, where applicable, anti-money laundering documentation has been received from the investor and all anti-money laundering procedures have been carried out to the satisfaction of the ICAV and its delegates.

Subsequent Subscriptions

Subsequent subscriptions (i.e., subsequent to an initial subscription for Shares within a Fund) may be made by submitting a written instruction to the Administrator by the Trade Cut-Off Time in writing, via fax or via email or electronically (or in such format or method as shall be agreed in writing in advance with the Administrator) and subject to and in accordance with the requirements of the Administrator and the Central Bank. Subscription requests received subsequent to the Trade Cut-Off Time shall be effective on the next succeeding Dealing Day. However, the ICAV may, in exceptional circumstances (as determined by the Directors in consultation with the Manager, as appropriate), decide to accept a subscription request received by the Administrator after the Trade Cut-Off Time but before the Valuation Point.

Anti-Money Laundering Procedures

Measures aimed at the prevention of money laundering may require an applicant to provide verification of identity to the Administrator. Individual and corporate entities will be required to provide anti-money laundering documentation as requested by the Administrator.

Politically exposed persons (“PEPs”), an individual who is or has, at any time in the preceding year, been entrusted with prominent public functions, and immediate family member, or persons known to be close associates of such persons, must also be identified.

The Administrator reserves the right to request such information as is necessary to verify the identity and address of an applicant and the source of funds and/or source of wealth of the applicant. 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 or compulsory redeem such Shareholder’s Shares and/or payment of Redemption Proceeds may be delayed and none of the Funds, the Directors, the Investment Manager, the Depositary or the Administrator shall be liable to the subscriber or Shareholder where an application for Shares is not processed or Shares are compulsorily redeemed in such circumstances. If an application is rejected, the Administrator will return application monies or the balance thereof by telegraphic 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 and the Funds shall be indemnified and held harmless against any loss arising as result of a failure to process an application for Shares or redemption request, if such information and documentation has been requested by the Administrator and has not been provided by the applicant. Furthermore the Directors or the Administrator also reserve the right to refuse to make any redemption payment or distribution to a Shareholder if any of the Directors or the Administrator suspects or is advised that the payment of any redemption or distribution moneys to such Shareholder might result in a breach or violation of any applicable anti-money laundering or other laws or regulations by any person in any relevant jurisdiction, or such refusal is considered necessary or appropriate to ensure the compliance by the Funds, the Directors or the Administrator with any such laws or regulations in any relevant jurisdiction.

Risks Associated with delays in providing complete Customer Due Diligence

Investors should note that there is a risk that any delay in providing a signed copy of the Application Form and all documents required in connection with the ICAV’s obligations to prevent money laundering and terrorist financing to the Administrator may result in Shares not being issued on a particular Dealing Day.

Subscription Price

During the Initial Offer Period, the initial subscription price per Share of a Fund shall be the Initial Offer Price. Following the Initial Offer Period, Shares will be issued at the Subscription Price per Share of the relevant Class referable to the relevant Dealing Day.

A Subscription Charge of up to 5% of the Subscription Price may be charged if provided for in the Supplement for the relevant Fund.

Subscriptions for Shares must be made in the relevant Class Currency. Investors should transmit cleared funds representing the subscription monies for initial or subsequent applications for Shares by wire instructions to the relevant accounts set out in the Application Form so that the monies are received in the ICAV’s account by the relevant Settlement Time. Cleared funds must be received from an account in the name of the registered investor of the shares. If payment for a subscription is not received by the relevant Settlement Time, a subscription may be cancelled or the investor may be charged interest on

the outstanding subscription monies at normal commercial rates. In such an event, the individual investor may be held liable for any loss to a Fund.

Applications for Shares by *in specie* transfer may be made by agreement with the Directors in consultation with the Manager and Investment Manager, as appropriate, on a case-by-case basis and subject to the approval of the Depositary. The Depositary must be satisfied that there is unlikely to be any material prejudice to the existing Shareholders of the ICAV. In such cases, the ICAV shall issue Shares in exchange for investments which the ICAV may acquire in accordance with its investment objectives, policies and restrictions and may hold or sell, dispose of or otherwise convert such securities into cash. No Shares shall be issued until the investments are vested in the Depositary or its nominee. Any such exchange of Shares for investments shall be effected upon the terms (including provision for paying any expenses of exchange and any preliminary charge) as would have been payable for Shares issued for cash. The number of Shares to be issued shall not exceed the number of Shares which would have been issued against payment of a sum equal to the value of the investments concerned calculated on the same basis as the valuation of Shares that would have been issued for cash provided however that such sum may be adjusted by such amount as the Directors consider represents an appropriate provision for Duties and Charges in respect of costs which would have been incurred by the ICAV in the acquisition of the investments.

Written Confirmations of Ownership

The Administrator shall be responsible for maintaining the ICAV's register of Shareholders in which all issues, redemptions, conversions and transfers of Shares will be recorded. Written confirmations of ownership will be issued in relation to the Shares. Shares shall be in registered form. The Administrator shall not issue a Share certificate in respect of Shares. A Share may be registered in a single name or in up to four joint names. The register of Shareholders shall be available for inspection upon reasonable notice at the registered office of the ICAV during normal business hours where a Shareholder may inspect only his entry on the register.

Limitation 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 U.S. 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 U.S. 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 U.S. if such person holds Shares).

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

Redemptions

Redemption Requests

Shares may be redeemed on a Dealing Day by submitting a signed redemption form to the Administrator by the Trade Cut-Off Time for that Dealing Day. The redemption request may be in writing, by fax or electronically (in such format or method as shall be agreed in writing in advance with the Administrator) and subject to and in accordance with the requirements of the Administrator and the Central Bank.

In the case of redemption requests, payment will only be made to the account of record and only where the account has been deemed to be in good order by the Administrator.

Redemption requests received subsequent to the Trade Cut-Off Time for that Dealing Day shall be effective on the next succeeding Dealing Day. However, the ICAV may, in exceptional circumstances (as determined by the Directors in consultation with the Manager, as appropriate), decide to accept a redemption request received by the Administrator after the Trade Cut-Off Time but before the Valuation Point.

Amendments to an investor's registration details and payment instructions will only be effected on receipt of original documentation and electronic instruction.

Redemption Price

The Redemption Price at which Shares will be redeemed on a Dealing Day will be the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Class referable to the relevant Dealing Day.

A Redemption Charge of up to 3% of the Redemption Price may be charged by the ICAV for payment to the Fund if provided for in the Relevant Supplement.

All payments of Redemption Proceeds shall be made by the relevant Settlement Time. The Redemption Proceeds shall be sent by wire transfer at the Fund's expense to the Shareholder's bank account, details of which shall be set out by the Shareholder in the Application Form and to the account originally designated by the Shareholder at the time of the subscription, unless the Shareholder has previously notified the Administrator in writing of a different account in the name of the Shareholder. Redemption Proceeds cannot be released until the signed Application Form and all documents required in connection with the obligation to prevent money laundering have been received by the Administrator and all anti-money laundering procedures have been completed satisfactorily. Redemption Proceeds shall typically be paid in the named currency of the relevant Class of Shares. However, upon the request of the Shareholder, the ICAV, in consultation with the Administrator, may at its discretion pay the equivalent amount of Redemption Proceeds in a different currency. The Administrator will not carry out any payments to a third party.

Any failure to supply the ICAV or the Administrator with any documentation requested by them for anti-money laundering or anti-fraud purposes may result in a delay in the settlement of Redemption Proceeds or dividend monies. In such circumstances, the Administrator will process any redemption request received by a Shareholder, however the proceeds of that redemption or the sums payable by way of dividends to the Shareholder shall remain an asset of the Fund and the Shareholder will rank as a general creditor of the ICAV until such time as the Administrator is satisfied that its anti-money-laundering and anti-fraud procedures have been fully complied with, following which Redemption Proceeds or dividend monies will be released.

At the discretion of the ICAV in consultation with the Manager and Investment Manager, as appropriate, and with the consent of the Shareholder making such redemption request, assets may be transferred to a Shareholder in satisfaction of the Redemption Proceeds payable on the redemption of Shares. The value thereof shall not exceed the amount which otherwise would have been payable on a cash redemption provided however that such value may be adjusted by such amount as the ICAV may consider represents an appropriate provision for Duties and Charges in respect of costs which would have been incurred by the ICAV as a result of the direct transfer by the ICAV of the investments and/or by such amount as the Directors may consider represents an appropriate provision for Duties and Charges in respect of costs which would have been incurred by the ICAV in the disposition of the investments to be transferred. The shortfall (if any) between the value of the investments transferred on a redemption in specie and the Redemption Proceeds which would have been payable on a cash redemption shall be satisfied in cash. Any decline in the value of the investments to be transferred in settlement of a redemption between the relevant Dealing Day and the day on which investments are delivered to the redeeming Shareholder shall be borne by the redeeming Shareholder. The Depositary must be satisfied that there is unlikely to be any material prejudice to the existing Shareholders. Where a redemption request represents 5% or more of the Net Asset Value of a Fund, the ICAV and/or the Manager may satisfy the redemption request by the transfer of assets in specie to the Shareholder

without the Shareholder's consent. The allocation of any such assets shall be subject to the approval of the Depositary. At the request of the relevant Shareholder making such redemption request such assets may be sold by the ICAV and the net proceeds of sale shall be transmitted to the Shareholder. The transaction costs incurred in the sale of the assets will be payable by the Shareholder.

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.

The Directors may at their discretion in consultation with the Manager, as appropriate, limit the number of Shares of a Fund redeemed on any Dealing Day to Shares representing 10% or more of the total number of Shares in the Fund or Shares representing 10% or more of the 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 subject always to the foregoing limit. If requests for redemptions are so carried forward, the Administrator will inform the Shareholders affected.

Mandatory Redemption of Shares

If a redemption causes a Shareholder's holding in the ICAV to fall below the Minimum Holding, the ICAV may redeem the whole of that Shareholder's holding. Before doing so, the ICAV shall notify the Shareholder in writing and allow the Shareholder 30 days to purchase additional Shares to meet the Minimum Holding.

Shareholders are required to notify the Administrator and the ICAV immediately in the event that they become U.S. Persons. Shareholders who become U.S. Persons may be required to dispose of their Shares to non-U.S. Persons on the next Dealing Day thereafter unless the Shares are held pursuant to an exemption which would allow them to hold the Shares. The ICAV reserves the right to redeem or require the transfer of any Shares which are or become owned, directly or indirectly, by a U.S. Person or other person if the holding of the Shares by such other person is unlawful or, in the opinion of the Directors, the holding might result in the ICAV or the Shareholders as a whole incurring any liability to taxation or suffering pecuniary or material administrative disadvantage which the ICAV or the Shareholders as a whole might not otherwise suffer or incur.

Additional circumstances when Shares may be compulsorily redeemed by the ICAV are set out in the ICAV's Instrument of Incorporation.

Any outstanding proceeds of such compulsory redemption will not be paid unless all documentation required by the Administrator, including any document in connection with the AML Acts or other requirements and/or any anti-money laundering procedures have been completed.

TRANSFER OF SHARES

All transfers of Shares shall be effected by transfer in writing in any usual or common form and every form of transfer shall state the full name and address of the transferor and the transferee, together with the account number and the ISIN code of the transferor. The instrument of transfer of a Share shall be signed by or on behalf of the transferor and must be submitted to the Administrator. A transfer acceptance instruction is not required from the transferee. The transferor shall be deemed to remain the holder of the Share until the name of the transferee is entered in the Share register in respect thereof. Where the transferee is not an existing Shareholder in the Fund, the transferee must complete an Application Form and comply with the relevant anti-money laundering procedures.

The Directors may decline to register any transfer of Shares including if in consequence of such transfer the transferor or transferee would hold less than the Minimum Initial Subscription for the relevant Fund or would otherwise infringe the restrictions on holding Shares outlined above. The registration of transfers may be suspended at such times and for such periods as the Directors may from time to time determine, provided always that such registration shall not be suspended for more than 30 days in any year.

The Directors may decline to register any transfer of Shares unless the instrument of transfer is deposited at the registered office of the ICAV or at such other place as the Directors may reasonably require together with such other evidence as the Directors may reasonably require to show the right of the transferor to make the transfer. Such evidence may include a declaration that the proposed transferee is not a U.S. Person and that upon transfer the Shares will not be held by or for the account of any U.S. Person.

CONVERSION OF SHARES

With the consent of the Directors, a Shareholder may convert Shares of one Fund into Shares of another Fund on giving notice to the Administrator in such form as the Administrator may require provided that the shareholding satisfies the minimum investment criteria and provided that the original application is received within the time limits specified above in the case of subscriptions. Conversion is not intended to facilitate short-term or excessive trading. The conversion is effected by arranging for the redemption of Shares of one Fund and subscribing for the Shares of the other Fund with the proceeds.

Conversion will take place in accordance with the following formula:

$$NS = \frac{(A \times B - [TC] \times C)}{D}$$

where:

- NS = the number of Shares which will be issued in the new Fund;
- A = the number of the Shares to be converted;
- B = the redemption price of the Shares to be converted;
- C = the currency conversion factor (if any) as determined by the Directors;
- D = the issue price of Shares in the new Fund on the relevant Dealing Day; and
- TC = the transaction charge incurred in connection with the proposed transaction which shall not in any event exceed 5% of the Net Asset Value per Share.

If NS is not an integral number of Shares the Directors reserve the right to issue fractional Shares in the new Fund or to return the surplus arising to the Shareholder seeking to convert the Shares.

A Conversion Charge of up to 3% of the Redemption Price of the Shares being converted may be charged if provided for in the Relevant Supplement.

The length of time for completion of a conversion will vary depending on the Funds involved and the time when the conversion is initiated. In general, the length of time for completion of a conversion will depend upon the time required to obtain payment of Redemption Proceeds from the Fund whose Shares are being acquired. As the conversion of Shares requires the consent of the Directors, once a request is made the need for such consent may result in Shares being converted on a Dealing Day subsequent to the Dealing Day on which the Shareholder initially wished to have the Shares converted.

Limitations on Conversions

Shares may not be converted 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. Applications for the conversion 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.

If on any Dealing Day a Fund receives aggregate requests for the redemption of Shares, including the redemption part of a conversion of Shares, the value of which amounts to 10% or more of the outstanding Shares in issue of that Fund or Shares representing 10% or more of the Net Asset Value of that Fund on that Dealing Day, the ICAV or the Manager may elect to restrict the total number of Shares redeemed to 10% of the outstanding Shares in issue of such Fund or Shares representing 10% or more of the Net Asset Value of that Fund on that Dealing Day, as applicable, in which case requests will be scaled down pro rata. The balance will be redeemed or converted, as applicable, on the next appropriate Dealing Day whereby redemptions will be processed at the Redemption Price prevailing on that subsequent Dealing Day and conversions will be processed in accordance with the general rules for conversions, in each case subject to the repeated application of the 10% restriction if necessary.

GENERAL TRADING PRACTICES AND INFORMATION

Umbrella Cash Accounts

Cash account arrangements have been put in place in respect of the ICAV and the Funds as a consequence of the introduction of new requirements relating to subscription and/or redemption collection accounts. The following is a description of how such cash account arrangements are expected to operate. These cash accounts are not subject to the protections of the Investor Money Regulations and instead will be subject to the guidance issued by the Central Bank from time to time in relation to umbrella cash accounts.

The ICAV has established Umbrella Cash Accounts into which subscription monies received from and redemption and distribution monies due to investors in the Funds will be held. The Umbrella Cash Accounts are established in the name of the ICAV and assets in the Umbrella Cash Accounts will be the assets of the ICAV. Amounts within the Umbrella Cash Accounts can at all times be attributed to the individual Fund to which they relate. Shareholder monies will be held in a single Umbrella Cash Account for each currency in which a Share class is denominated.

The ICAV, in conjunction with the Depositary, has established a policy to govern the operation of the Umbrella Cash Accounts in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank. The policy identifies certain procedures that must be adhered to in relation to the operation of the Umbrella Cash Accounts, the process for transferring money out of the accounts, the reconciliation process and reporting in relation to the accounts.

Subscription monies will become the property of the ICAV upon receipt and accordingly investors will be treated as general creditors of the relevant Fund during the period between receipt of subscription monies and the Dealing Day on which such Shares are issued. The subscribing investors will be exposed to the credit risk of the institution at which the relevant Umbrella Cash Account has been opened. Such investors will not benefit from any appreciation in the Net Asset Value of the Fund or any other Shareholder rights in respect of the subscription monies (including dividend entitlements) until such time as the Shares are issued on the relevant Dealing Day.

It is important for those subscribing in a Fund to understand that, in respect of any subscription monies that have been provided after the Settlement Time, the application for Shares in a Fund may be rejected by the ICAV in which case the subscription monies or balance thereof will normally be returned to the applicant within five working days of the date of the rejection of the application without interest.

Redeeming investors will cease to be Shareholders of the redeemed Shares from the relevant Dealing Day. Redemption and dividend payments will, pending payment to the relevant Shareholders, be held in an Umbrella Cash Account. Redeeming investors and investors entitled to dividend payments held in an Umbrella Cash Account will be unsecured creditors of the relevant Fund with respect to those monies. Where the redemption and dividend payments cannot be transferred to the relevant investors, for example where the investors have failed to supply such information as is required to allow the ICAV to comply with its obligations under applicable anti-money laundering and counter terrorist legislation, the redemption and dividend payments will be retained in an Umbrella Cash Account and investors should address the outstanding issues promptly. Redeeming investors will not benefit from any appreciation in the Net Asset Value of the Fund or any other Shareholder rights (including, without limitation, the entitlement to future dividends) in respect of such amounts.

For information on the risks associated with Umbrella Cash Accounts, see “Risks Associated with Umbrella Cash Accounts” in the section of this Prospectus entitled “Special Considerations and Risk Factors”.

Withholdings and Deductions

In the event that the ICAV is required to deduct, withhold or account for tax on a disposal of Shares by a Shareholder, upon the payment of a distribution to a Shareholder (whether in cash or otherwise) or in any other circumstances in which a taxation liability arises, the Directors or their delegate, shall be entitled to arrange for the redemption and cancellation of such number of the Shares of such Shareholder as is sufficient, after the deduction of any redemption fees to discharge any such tax liability and the Directors may decline to register a transferee as a Shareholder until such time as they receive from the transferee such declarations as to residency or status as they may require. Where the ICAV redeems any Shares held by a Shareholder in respect of which the ICAV is required to account for, deduct or withhold taxation, the ICAV shall be entitled to deduct from the Redemption Proceeds such amount of taxation as the ICAV is required to account for, deduct or withhold.

Portfolio Holdings Information

A list of the Funds’ investments may be made available on a periodic basis by request to the Investment Manager to any Shareholder that requires such information for regulatory purposes.

In addition, information regarding the Funds’ investments, such as asset class exposure, sector and geographic allocation, may be made available to any Shareholder on a periodic basis by request to the Investment Manager.

Any publication of a list of Fund investments or portfolio information shall be for information purposes only and does not form part of this Prospectus. There will be an appropriate time-lag between the purchase/sale of the relevant Fund’s investments and the time at which such publication occurs. Such information is provided on the understanding that the recipient shall keep it secret and confidential, shall not disclose or disseminate it directly or indirectly to any third party and shall not use or exploit it except in connection with its own analysis of a Fund’s portfolio. The ICAV, the Manager and the Investment Manager do not make any warranty or representation concerning the accuracy or completeness of such information. Such information is intended for information purposes only and should not be used by the recipient for the purposes of market timing or seeking to gain an unfair advantage.

Share Price Information

Except where the determination of the Net Asset Value has been temporarily suspended in the circumstances described below, the information regarding the Net Asset Value per Share shall be available upon request from the Administrator and shall be published on the website www.bluewhale.co.uk and will be up-to-date as of the previous Dealing Day and is published for

information purposes only. It is not an invitation to subscribe for, redeem or convert Shares at that Net Asset Value per Share.

Data Protection Notice

Shareholders should note that they may provide personal information, which may constitute “personal data” within the meaning of the Data Protection Legislation.

Shareholders’ personal data will be used by the ICAV for the following purposes:

- to manage and administer a Shareholder’s holding in the ICAV and any related accounts on an ongoing basis in accordance with the contract between the Shareholder and the ICAV;
- to carry out statistical analysis and market research as the ICAV’s legitimate business interest; and
- to comply with legal and regulatory obligations applicable to the investor and the ICAV from time to time including applicable anti-money laundering and counter terrorist financing legislation. In particular, in order to comply with the information reporting regimes set out in Section 891C and Section 891E to Section 891G (inclusive) of the Taxes Consolidation Act 1997 (as amended) and regulations made pursuant to those sections, Shareholders’ personal data (including financial information) may be shared with the Irish Revenue Commissioners. They in turn may exchange information (including personal data and financial information) with foreign tax authorities (including the U.S. Internal Revenue Service and foreign tax authorities located outside the European Economic Area). Please consult the AEOI (Automatic Exchange of Information) webpage on www.revenue.ie for further information in this regard.

Where processing is carried out on behalf of the ICAV, the ICAV shall engage a data processor, within the meaning of Data Protection Legislation, which provides sufficient guarantees to implement appropriate technical and organizational security measures in a manner that such processing meets the requirements of Data Protection Legislation, and ensures the protection of the rights of investors. For example, the Administrator may process personal data relating to the shareholder of the ICAV for the purposes of providing services to the ICAV, performing its legal and regulatory obligations and conducting financial crime risk management and other activities, including disclosing those data to the Fund and to third parties and transferring them internationally. 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 Data Protection Legislation, including to process personal data only in accordance with the documented instructions from the ICAV. Shareholders’ personal data may be transferred to countries which may not have the same or equivalent data protection laws as Ireland. If such transfer occurs, the ICAV is required to ensure that such processing of shareholders’ personal data is in compliance with Data Protection Legislation and, in particular, that appropriate measures are in place such as entering into model contractual clauses (as published by the European Commission) or ensuring that the recipient is “Privacy Shield” certified, if appropriate.

Pursuant to the Data Protection Legislation, shareholders have a number of rights which may be exercised in respect of their personal data, *i.e.*:

- the right of access to personal data held by the ICAV;
- the right to amend and rectify any inaccuracies in personal data held by the ICAV;
- the right to erase personal data held by the ICAV;
- the right to data portability of personal data held by the ICAV; and
- the right to request restriction of the processing of personal data held by the ICAV; and

- the right to object to processing of personal data by the ICAV.

These rights will be exercisable subject to limitations as provided for in the Data Protection Legislation. In certain circumstances it may not be feasible for the ICAV to discharge these rights, for example because of the structure of the ICAV or the manner in which the Shareholder holds Shares in a Fund. Shareholders may make a request to the ICAV to exercise these rights.

Please note that personal data may be retained by the ICAV for the duration of a shareholder's investment and afterwards in accordance with the ICAV's legal and regulatory obligations, including but not limited to the ICAV's record retention policy.

The ICAV is a data controller within the meaning of the Data Protection Legislation and undertakes to hold any personal information provided by Shareholders in confidence and in accordance with the Data Protection Legislation. For queries, requests or comments in respect of this notice or the way in which the ICAV uses Shareholders' personal data, Shareholders may contact the Directors at the registered office of the ICAV. Shareholders have the right to lodge a complaint with the Office of the Data Protection Commissioner if they are dissatisfied with the manner in which their personal data is used by the ICAV.

DETERMINATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

The Administrator shall determine the Net Asset Value per Share of each Class, referable to each Dealing Day as at the Valuation Point on the basis set forth below and in accordance with the Instrument of Incorporation.

The Net Asset Value per Share of a Fund shall be the value of the gross assets attributable to such Fund less all of the liabilities attributable to such Fund (including such provisions as the Administrator considers appropriate in respect of the costs and expenses payable in relation to such Fund) divided by the number of Shares of such Fund outstanding as of the Dealing Day. Any liabilities of the ICAV which are not attributable to any Fund shall be allocated among all of the Funds *pro rata* to the relative Net Asset Value of the Funds.

The Net Asset Value of each Class shall be determined by calculating the amount of the Net Asset Value attributable to each Class. The amount of the Net Asset Value of a Fund attributable to a Class shall be determined by establishing the proportion of the assets of the Class as at the most recent Net Asset Value calculation, adjusted to take account of any subscription orders (after deduction of any redemption orders) and apportioning the Net Asset Value accordingly. The Net Asset Value per Share of a Class shall be calculated by dividing the Net Asset Value of the Class by the number of Shares in issue in that Class. Class Expenses and fees relating specifically to a Class will be charged to that Class. Class Expenses or other fees or charges will normally be allocated amongst the Classes based on their respective Net Asset Value or any other reasonable basis having taken into account the nature of the fees and charges. In the event that Classes are priced in a currency other than the Base Currency, currency conversion costs will be borne by that Class.

“Class Expenses” means the expenses of registering a Class in any jurisdiction or with any stock exchange, regulated market or settlement system, and all other expenses arising from such registration and such further expenses howsoever arising as may be disclosed in the Prospectus. The cost of converting currency and the costs and gains/losses of the hedging transactions are borne solely by the relevant Class.

The Net Asset Value per Share shall be rounded upwards or downwards as appropriate to such number of decimal places as the Directors may determine and disclosed in the relevant supplement. The Net Asset Value per Share may also be adjusted as described under the section entitled **“Single Swinging Price”**.

In determining the value of the assets of a Fund:

1. Each investment listed, traded or dealt in on a Regulated Market for which market quotations are readily available shall be valued using the latest mid-market price as at the Valuation Point, provided that the value of the investment listed, traded or dealt in on a Regulated Market but acquired or traded at a premium or at a discount outside or off the relevant stock exchange may be valued, taking into account the level of premium or discount as at the date of valuation of the investment and will be in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank. If the investment is normally listed, traded or dealt in on or under the rules of more than one Regulated Market, the relevant Regulated Market shall be that which constitutes the main market for the investment. If prices for an investment listed, traded or dealt in on the relevant Regulated Market are not available at the relevant time or are unrepresentative, or in the event that any investments are not listed or traded on any Regulated Market, such investment shall be valued at such value as shall be certified with care and good faith as the probable realisation value of the investment by a competent person appointed by the Directors and approved for such purpose by the Depositary (which may be the Investment Manager). Neither the Investment Manager nor the Administrator shall be under any liability if a price reasonably believed by them to be the latest available price for the time being may be found not to be such.
2. Units or shares in investment funds which are not valued in accordance with the provisions above shall be valued on the basis of the latest available net asset value per unit/share as published by the investment fund.
3. In the case of unlisted securities or any assets traded on a Regulated Market, but in respect of which a price or quotation is not available at the time of valuation which would provide a fair valuation, the value of such asset shall be estimated with care and in good faith by a competent person, appointed by the Directors and approved for the purpose by the Depositary (which may be the Investment Manager) and such value shall be determined on the basis of the probable realisation value of the investment.
4. Cash deposits and similar investments shall be valued at their face value together with accrued interest unless in the opinion of the Directors any adjustment should be made to reflect the fair value thereof.
5. Exchange-traded futures and options contracts shall be valued at the relevant settlement price on the applicable exchange, provided that if the settlement price of an exchange-traded future or option contract is not available, the instrument may be valued in accordance with paragraph (3) above. FDI not traded on an exchange shall be valued on a mark-to-market basis or, where market conditions prevent marking-to-market, on a mark-to-model basis where required by, and in accordance with, EMIR and related regulatory technical standards, and such valuation may be carried out by the Administrator or a competent person appointed by the Directors and approved for such purpose by the Depositary.
6. Forward foreign exchange contracts may be valued in accordance with the preceding paragraph or by reference to freely available market quotations.
7. The Funds may apply an amortised cost method of valuation in respect of a money market instrument in a non-money market fund, provided that such instrument has a residual maturity of less than 3 months and does not have any specific sensitivity to market parameters, including credit risk. Using the amortised cost basis, the relevant instrument is valued at its cost of acquisition adjusted for amortisation of premium or accretion of discount on the instrument. The ICAV or its delegate, will review the valuation of such instruments to determine whether the value of the instruments calculated pursuant to the amortised cost method of valuation deviates from the value of such instruments if valued on a mark-to-market basis and, if so, whether such deviation may result in a material dilution or other unfair results to the

Shareholders in the relevant Fund. Any such review of the amortised cost valuation vis-à-vis market valuation will be carried out in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

8. If the Directors determine that it is impossible or incorrect to carry out a valuation of a specific investment in accordance with the valuation rules set out above or if such valuation is not representative of an asset's fair market value, a competent person appointed by the Directors and approved for the purpose by the Depositary (which may be the Investment Manager) is entitled to use such other generally recognised valuation method in order to reach a proper valuation of that specific instrument, provided that such method of valuation has been approved by the Depositary and the rationale for the use of such method and the method itself shall be clearly documented.

The value of an asset may be adjusted by the Directors or a competent person appointed by the Directors and approved for the purpose by the Depositary (which may be the Investment Manager), where such an adjustment is considered necessary to reflect the fair value of an asset in the context of currency, marketability, dealing costs and/or such other considerations which are deemed relevant.

Suspension of Calculation of Net Asset Value

The ICAV may temporarily suspend the determination of the Net Asset Value and the sale, conversion or redemption of Shares in the ICAV or any Fund during:

1. any period (other than ordinary holiday or customary weekend closings) when any market is closed which is the main market for a significant part of the Fund's investments, or when trading thereon is restricted or suspended;
2. any period during which the disposal or valuation of investments which constitute a substantial portion of the assets of the Fund is not practically feasible or if feasible would be possible only on terms materially disadvantageous to Shareholders;
3. any period when for any reason the prices of any investments of the Fund cannot be reasonably, promptly or accurately ascertained by the Administrator;
4. any period when remittance of monies which will, or may, be involved in the realisation of, or in the payment for, investments of the Fund cannot, in the opinion of the Directors, be carried out at normal rates of exchange;
5. any period when the proceeds of the sale or redemption of the shares cannot be transmitted to or from the Fund's account;
6. any period when a notice to merge or terminate the Fund has been served or when a meeting of Shareholders has been convened to consider a motion to terminate a Fund;
7. upon the occurrence of an event causing a Fund to terminate; or
8. in exceptional cases, where the circumstances so require, and where the Directors consider it justifiable to do so having regard to the best interests of the Shareholders as a whole.

A suspension of redemptions may be made at any time prior to the payment of the redemption monies and the removal of the Shareholder's name from the register of members or an amendment of the Shareholder's holding. A suspension of subscriptions may be made at any time prior to the entry of a Shareholder's name on the register of members.

Any such suspension shall be notified to the Shareholders of the Fund by the ICAV if, in the opinion of the ICAV, such suspension is likely to continue for a period exceeding 14 days and any such suspension shall be notified immediately and in any event within the same Business Day to the Central

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

Single Swinging Price

The value attributed to a Fund's investments for the purpose of calculating its Net Asset Value in accordance with the terms of this Prospectus may deviate from the actual cost of purchasing or selling those investments due to dealing charges, taxes, spreads and other similar costs between acquisition and disposal prices of assets (as described as "Duties and Charges" in this Prospectus). Accordingly, the value of a Fund may be adversely affected in circumstances where the Investment Manager, due to the amount of subscriptions, redemptions and/or conversions of Shares in and out of a Fund on any Dealing Day, is required to purchase or sell investments in the market place for the account of the Fund and no measures are taken to offset the effect of Duties and Charges when determining the Fund's Net Asset Value. This is known as "dilution".

In order to preserve the value of the Fund and to protect the interest of the Fund's Shareholders from the effect of dilution, the Directors have therefore adopted a swing pricing mechanism.

The swing pricing mechanism will involve the adjustment of the Fund's Net Asset Value either upwards when the Fund is in a Net Subscription Position or downwards when the Fund is in a Net Redemption Position by a percentage factor determined by the Directors from time to time at their sole discretion (the "**Swing Adjustment**"). The Swing Adjustment will be an amount which the Directors consider appropriate to meet the Duties and Charges which may be incurred by the Fund as a result of acquiring or disposing of investments, as relevant, on foot of subscriptions, redemptions and/or conversions of Shares in and out of the Fund on the relevant Dealing Day.

Where a Swing Adjustment is applied it will typically increase the Net Asset Value per Share of all Classes when the Fund is in a Net Subscription Position and decrease the Net Asset Value per Share of all Classes when the Fund is in a Net Redemption Position. The Net Asset Value per Share of each Class in the Fund will be calculated separately, but any Swing Adjustment will in percentage terms affect the Net Asset Value per Share of each Class in an identical manner.

When the Fund is neither in a Net Subscription Position nor in a Net Redemption Position on any Dealing Day no Swing Adjustment will be made and the Net Asset Value per Share of each Class in issue will be based on the unadjusted Net Asset Value.

A Swing Adjustment may be applied on any Dealing Day on which dealing occurs at the discretion of the Directors. However, in the usual course of business, the Swing Adjustment will be triggered automatically and on a consistent basis depending on whether or not the Fund is in a Net Subscription Position or a Net Redemption Position. When dealing in the Fund has taken place but a Swing Adjustment is not applied there may be an adverse impact on the total value of the Fund.

FEES AND EXPENSES

General

Each Fund shall pay all of its expenses and its allocable share of any expenses incurred by the ICAV. These expenses may include the costs of: (i) maintaining the ICAV, any subsidiary company and the Funds and registering the ICAV, the Funds and the Shares with any governmental or regulatory authority or with any stock exchange; (ii) expenses related to compliance-related matters and regulatory filings related to a Fund's activities; (iii) management, administration, depositary, compliance and related services; (iv) preparation, printing and posting of prospectuses, sales literature and reports to Shareholders, the Central Bank and other governmental agencies; (v) the marketing and distribution of Shares (to include costs arising from the offering of the Fund on distribution platforms) and costs of registration (which shall be at normal commercial rates) of the ICAV in jurisdictions outside Ireland; (vi) taxes; (vii) commissions, bank, legal and brokerage fees; (viii) expenses incurred in connection with the acquisition and disposal of the assets of the ICAV, including without limitation, the payment of premiums in respect of insurance policies or life settlements; (ix) auditing, tax, compliance, director and legal fees (including fees and expenses arising in respect of legal or administrative proceedings); (x) insurance premiums and expenses; (xi) fees and expenses of paying agents (which shall be at normal commercial rates), sub-distributors, local representatives and similar agents, (which shall be at normal commercial rates); (xii) listing fees, if applicable; and (xiii) other operating expenses.

The fees and charges may differ from one Class to another and, as a consequence, the Net Asset Value per Share may differ from one Class to another Class.

The Investment Manager may, at its discretion, discharge some or all of the fees and expenses of a Fund to support the Fund until it reaches an acceptable critical size.

Funds that charge fees and expenses to capital

In support of a Fund's investment objective, certain Funds may, where disclosed in the Relevant Supplement, charge management fees and other fees and expenses to the capital, rather than the income of the Fund in order to maximise distributions of the Fund.

It is important for Shareholders to note that charging fees and expenses to capital will have the effect of lowering/ eroding the capital value of your investment. The effect of maximising income will be achieved by foregoing/constraining the potential for future capital growth and will result in a reduction of the Net Asset Value per Share. This means that on redemption of holdings, Shareholders may not receive back the full amount they initially invested.

Funds that charge fees and expenses to income

For those Funds which charge fees and expenses to income, some deductions to capital may be made where there is insufficient income to cover fees and expenses.

The ICAV does not pay distributions out of capital.

Establishment Costs

All fees and expenses relating to the establishment of any new Fund will be borne by the relevant Fund and amortised over the first five financial years of the relevant Fund or such other period as the Manager

may determine. The fees and expenses relating to the establishment of any new Fund will be set out in the Relevant Supplement.

Directors' Fees

The Instrument of Incorporation provides that the Directors may be entitled to a fee by way of remuneration for their services at a rate to be determined from time to time by the Directors. The Directors' remuneration will not exceed €50,000 per annum for each Director or such other amount as may be determined by the Directors and notified to Shareholders from time to time. Any such change in the Directors' remuneration shall also be disclosed in an update to the Prospectus or in the ICAV's financial statements, whichever is published sooner. Any Directors employed by the Investment Manager or affiliate will/may waive their entitlement to fees. The Directors shall be entitled to be reimbursed by the ICAV for all reasonable disbursements and out-of-pocket expenses incurred by them, if any.

Service Provider Fees

Each of the Service Providers shall be entitled to receive, out of the assets of each Fund, an annual fee at the rate set out in the Relevant Supplement. Such fees shall accrue daily and shall be payable monthly in arrears. The Investment Manager may also be entitled to receive a performance fee, where provided for in the Relevant Supplement.

Each of the Service Providers shall also be entitled to be reimbursed by the ICAV, on demand, for all reasonable disbursements and out-of-pocket expenses incurred by them, if any.

In addition to the fees payable to the Depositary as set out in the Relevant Supplement, the Depositary shall be entitled to charge custody and sub-custody fees at normal commercial rates.

Single Swinging Price

The Net Asset Value per Share may be adjusted as described under the section entitled "**Single Swinging Price**" by applying a Swing Adjustment on any Dealing Day.

Subscription Charge, Redemption Charge, Conversion Charge

Where a Subscription Charge, Redemption Charge or Conversion Charge is payable in respect of a Class of Shares, that will be set out in the Relevant Supplement.

TAXATION

The following is a general summary of the main Irish tax considerations applicable to the ICAV and certain investors in the ICAV who are the beneficial owners of Shares in the ICAV. It does not purport to deal with all of the tax consequences applicable to the ICAV or to all categories of investors, some of whom may be subject to special rules. For instance, it does not address the tax position of Shareholders whose acquisition of Shares in the ICAV would be regarded as a shareholding in a Personal Portfolio Investment Undertaking (PPIU). Accordingly, its applicability will depend on the particular circumstances of each Shareholder. It does not constitute tax advice and Shareholders and potential investors are advised to consult their professional advisors concerning possible taxation or other consequences of purchasing, holding, selling, converting or otherwise disposing of the Shares under the laws of their country of incorporation, establishment, citizenship, residence or domicile, and in the light of their particular circumstances.

The following statements on taxation are based on advice received by the Directors regarding the law and practice in force in Ireland at the date of this document. Legislative, administrative or judicial changes may modify the tax consequences described below and 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 will endure indefinitely.

Taxation of the ICAV

The Directors have been advised that, under current Irish law and practice, the ICAV qualifies as an investment undertaking for the purposes of Section 739B of the Taxes Consolidation Act, 1997, as amended (“TCA”) so long as the ICAV is resident in Ireland. Accordingly, it is generally not chargeable to Irish tax on its income and gains.

Chargeable Event

However, Irish tax can arise on the happening of a “**chargeable event**” in the ICAV. A chargeable event includes any payments of distributions to Shareholders, any encashment, repurchase, redemption, cancellation or transfer of Shares and any deemed disposal of Shares as described below for Irish tax purposes arising as a result of holding Shares in the ICAV for a period of eight years or more. Where a chargeable event occurs, the ICAV is required to account for the Irish tax thereon.

No Irish tax will arise in respect of a chargeable event where:

- (a) the Shareholder is neither resident nor ordinarily resident in Ireland (“**Non-Irish Resident**”) and it (or an intermediary acting on its behalf) has made the necessary declaration to that effect and the ICAV is not in possession of any information which would reasonably suggest that the information contained in the declaration is not, or is no longer, materially correct; or
- (b) the Shareholder is a Non-Irish Resident and has confirmed that to the ICAV and the ICAV is in possession of written notice of approval from the Revenue Commissioners to the effect that the requirement to provide the necessary declaration of non-residence has been complied with in respect of the Shareholder and the approval has not been withdrawn; or
- (c) the Shareholder is an Exempt Irish Resident as defined below.

A reference to “**intermediary**” means an intermediary within the meaning of Section 739B(1) of the TCA, being a person who (a) carries on a business which consists of, or includes, the receipt of payments from an investment undertaking on behalf of other persons; or (b) holds units in an investment undertaking on behalf of other persons.

In the absence of a signed and completed declaration or written notice of approval from the Revenue Commissioners, as applicable, being in the possession of the ICAV at the relevant time there is a presumption that the Shareholder is resident or ordinarily resident in Ireland (“**Irish Resident**”) or is not an Exempt Irish Resident and a charge to tax arises.

A chargeable event does not include:

- any transactions (which might otherwise be a chargeable event) in relation to Shares held in a recognised clearing system as designated by order of the Revenue Commissioners of Ireland; or
- a transfer of Shares between spouses/civil partners and any transfer of Shares between spouses/civil partners or former spouses/civil partners on the occasion of judicial separation, decree of dissolution and/or divorce, as appropriate; or
- an exchange by a Shareholder, effected by way of arm’s length bargain where no payment is made to the Shareholder, of Shares in the ICAV for other Shares in the ICAV; or
- an exchange of Shares arising on a qualifying amalgamation or reconstruction (within the meaning of Section 739H of the TCA) of the ICAV with another investment undertaking.

If the ICAV becomes liable to account for tax on a chargeable event, the ICAV shall be entitled to deduct from the payment arising on that chargeable event an amount equal to the appropriate tax and/or, where applicable, to repurchase and cancel such number of Shares held by the Shareholder as is required to meet the amount of tax. The relevant Shareholder shall indemnify and keep the ICAV indemnified against loss arising to the ICAV by reason of the ICAV becoming liable to account for tax on the happening of a chargeable event.

Deemed Disposals

The ICAV may elect not to account for Irish tax in respect of deemed disposals in certain circumstances. Where the total value of Shares in a Fund held by Shareholders who are Irish Resident and, who are not Exempt Irish Residents as defined below, is 10% or more of the Net Asset Value of the Fund, the ICAV will be liable to account for the tax arising on a deemed disposal in respect of Shares in that Fund as set out below. However, where the total value of Shares in the Fund held by such Shareholders is less than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund, the ICAV may, and it is expected that the ICAV will, elect not to account for tax on the deemed disposal. In this instance, the ICAV will notify relevant Shareholders that it has made such an election and those Shareholders will be obliged to account for the tax arising under the self-assessment system themselves. Further details of this are set out below under the heading “Taxation of Irish Resident Shareholders”.

Irish Courts Service

Where Shares are held by the Irish Courts Service the ICAV is not required to account for Irish tax on a chargeable event in respect of those Shares. Rather, where money under the control or subject to the order of any Court is applied to acquire Shares in the ICAV, the Courts Service assumes, in respect of the Shares acquired, the responsibilities of the ICAV to, *inter alia*, account for tax in respect of chargeable events and file returns.

Exempt Irish Resident Shareholders

The ICAV will not be required to deduct tax in respect of the following categories of Irish Resident Shareholders, provided the ICAV has in its possession the necessary declarations from those persons (or an intermediary acting on their behalf) and the ICAV is not in possession of any information which would reasonably suggest that the information contained in the declarations is not, or is no longer, materially correct. A Shareholder who comes within any of the categories listed below and who

(directly or through an intermediary) has provided the necessary declaration to the ICAV is referred to herein as an **“Exempt Irish Resident”**:

- (a) a pension scheme which is an exempt approved scheme within the meaning of Section 774 of the TCA, or a retirement annuity contract or a trust scheme to which Section 784 or Section 785 of the TCA, applies;
- (b) a company carrying on life business within the meaning of Section 706 of the TCA;
- (c) an investment undertaking within the meaning of Section 739B(1) of the TCA, or an investment limited partnership within the meaning of Section 739J of the TCA;
- (d) a special investment scheme within the meaning of Section 737 of the TCA;
- (e) a charity being a person referred to in Section 739D(6)(f)(i) of the TCA;
- (f) a qualifying management company within the meaning of Section 739B(1) of the TCA;
- (g) a unit trust to which Section 731(5)(a) of the TCA applies;
- (h) a person who is entitled to exemption from income tax and capital gains tax under Section 784A(2) of the TCA where the Shares held are assets of an approved retirement fund or an approved minimum retirement fund;
- (i) a person who is entitled to exemption from income tax and capital gains tax by virtue of Section 787I of the TCA, and the Shares are assets of a PRSA;
- (j) a credit union within the meaning of Section 2 of the Credit Union Act, 1997;
- (k) the National Asset Management Agency
- (l) the National Treasury Management Agency or a fund investment vehicle (within the meaning of section 37 of the National Treasury Management Agency (Amendment) Act 2014) of which the Minister for Finance of Ireland is the sole beneficial owner or Ireland acting through the National Treasury Management Agency;
- (m) a company within the charge to corporation tax in accordance with Section 110(2) of the TCA (securitisation companies);
- (n) in certain circumstances, a company within the charge to corporation tax in respect of payments made to it by the ICAV; or
- (o) any other person who is resident or ordinarily resident in Ireland who may be permitted to own Shares under taxation legislation or by written practice or concession of the Revenue Commissioners without giving rise to a charge to tax in the ICAV or jeopardising the tax exemptions associated with the ICAV.

There is no provision for any refund of tax to Shareholders who are Exempt Irish Residents where tax has been deducted in the absence of the necessary declaration. A refund of tax may only be made to corporate Shareholders who are within the charge to Irish corporation tax.

Taxation of Non-Irish Resident Shareholders

Non-Irish Resident Shareholders who (directly or through an intermediary) have made the necessary declaration of non-residence in Ireland, where required, are not liable to Irish tax on the income or gains arising to them from their investment in the ICAV and no tax will be deducted on distributions from

the ICAV or payments by the ICAV in respect of an encashment, repurchase, redemption, cancellation or other disposal of their investment. Such Shareholders are generally not liable to Irish tax in respect of income or gains made from holding or disposing of Shares except where the Shares are attributable to an Irish branch or agency of such Shareholder.

Unless the ICAV is in possession of written notice of approval from the Revenue Commissioners to the effect that the requirement to provide the necessary declaration of non-residence has been complied with in respect of the Shareholder and the approval has not been withdrawn, in the event that a non-resident Shareholder (or an intermediary acting on its behalf) fails to make the necessary declaration of non-residence, tax will be deducted as described above on the happening of a chargeable event and notwithstanding that the Shareholder is not resident or ordinarily resident in Ireland any such tax deducted will generally not be refundable.

Where a Non-Irish Resident company holds Shares in the ICAV which are attributable to an Irish branch or agency, it will be liable to Irish corporation tax in respect of income and capital distributions it receives from the ICAV under the self-assessment system.

Taxation of Irish Resident Shareholders

Deduction of Tax

Tax will be deducted and remitted to the Revenue Commissioners by the ICAV from any distributions made by the ICAV (other than on a disposal) to an Irish Resident Shareholder who is not an Exempt Irish Resident at the rate of 38%.

Tax will also be deducted by the ICAV and remitted to the Revenue Commissioners from any gain arising on an encashment, repurchase, redemption, cancellation or other disposal of Shares by such a Shareholder at the rate of 38%. Any gain will be computed as the difference between the value of the Shareholder's investment in the ICAV at the date of the chargeable event and the original cost of the investment as calculated under special rules.

Where the Shareholder is an Irish resident company and the ICAV is in possession of a relevant declaration from the Shareholder that it is a company and which includes the company's tax reference number, tax will be deducted by the ICAV from any distributions made by the ICAV to the Shareholder and from any gains arising on an encashment, repurchase, redemption, cancellation or other disposal of shares by the Shareholder at the rate of 25%.

Deemed Disposals

Tax will also be deducted by the ICAV and remitted to the Revenue Commissioners in respect of any deemed disposal where the total value of Shares in a fund held by Irish Resident Shareholders who are not Exempt Irish Residents is 10% or more of the Net Asset Value of the Fund. A deemed disposal will occur on each and every eighth anniversary of the acquisition of Shares in the Fund by such Shareholders. The deemed gain will be calculated as the difference between the value of the Shares held by the Shareholder on the relevant eighth year anniversary or, as described below where the ICAV so elects, the value of the Shares on the later of the 30 June or 31 December prior to the date of the deemed disposal and the relevant cost of those Shares. The excess arising will be taxable at the rate of 38% (or in the case of Irish resident corporate Shareholders where a relevant declaration has been made, at the rate of 25%). Tax paid on a deemed disposal should be creditable against the tax liability on an actual disposal of those Shares.

Where the ICAV is obliged to account for tax on deemed disposals it is expected that the ICAV will elect to calculate any gain arising for Irish Resident Shareholders who are not Exempt Irish Residents by reference to the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund on the later of the 30 June or 31 December prior to the date of the deemed disposal, in lieu of the value of the Shares on the relevant eighth year anniversary.

The ICAV may elect not to account for tax arising on a deemed disposal where the total value of Shares in the relevant Fund held by Irish Resident Shareholders who are not Exempt Irish Residents is less than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund. In this case, such Shareholders will be obliged to account for the tax arising on the deemed disposal under the self-assessment system themselves. The deemed gain will be calculated as the difference between the value of the Shares held by the Shareholder on the relevant eighth year anniversary and the relevant cost of those Shares. The excess arising will be regarded as an amount taxable under Case IV of Schedule D and will be subject to tax where the Shareholder is a company, at the rate of 25%, and where the Shareholder is not a company, at the rate of 38%. Tax paid on a deemed disposal should be creditable against the tax payable on an actual disposal of those Shares.

Residual Irish Tax Liability

Corporate Shareholders resident in Ireland which receive payments from which tax has been deducted will be treated as having received an annual payment chargeable to tax under Case IV of Schedule D from which tax at the rate of 25% (or 38% if no declaration has been made) has been deducted. Subject to the comments below concerning tax on a currency gain, in general, such Shareholders will not be subject to further Irish tax on payments received in respect of their holding from which tax has been deducted. A corporate Shareholder resident in Ireland which holds the Shares in connection with a trade will be taxable on any income or gains received from the ICAV as part of that trade with a set-off against corporation tax payable for any tax deducted from those payments by the ICAV. In practice, where tax at a rate higher than 25% has been deducted from payments to a corporate Shareholder resident in Ireland, a credit of the excess tax deducted over the higher corporation tax rate of 25% should be available.

Subject to the comments below concerning tax on a currency gain, in general, non-corporate Irish Resident Shareholders will not be subject to further Irish tax on income arising on the Shares or gains made on disposal of the Shares, where the appropriate tax has been deducted by the ICAV from distributions paid to them.

Where a currency gain is made by a Shareholder on the disposal of Shares, the Shareholder will be liable to capital gains tax in respect of that gain in the year/s of assessment in which the Shares are disposed of.

Any Irish Resident Shareholder who is not an Exempt Irish Resident and who receives a distribution from which tax has not been deducted or who receives a gain on an encashment, repurchase, redemption, cancellation or other disposal from which tax has not been deducted, (for example, because the Shares are held in a recognised clearing system) will be liable to account for income tax or corporation tax as the case may be on the payment or on the amount of the gain under the self-assessment system and in particular, Part 41A of the TCA.

Pursuant to Section 891C of the TCA and the Return of Values (Investment Undertakings) Regulations 2013, the ICAV is obliged to report certain details in relation to Shares held by investors to the Revenue Commissioners on an annual basis. The details to be reported include the name, address and date of birth if on record of, and the investment number associated with and the value of the Shares held by, a Shareholder. In respect of Shares acquired on or after 1 January 2014, the details to be reported also include the tax reference number of the Shareholder (being an Irish tax reference number or VAT registration number, or in the case of an individual, the individual's PPS number) or, in the absence of a tax reference number, a marker indicating that this was not provided. These provisions do not require such details to be reported in respect of Shareholders who are:

- Exempt Irish Residents (as defined above);
- Shareholders who are neither Irish Resident nor ordinarily resident in Ireland (provided the relevant declaration has been made); or

- Shareholders whose Shares are held in a recognised clearing system,

however investors should note the section entitled “The OECD Common Reporting Standard” for information on additional investor information gathering and reporting requirements to which the ICAV is subject.

Overseas Dividends

Dividends (if any) and interest which the ICAV receives with respect to investments (other than securities of Irish issuers) may be subject to taxes, including withholding taxes, in the countries in which the issuers of the investments are located. It is not known whether the ICAV will be able to benefit from reduced rates of withholding tax under the provisions of the double tax treaties which Ireland has entered into with various countries.

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

Stamp Duty

On the basis that the ICAV qualifies as an investment undertaking within the meaning of Section 739B of the TCA, generally, no stamp duty will be payable in Ireland on the issue, transfer, repurchase or redemption of Shares in the ICAV. However, where any subscription for or redemption of Shares is satisfied by an in-kind or in specie transfer of Irish securities or other Irish property, Irish stamp duty might arise on the transfer of such securities or properties.

No Irish stamp duty will be payable by the ICAV on the conveyance or transfer of stock or marketable securities of a company or other body corporate not registered in Ireland, provided that the conveyance or transfer does not relate to any immovable property situated in Ireland or any right over or interest in such property, or to any stocks or marketable securities of a company (other than a company which is an investment undertaking within the meaning of Section 739B of the TCA or a qualifying company within the meaning of Section 110 of the TCA) which is registered in Ireland.

Residence

In general, investors in the ICAV will be either individuals, corporate entities or trusts. Under Irish rules, both individuals and trusts may be resident or ordinarily resident. The concept of ordinary residence does not apply to corporate entities.

Individual Investors

Test of Residence

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

If an individual is not resident in Ireland in a particular tax year the individual may, in certain circumstances, elect to be treated as resident.

Test of Ordinary Residence

If an individual has been resident for the three previous tax years then the individual will be deemed “ordinarily resident” from the start of the fourth year. An individual will remain ordinarily resident in Ireland until the individual has been non-resident for three consecutive tax years.

Trust Investors

A trust will generally be regarded as resident in Ireland where all of the trustees are resident in Ireland. Trustees are advised to seek specific tax advice if they are in doubt as to whether the trust is resident in Ireland.

Corporate Investors

A company will be resident in Ireland if its central management and control is in Ireland or (in certain circumstances) if it is incorporated in Ireland. For Ireland to be treated as the location of a company's central management and control this typically means Ireland is the location where all fundamental policy decisions of the company are made.

All companies incorporated in Ireland are resident in Ireland for tax purposes except where:

- (i) in the case of a company incorporated before 1 January 2015, the company or a related company carries on a trade in Ireland, and either (a) the company is ultimately controlled by persons resident in a "relevant territory", being an EU member state (other than Ireland) or a country with which Ireland has a double taxation agreement in force by virtue of Section 826(1) of the TCA or that is signed and which will come into force once all the ratification procedures set out in Section 826(1) of the TCA have been completed, or (b) the principal class of the shares in the company or a related company is substantially and regularly traded on a recognised stock exchange in a relevant territory; or
- (ii) the company is regarded as resident in a country other than Ireland and not resident in Ireland under a double taxation agreement between Ireland and that other country.

A company incorporated in Ireland and coming within either (i) or (ii) above will not be regarded as resident in Ireland unless its central management and control is in Ireland, PROVIDED however, a company coming within (i) above which has its central management and control outside of Ireland will still be regarded as resident in Ireland if (a) it would by virtue of the law of a relevant territory be tax resident in that relevant territory if it were incorporated in that relevant territory but would not otherwise be tax resident in that relevant territory, (b) is managed and controlled in that relevant territory, and (c) would not otherwise by virtue of the law of any territory be regarded as resident in that territory for tax purposes.

The exception from the incorporation rule of tax residence at (i) above in respect of a company incorporated before 1 January 2015 will however cease to apply or be available after 31 December 2020, or, if earlier, from the date, after 31 December 2014, of a change in ownership (direct or indirect) of the company where there is a major change in the nature or conduct of the business of the company within the period beginning on the later of 1 January 2015 or the date which occurs one year before the date of the change in ownership of the company, and ending 5 years after the date of the change in ownership. For these purposes a major change in the nature or conduct of the business of the company includes the commencement by the company of a new trade or a major change arising from the acquisition by the company of property or of an interest in or right over property.

Disposal of Shares and Irish Capital Acquisitions Tax

(a) Persons Domiciled or Ordinarily Resident in Ireland

The disposal of Shares by means of a gift or inheritance made by a disponent domiciled or ordinarily resident in Ireland or received by a beneficiary domiciled or ordinarily resident in Ireland may give rise to a charge to Irish Capital Acquisitions Tax for the beneficiary of such a gift or inheritance with respect to those Shares.

(b) Persons Not Domiciled or Ordinarily Resident in Ireland

On the basis that the ICAV qualifies as an investment undertaking within the meaning of Section 739B of the TCA, the disposal of Shares will not be within the charge to Irish Capital Acquisitions Tax provided that;

- the Shares are comprised in the gift or inheritance at the date of the gift or inheritance and at the valuation date;
- the donor is not domiciled or ordinarily resident in Ireland at the date of the disposition; and
- the beneficiary is not domiciled or ordinarily resident in Ireland at the date of the gift or inheritance.

AUTOMATIC EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION

Ireland has implemented the “Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information”, also known as the Common Reporting Standard (“CRS”), into Irish law.

The CRS is a single global standard on Automatic Exchange of Information (“AEOI”). It draws on work of the OECD and the EU, global anti-money laundering standards and, in particular, the Model FATCA Intergovernmental Agreement. The CRS sets out details of the financial information to be exchanged, the financial institutions required to report, together with common due diligence standards to be followed by financial institutions.

Under the CRS, participating jurisdictions are required to exchange certain information held by financial institutions regarding their non-resident customers.

To comply with its obligations under the CRS (or similar information sharing arrangements), the ICAV may require additional information and documentation from Shareholders. Shareholders should note that the ICAV is required to disclose the name, address, jurisdiction(s) of tax residence, date and place of birth, account reference number and tax identification number(s) of each reportable person in respect of a reportable account for CRS and information relating to each Shareholder’s investment (including but not limited to the value of and any payments in respect of the Shares) to the Revenue Commissioners of Ireland who may in turn exchange this information with the tax authorities in territories who are participating jurisdictions for the purposes of the CRS. In order to comply with its obligations, the ICAV may require additional information and documentation from Shareholders.

By signing the application form to subscribe for Shares in the ICAV, each Shareholder is agreeing to provide such information upon request from the ICAV or its delegate. Shareholders refusing to provide the requisite information to the ICAV may be reported to the Revenue Commissioners.

Pursuant to information-sharing arrangements in place between Ireland and/or the European Union and certain third countries and/or dependant or associated territories of CRS-participating jurisdictions, to the extent that those countries or territories are not “Reportable Jurisdictions” under the CRS, the Administrator, or such other entity considered to be a paying agent for these purposes, may be obliged to collect certain information (including the tax status, identity and residency of the Shareholders) in order to satisfy the disclosure requirements under those arrangements and to disclose such information to the relevant tax authorities. Those tax authorities may in turn be obliged to provide the information disclosed to the tax authorities of other relevant jurisdictions.

Shareholders will be deemed by their subscription for Shares in a Fund to have authorised the automatic disclosure of such information by the Administrator, or other relevant person to the relevant tax authorities.

The above description is based in part on regulations, guidance from the OECD and the CRS, all of which are subject to change. Each prospective investor should consult its own tax advisers on the requirements applicable to it under these arrangements.

OTHER TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The ICAV may from time to time purchase investments that will subject the ICAV to exchange controls, capital gains or withholding taxes in various jurisdictions. In the event that exchange controls or foreign withholding taxes are imposed with respect to any of the ICAV's investments, the effect generally reduces the income received by the ICAV on its investments.

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

The Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is responsible for managing the business affairs of the ICAV in accordance with the Instrument of Incorporation. The Directors may delegate certain functions to the Service Providers and other parties, subject to supervision and direction by the Directors and provided that the delegation does not prevent the ICAV from being managed in the best interests of its Shareholders.

The Directors and their principal occupations are set forth below. The address of the Directors is the registered office of the ICAV.

David Hammond (Irish resident)

Mr. Hammond has over 30 years' experience in the fund management industry, including 26 years as a non-executive director of investment funds, management companies and other financial services businesses. During this time, he has also been employed in a number of other roles, including as general counsel of Montlake Funds, now part of the Waystone group, as founder and managing director of Bridge Fund Services Limited, now FundRock Fund Services Limited, as Chief Operating Officer of Sanlam Asset Management (Ireland) Limited, part of the Sanlam group of South Africa, and as Director of Legal and Business Development with International Fund Managers (Ireland) Limited, the Irish fund administration subsidiary of Baring Asset Management which is now part of Northern Trust.

He is also a solicitor, and practised for a number of years in the area of banking and financial services with A&L Goodbody in Ireland. Mr. Hammond is a CFA Charterholder and holds a law degree from Trinity College, Dublin and a MBA from Smurfit Graduate School of Business, University College, Dublin.

Toby Hampden-Acton (UK resident)

Toby Hampden-Acton joined Blue Whale in 2017 as Compliance and Risk Consultant and was appointed Chief Compliance & Risk Officer in 2018. He is also the Money Laundering Reporting Officer and a member of the Management Committee.

Toby was former Chief Compliance and Risk Officer and a member of Nevsky Capital's Management Committee, one of the world's leading global long / short equity fund management firms. He was also a non-executive director of the firm's flagship fund, Nevsky Fund plc. Toby has been a non-executive director of a number of UCITS and hedge fund companies during his career.

Previously, Toby was Chief Compliance and Risk Officer at Thames River Capital before being appointed Chief Executive Officer of both Thames River Capital and Thames River Multi-Capital in 2012. Prior to Thames River, Toby was Compliance Director for Cazenove Capital and Deputy Head of Compliance at Baring Asset Management. Prior to that, he was Deputy Compliance Officer for Yamaichi International Europe.

Toby began his career in the 1980s as a trader in the metals, commodities and financial derivatives markets, after which he joined the then UK investment management regulator IMRO.

Lap Hang ("Stephen") Yiu (UK resident)

Stephen began his career at Hargreaves Lansdown, where he spent 5 years, starting out as Fund Manager and then becoming Head of Hedge Funds, where he had responsibility for setting up and managing multi strategy hedge funds. From there he moved to New Star Asset Management (acquired by Henderson in 2009) where he co-managed the New Star UK Gemini Fund and the New Star UK Alpha Fund, with a combined AUM of approx. £1bn.

Stephen then moved on to Artemis Investment Management where he enhanced his management skills. At Artemis, Stephen co-managed the Artemis UK Growth Fund and Artemis Pan-European Hedge Fund, which totalled approx. £750m. Whilst there he was involved in carrying out fundamental research on European companies, including meeting with management, site visits, financial analysis, industry trends, valuations and broker expectations. He developed a thorough understanding of macroeconomic implications for portfolio positioning in terms of top down strategy, underlying investment trends, sector exposure, gross/net exposure.

After four years at Artemis, Stephen joined Nevsky Capital as Head of Equity Screening where he was part of the senior team that managed The Nevsky Fund. At Nevsky, Stephen had a global mandate to pick stocks for the fund, across markets in US, Europe and Asia.

Stephen has relevant experience in both investment management and senior management roles and leads Blue Whale on a day-to-day basis. The bulk of his experience is in making and managing investments.

Karen Nolan (Irish resident)

Ms Nolan is a Chartered Director and Irish Resident with over 25 years' experience in the funds industry. She is an Independent Non-Executive Director of a number of investment funds and management companies. Ms Nolan is the former Head of Compliance & MLRO of Credit Suisse Fund Services (Ireland) Limited. From 2010 to 2018, Ms Nolan was the Head of Designated Persons Services of Bridge Consulting, a financial services consultancy and business advisory firm and has also worked as an independent compliance consultant for a number of other financial services companies in Dublin. Ms Nolan holds a Degree in Accounting & Finance from Dublin City University, is a Fellow of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants and holds both the Certificate and Diploma in Company Direction from the Institute of Directors.

The Secretary of the ICAV is Waystone Centralised Services (IE) Limited.

The Instrument of Incorporation does not stipulate a retirement age for Directors and does not provide for retirement of Directors by rotation. The Instrument of Incorporation provides that a Director may be a party to any transaction or arrangement with the ICAV or in which the ICAV is interested provided that he has disclosed to the Directors the nature and extent of any material interest which he may have. A Director may vote in respect of any proposal concerning any other Irish collective asset-management vehicle, body corporate, company, trust, partnership or other body of persons in which he is interested, directly or indirectly, whether as an officer, shareholder, employee or otherwise, provided that he is not the holder of 5% or more of the issued shares of any class of such company or of the voting rights available to members of such company. A Director may also vote in respect of any proposal concerning an offer of Shares in which he is interested as a participant in an underwriting or sub-underwriting arrangement and may also vote in respect of the giving of any security, guarantee or indemnity in respect of money lent by the Director to the ICAV or in respect of the giving of any security, guarantee or indemnity to a third party in respect of a debt obligation of the ICAV for which the Director has assumed responsibility in whole or in part. Questions arising at any meeting of the Directors shall be determined by a majority of votes of the Directors. In the case of an equality of votes, the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

The Manager

The Company has appointed Waystone Management Company (IE) Limited as Manager of the Company pursuant to the Management Agreement.

The Manager will be responsible for the management and general administration of the Company with power to delegate such functions subject to the overall supervision and control of the Manager. In accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, the Manager delegates certain of its fund administration duties to the Administrator and some of its portfolio management functions to the

Investment Manager. The liability of the Manager to the Company will not be affected by the fact that it has delegated certain of its functions.

The Manager was incorporated in Ireland as a private limited company on 7 August 2012. It is a 100% subsidiary of King BidCo Limited, a limited liability company incorporated in Ireland. The company secretary of the Manager is Waystone Centralised Services (IE) Limited. The Manager and Waystone Centralised Services (IE) Limited are part of the Waystone group of companies (the “**Waystone Group**”).

The Waystone Group is a global provider of fund governance services, based in Dublin, Waystone also has offices in Cashel, Cayman, Luxembourg, London, Hong Kong, Singapore and New York.

The Central Bank UCITS Regulations refer to the "responsible person", being the party responsible for compliance with the relevant requirements of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations on behalf of a UCITS. The Manager assumes the regulatory role of the responsible person for the Company and all references to the Manager herein in its role of responsible person shall be read to mean the Manager in consultation with the Company.

The Manager has delegated the administration of the Company’s affairs, including responsibility for the preparation and maintenance of the Company’s records and accounts and related fund accounting matters, the calculation of the Net Asset Value per Share and the provision of registration services in respect of the Funds to the Administrator.

The Manager’s main business is the provision of fund management services to collective investment schemes such as the Company. The Manager is legally and operationally independent of the Administrator, the Depositary, the Distributors and the Investment Manager.

The directors of the Manager are:

Andrew Kehoe (Irish resident) is the CEO, Ireland at Waystone and Executive Director of the Manager. At Waystone, he oversees the Irish management company business and works closely with the Product Head – Regulated Fund Solutions, the Country Head - Ireland and senior management in Waystone’s management companies in other jurisdictions to help ensure that a uniform, best in class operational process is applied across all entities and that group strategy is implemented at an Irish level. He is also responsible for Waystone’s fund consulting services in Ireland.

Mr. Kehoe has been a lawyer since 2002 and has a broad range of experience at law firms in the U.S. and Ireland. Mr. Kehoe was previously the CEO of KB Associates and, before that, was responsible for both the legal and business development teams at KB Associates. He also previously acted as the CEO of the KB Associates’ MiFID distribution firm in Malta. Prior to joining KB Associates, Mr. Kehoe was a managing partner at a New York City law firm and worked as an investment funds solicitor in Dublin. Mr. Kehoe holds a Bachelor of Science in Business from Fairfield University, a Juris Doctor law degree from New York Law School and a Diploma in International Investment Funds from the Law Society of Ireland. He is admitted to the Roll of Solicitors in Ireland, England and Wales, and is a member of the New York, New Jersey and Connecticut Bars.

James Allis (Irish resident). Mr. Allis serves as Country Head – Ireland at Waystone and is currently an executive director of the Manager. Mr. Allis joined Waystone in 2016 and has served for a time as the Manager’s CEO, European Fund Services Chief Operating Officer and prior to that, as the Designated Person responsible for Operational Risk Management. James has overseen a range of international investment management clients covering both AIFM and UCITS. James’ remit has covered product development, risk, valuation, due diligence, and audit. A professional with over 18 years of experience, Mr. Allis has also been a Board member of Waystone’s Irish MiFID firm and has acted as chairperson for the risk committee of Waystone Management Company (IE) Limited. Prior to joining Waystone, Mr. Allis worked for Citco Fund Services, Dublin as Senior Account Manager, leading a team to work on a wide array of structures. Mr. Allis holds a Bachelor of Business Studies in

Finance and a Masters in International Relations, both from Dublin City University. Mr. Allis was also a member of the Irish Funds Organizational Risk Working Group for over two years and is certified by PRMIA.

Keith Hazley (Irish resident). Mr. Hazley serves as an Executive Director and is the representative member on both the Investment Committee and Valuation Committee of the Manager. He was the Designated Person responsible for Investment Management until October 2022. He brings to the role extensive leadership experience in trading, investment and technology development in the hedge fund industry. Mr. Hazley was previously the Head of Risk at Waystone's Irish MiFID Firm, as well as a non-executive director of Luna Technologies Ltd., a fund administration software company, Altitude Fund Solutions Limited, a fund portal software company, and a Director of Lambay Fund Services Ltd. He has served as an independent director on several boards of hedge funds and in prior roles operated as a director and head of investment for various hedge fund companies. Mr. Hazley holds a Bachelor of Business Studies degree from Trinity College, Dublin, a Master of Business Administration degree from City of London University and a Diploma in Company Direction, Institute of Directors, London. He is an Approved Principal by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission and a Member of the Institute of Directors in Ireland.

Andrea Oman (Irish Resident). Ms Oman has been active in the investments funds industry since 1990 and currently serves as Managing Director, Head of IT Governance at Waystone. As Head of IT Governance, Ms Oman is responsible for compliance with global IT regulations and standards, including the Digital Operational Resilience Act (DORA). Furthermore, Andrea is responsible for ensuring the establishment of a robust ICT risk management framework, conducting regular audits, and providing ongoing training to bolster Waystone's digital operational resilience.

Prior to this Ms Oman was responsible for digital transformation at KB Associates and has extensive experience in investment and fund operations, governance, compliance, information technology solutions and project management. Ms Oma has particular expertise in the operations of UCITS management companies and Alternative Investment Fund management companies and has broad funds regulatory and governance experience, having been responsible for implementing technology solutions, company controls, and policies and procedures in asset management firms. In addition, Ms Oman has over 10 years' experience in project management and business analysis, implementing systems solutions and process improvement.

Prior to joining KB Associates, Ms Oman was a Senior Compliance Technical Manager at Irish Life Investment Managers Ltd ("ILIM") leading the funds governance and compliance team in ensuring that the funds companies operated in line with regulations and oversight guidelines. Ms Oman also acted as a strategic partner to the business development teams in terms of developing new investment products within the funds platforms. In addition, Ms Oman held the role of Designated Person for the ILIM funds platforms. Prior to that, she held the role of Unit Funds Manager and Company Secretary for the UCITS and AIF fund platforms at KBI Global Investors Ltd (formerly Kleinwort Benson Investors Ltd). Ms Oman is a Fellow of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants and is a Certified Investment Fund Director.

Gráinne Dooley (Irish Resident) is a Dublin-based independent non-executive director with over 25 years of experience in banking and investment management across Dublin and London.

She holds a BA from Trinity College Dublin and an MSc in Economics from the London School of Economics. Gráinne is a CFA Charterholder (2006) and a Certified Investment Fund Director (2021).

Before beginning her career as a non-executive director, Gráinne served as Chief Operating Officer at Clearmacro, a London-based fintech start-up, where she helped secure strategic funding to develop its institutional investor platform. Earlier in her career, she spent 11 years at Pioneer Investments, focusing on global fixed income, latterly with a focus on Asian markets, and six years at UBS in London.

Gráinne currently serves as Chair or Independent Director on several Irish regulated AIFs and UCITS funds, as well as MiFID-regulated entities. In addition, she sits on the Board of the recently established sovereign wealth fund in Sarawak, Malaysia.

Andrew Bates (Irish resident) is an independent non-executive director for the Manager as well as Chair of its Risk Committee. He currently serves as Chair and non-executive director for a number of Central Bank regulated operating companies and fund product vehicles. Mr Bates was the Head of the Financial Services practice at Dillon Eustace LLP spending almost 30 years as a legal advisor, working with a wide variety of financial services companies and fund promoters on establishment and authorisation matters, product design contract negotiations, outsourcing, cross border passporting and on various interactions with regulators. Recognised as a leading lawyer in his practice areas by Chambers, by the IFLR 1000 and by the Legal 500, Mr Bates has also previously serviced as a Council Member of Irish Funds for 3 years. Mr Bates holds a Diploma in Company Direction from the Institute of Directors, as well as a Bachelor of Civil Law from University College Dublin.

Sarah Wallace (Irish resident) is the Head of Centre of Excellence (“COE”) Operations at Waystone and is a non-executive director of the Manager. Ms Wallace joined Waystone in 2021 to set up and lead the Regulatory Reporting COE team responsible for AIFMD Regulatory Reporting. In 2023 Ms Wallace assumed her current position of Head of COE Operations responsible for leading multiple teams across AML/KYC, regulatory reporting for both AIFMD and UCITS, EMIR Oversight and Company Secretarial services.

Ms Wallace has served in multiple roles in finance and business operations in practice and in financial services over the last 20 years. She has held roles across several disciplines including finance, audit, operations, large scale projects, risk management and compliance and client delivery.

Ms Wallace holds a Bachelor of Commerce International Degree from University College Dublin, is a fellow of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants and completed a Diploma in Forensic Accounting with Chartered Accountants Ireland.

Delegation by the Manager

The Manager may delegate certain of its functions, powers and duties under the Management Agreement to any third parties (in each case the “Delegate”) in accordance with the UCITS Requirements.

A Delegate may be required to fulfil certain requirements in relation to the aspects of the functions it discharges on behalf of the ICAV. Where aspects of a function are delegated in the manner described, the Manager will take all reasonable measures necessary with the aim of ensuring that the Delegate has taken the appropriate measures in order to comply with the UCITS Requirements and will be required to effectively monitor the compliance by the Delegate with those requirements.

Details of any Delegates will be made available to Shareholders upon request.

For details of potential conflicts of interest that may arise as a result of such delegation arrangements referred to above, please refer to the section of this Prospectus entitled “Conflicts of Interest”.

Management Agreement

The Management Agreement provides, inter alia, for the termination of the appointment of the Manager by either party on not less than ninety days’ notice to the other. The Management Agreement may be also terminated at any time immediately by either party in the event that the other party goes into liquidation or is unable to pay its debts or commits an act of bankruptcy or a receiver is appointed over the assets of the other party or some event having equivalent effect occurs or an examiner, administrator or similar person is appointed to the other party or the other party commits a material breach of the Management Agreement and fails to remedy a breach of the Management Agreement (if such breach is

capable of remedy) within thirty days of being requested to do so or the Manager ceases to be permitted under applicable law to act as such under any applicable laws or regulations.

The Management Agreement provides that the Manager (which shall include for the purpose of this paragraph, the Manager's directors, officers, employees and any related company), shall not, in the absence of negligence, recklessness, bad faith, wilful default, material breach or fraud, on its part, be liable to the ICAV or any Shareholder or any other person for any act or omission, in the course of, or in connection with, the services rendered by it under the Management Agreement, or for any loss or damage which the ICAV or any Shareholder or any other person may sustain as the result of, or in the course of, the discharge by the Manager of its duties under or pursuant to and in accordance with the Management Agreement. Pursuant to the Management Agreement, the ICAV agrees to indemnify the Manager from and against any and all claims (other than those resulting from the negligence, recklessness, bad faith, wilful default, material breach or fraud on the part of the Manager) which may be imposed on, incurred by, or asserted against the Manager in performing its obligations or duties under the Management Agreement.

The Investment Manager and Distributor

Blue Whale Capital LLP has been appointed as Investment Manager and Distributor of the ICAV.

The Manager and the ICAV have appointed Blue Whale Capital LLP as Investment Manager to provide discretionary investment management and distribution services to the ICAV. The Investment Manager is also the promoter of the ICAV and the Investment Manager's primary business is providing investment management services.

The Manager has delegated responsibility for the investment and re-investment of the Funds' assets to the Investment Manager, pursuant to the Investment Management and Distribution Agreement. The Investment Manager will be responsible to the Manager for managing the assets of the Funds in accordance with the investment objectives and policies described in this Prospectus, subject always to the supervision and direction of the Manager and Directors.

The Investment Manager may, with the prior-approval of the ICAV, delegate its distribution functions to one or more sub-distributors or other delegates duly appointed by the Investment Manager provided that such delegation is made in accordance with the UCITS Regulations.

Investment Management and Distribution Agreement between the ICAV, the Manager and the Investment Manager provides that the Investment Manager shall be responsible for the investment and reinvestment of the Funds' assets. The Investment Management and Distribution Agreement shall continue in force until terminated immediately at any time by the ICAV or by the Investment Manager on not less than 90 days' notice in writing.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, either party may at any time terminate the Investment Management and Distribution Agreement: (a) in the event that any of the parties shall go into liquidation (except a voluntary liquidation for the purpose of reconstruction or amalgamation upon terms previously approved in writing) or be unable to pay its debts or commit any act of bankruptcy under the laws of Ireland or if a receiver is appointed over any of the assets of such other party or if some event having an equivalent effect occurs; (b) if the Investment Manager ceases to be permitted to perform its duties under any applicable laws; (c) any party shall commit any material breach of the Investment Management and Distribution Agreement and shall not have remedied such breach (if capable of remedy) within 30 days of notice requiring the same to be remedied; or (d) an examiner, administrator or similar person is appointed to either party.

In the absence of wilful default, fraud, bad faith, negligence or reckless disregard on the part of the Investment Manager, the Investment Manager shall not be liable to the ICAV, the Funds or any Shareholder for any of its acts or omissions in the course of, or connected in any way with, rendering the services provided for in the Investment Management and Distribution Agreement or for any losses

which may be sustained in the purchase, holding or sale of any of the investments of the Funds and the Investment Manager shall not be liable for indirect, special or consequential damages of any nature. The ICAV shall indemnify and hold harmless the Investment Manager its affiliates and their employees, directors, owners (direct and indirect) and agents of the Investment Manager and its affiliates against all actions, proceedings and claims and against all costs, demands, loss and expenses (including legal and professional expenses and settlement costs) arising which may be brought against, suffered or incurred by the Investment Manager by reason of its performance of its duties under the terms of the Investment Management and Distribution Agreement (otherwise than due to the wilful default, fraud, bad faith, negligence or reckless disregard in the performance by the Investment Manager or its agents of its obligations or functions under the Investment Management and Distribution Agreement).

The Administrator

Waystone Administration Solutions (IE) Limited has been appointed administrator of the Fund pursuant to the Administration Agreement. The Administrator is an Irish private limited company incorporated on 22 July 2009 and is authorised by the Central Bank of Ireland as a fund administrator under the Investment Intermediaries Act, 1995 of Ireland. The Administrator is an affiliate of the Manager. The responsibilities of the Administrator include maintaining the register of members, transfer agency, preparation of the Fund's financial statements and calculation of the Net Asset Value per Share.

The Administrator is not involved directly or indirectly with the business affairs, organisation, sponsorship or management of the assets of the Fund.

The Manager has appointed Waystone Administration Solutions (IE) 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 responsible under the overall supervision of the Board of Directors for, inter alia, the general administration of the ICAV, which includes arranging for the issue and redemption of Shares of the ICAV, keeping the register of shareholders, applying anti-money laundering procedures to all applicants of the ICAV in accordance with Irish laws and regulations, and calculating Net Asset Value and the Net Asset Value per Share of the Funds.

The Administration Agreement provides that the appointment of the Administrator will commence from the date of the agreement which is the date of the authorisation of the ICAV and will continue unless terminated by the parties giving at least ninety days prior written notice to the other parties although in certain circumstances, as described in the Administration Agreement, the Administration Agreement may be terminated immediately by a party for example if any of the parties is in material breach of any of the terms of this Agreement and such breach has not been remedied within thirty days after service of written notice requiring the same to be remedied.

The Administration Agreement provides that in the absence of negligence, recklessness, bad faith, wilful default or fraud in the performance of the services described in the Administration Agreement, the Administrator shall not be liable for refusing in good faith to perform any duty or obligation under the Administration Agreement which it notifies to the ICAV and the Manager is in its reasonable judgment improper or unauthorised provided that in performing its duties and obligations pursuant to this Agreement it shall not be required at any time to do or procure the doing of anything contrary to, or in breach of, or which constitutes any offence under, any applicable law or regulation then in force.

The ICAV agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the Administrator from and against any actions, proceedings, claims, demands, direct losses, liabilities, damages and reasonably incurred and properly vouched costs or expenses (including reasonably incurred and properly vouched legal and professional fees and expenses) arising therefrom and for the avoidance of doubt does not mean any form of special,

indirect, consequential, or punitive damages, lost profits or loss of business other than those resulting from the negligence, recklessness, wilful default, material breach or fraud on the part of the Administrator which may be imposed on, incurred by, or asserted against the Administrator in performing its obligations or duties under the Administration Agreement.

The Depositary

The ICAV has appointed Northern Trust Fiduciary Services (Ireland) Limited to act as the depositary to the ICAV. The Depositary is a private limited liability company incorporated in Ireland on 5 July 1990. Its main activity is the provision of custodial services to collective investment schemes. The Depositary is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Northern Trust Corporation. Northern Trust Corporation and its subsidiaries comprise the Northern Trust Group, one of the world's leading providers of global custody and administration services to institutional and personal investors. As at 30 June 2019, the Northern Trust Group's assets under custody totalled in excess of US\$11.3 trillion.

Under the terms of the Depositary Agreement, the Depositary may delegate its safekeeping obligations provided that (i) the services are not delegated with the intention of avoiding the requirements of the UCITS Regulations, (ii) the Depositary can demonstrate that there is an objective reason for the delegation and (iii) the Depositary has exercised all due, skill, care and diligence in the selection and appointment of any third party to whom it wants to delegate parts of the Services, and keeps exercising all due skill, care and diligence in the periodic review and ongoing monitoring of any third party to whom it has delegated parts of its safekeeping services and of the arrangements of the third party in respect of the matters delegated to it. The liability of the Depositary will not be affected by virtue of any such delegation. The Depositary has delegated to its global sub-custodian, The Northern Trust Company, London branch, responsibility for the safekeeping of the ICAV's financial instruments and cash. The global sub-custodian proposes to further delegate these responsibilities to sub-delegates, the identities of which are set forth in Schedule 4.

From time to time actual or potential conflicts of interest may arise between the Depositary and its delegates, for example, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, 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 receives remuneration for other related products or services it provides to the ICAV. The Depositary maintains a conflict of interest policy to address this.

Potential conflicts of interest may arise from time to time from the provision by the Depositary and/or its affiliates of other services to the ICAV and/or other parties. For example, the Depositary and/or its affiliates may act as the depositary, trustee and/or administrator of other funds. It is therefore possible that the Depositary (or any of its affiliates) may in the course of its business have conflicts or potential conflicts of interest with those of the ICAV and/or other funds for which the Depositary (or any of its affiliates) act. Potential conflicts of interest may also arise between the Depositary and its delegates, for example where an appointed delegate is an affiliated group company which receives remuneration for another custodial service it provides to the ICAV. In the event of any potential conflict of interest which may arise during the normal course of business, the Depositary will have regard to the applicable laws.

Where a conflict or potential conflict of interest arises, the Depositary will have regard to its obligations to the ICAV and will treat the ICAV and the other funds for which it acts fairly and such that, so far as is practicable, any transactions are effected on terms which are not materially less favourable to the ICAV than if the conflict or potential conflict had not existed.

The Depositary Agreement provides that the Depositary shall be liable, (i) 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 Depositary's reasonable control, the consequences of which would have been unavoidable despite all reasonable measures to the contrary, and (ii) in respect of all other losses as a result of the Depositary's negligent or intentional failure to properly fulfil its obligations pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.

The Depositary Agreement provides that the appointment of the Depositary will commence from the date of the agreement which is the date of the authorisation of the ICAV and will continue unless terminated by the parties giving at least ninety days prior written notice to the other parties although in certain circumstances, as described in the Depositary Agreement, the Depositary Agreement may be terminated immediately by a party for example if any of the parties is in material breach of any of the terms of this Agreement and such breach has not been remedied within thirty days after service of written notice requiring the same to be remedied. The termination of the Depositary Agreement by any party shall not take effect unless and until a successor depositary approved for such purpose by the Central Bank shall have been appointed by the ICAV and provided such successor depositary's appointment is approved in advance by the Central Bank; or the authorisation of the ICAV by the Central Bank has been revoked.

Pursuant to the Depositary Agreement, the Depositary will provide safekeeping for the ICAV's assets in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and will collect any income arising on such assets on the ICAV's behalf. In addition, the Depositary has the following main duties, which may not be delegated:

- it must ensure that the sale, issue, repurchase, redemption and cancellation of Shares is carried out in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Instrument of Incorporation;
- it must ensure that the value of the Shares is calculated in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Instrument of Incorporation;
- it must carry out the instructions of the Manager unless such instructions conflict with the UCITS Regulations or the Instrument of Incorporation;
- it must ensure that in transactions involving the ICAV's assets or the assets of any Fund that any payment in respect of same is remitted to the relevant Fund(s) within the usual time limits;
- it must ensure that the income of the ICAV or of any Fund(s) is applied in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Instrument of Incorporation;
- it must enquire into the conduct of the ICAV in each accounting period and report thereon to Shareholders; and
- it must ensure that the ICAV's cash flows are properly monitored in accordance with the UCITS Regulations.

Up to date information regarding the name and duties of the Depositary, any conflicts of interest that may arise from any of its delegated safe-keeping functions and a description of the delegations of the Depositary's safekeeping functions to include the list of delegates and sub-delegates from such delegation will be made available to Shareholders on request.

The ICAV, the Manager and the Depositary shall, if applicable, each ensure at all times that they comply with the independence and common management requirements set out in the Delegated Regulation.

The Paying Agents

The ICAV or the Manager may appoint various paying agents in connection with the public distribution of its Shares in certain jurisdictions. Local regulations in EEA countries may require the appointment of paying agents and the maintenance of accounts by such agents through which subscriptions and redemption monies may be paid. Investors who choose or are obliged under local regulations to pay/receive subscription/redemption monies via an intermediary entity rather than directly to the Depositary (e.g., a sub-distributor or agent in the local jurisdiction) bear a credit risk against that intermediate entity with respect to (i) subscription monies prior to the transmission of such monies to the Depositary for the account of the ICAV; and (ii) redemption monies payable by such intermediate entity to the relevant redeeming Shareholder.

GENERAL

Conflicts of Interest

The ICAV has policies designed to ensure that in all transactions, a reasonable effort is made to avoid conflicts of interest and, when they cannot be avoided, that the Funds and their Shareholders are fairly treated.

The Directors, the Manager, the Investment Manager, the Depositary and the Administrator may from time to time act as investment manager, investment advisor, depositary, administrator, company secretary, dealer or distributor in relation to, or be otherwise involved in, other funds established by parties other than the ICAV which have similar investment objectives to those of the ICAV and any Fund. The Investment Manager and its affiliates shall not be under any obligation to offer investment opportunities of which any of them becomes aware to the ICAV or to account to the ICAV in respect of (or share with the ICAV or inform the ICAV of) any such transaction or any benefit received by any of them from any such transaction, but will allocate any such opportunities on an equitable basis between the ICAV and other clients, taking into consideration the investment objectives, investment limitations, capital available for investment and diversification posture of the ICAV and other clients. The Investment Manager and its affiliates may hold Shares in any Fund. It is, therefore, possible that any of them may, in the course of business, have potential conflicts of interest with the ICAV and a Fund. Each will, at all times, have regard in such event to its obligations to the ICAV and the Fund and will ensure that such conflicts are resolved fairly.

Any transaction between the ICAV and a Connected Person shall be conducted at arm's length and shall be in the best interests of Shareholders.

The ICAV may enter into a transaction with a Connected Person if at least one of the conditions in the following paragraphs (a), (b) or (c) is complied with : (a) the value of the transaction is certified by either (i) a person who has been approved by the Depositary as being independent and competent or (ii) a person who has been approved by the Directors as being independent and competent in the case of transactions involving the Depositary; (b) the transaction is executed on best terms on an organised investment exchange in accordance with the rules of the relevant exchange; or (c) where (a) and (b) are not practical, the transaction is executed on terms which the Depositary is or, in the case of a transaction involving the Depositary, the Directors are, satisfied conform to the requirement that transactions with Connected Person shall be conducted at arm's length and shall be in the best interests of Shareholders. The Depositary or, in the case of a transaction involving the Depositary, the Directors, shall document how it complied with the requirements of (a), (b) or (c) above. Where transactions are conducted in accordance with (c) above, the Depositary or, in the case of a transaction involving the Depositary, the Directors, shall document its or their rationale for being satisfied that the transaction conformed to the requirement that transactions with Connected Persons shall be conducted at arm's length and shall be in the best interest of Shareholders.

Conflicts of interest may arise as a result of transactions in FDI and efficient portfolio management techniques and instruments. For example, the counterparties to, or agents, intermediaries or other entities which provide services in respect of, such transactions may be related to the Depositary. As a result, those entities may generate profits, fees or other income or avoid losses through such transactions. Furthermore, conflicts of interests may also arise where the collateral provided by such entities is subject to a valuation or haircut applied by a related party.

The Investment Manager and its affiliates may invest, directly or indirectly, or manage or advise other investment funds or accounts which invest in assets which may also be purchased or sold by the ICAV. Neither the Investment Manager nor any of its affiliates is under any obligation to offer investment opportunities of which any of them becomes aware to the ICAV or to account to the ICAV in respect of or share with the ICAV or inform the ICAV of any such transaction or any benefit received by any of them from any such transaction, but will allocate any such opportunities on an equitable basis between the ICAV and other clients.

The Investment Manager may assist the Manager and the Administrator with valuing certain securities held by a Fund. The Investment Manager is paid a fee which is a percentage of the Net Asset Value of each Fund. Consequently, a conflict of interest could arise between its interest and those of a Fund as the Investment Manager's fee will increase as the value for a Fund increases. In the event of such a conflict of interests, the Investment Manager shall have regard to its obligations to the ICAV and the Funds and will ensure that such a conflict is resolved fairly and on a basis consistent with the best interests of the Shareholders.

Any potential conflicts with ICAV directors to be disclosed.

Complaints

Information regarding the ICAV's complaint procedures is available to Shareholders free of charge upon request to the Investment Manager. Shareholders may file any complaints about the ICAV or a Fund free of charge at the registered office of the ICAV, or with the Manager.

The Share Capital

The share capital of the ICAV shall at all times equal the Net Asset Value of the ICAV. The Directors are empowered to issue up to five hundred billion Shares of no par value in the ICAV at the Net Asset Value per Share on such terms as they may think fit. There are no rights of pre-emption upon the issue of Shares in the ICAV.

As of the date of this document the ICAV has issued Subscriber Shares to the value of €2. The Subscriber Shares entitle the Shareholders holding them to attend and vote at all meetings of the ICAV, but do not entitle the holders to participate in the dividends or net assets of any Fund or of the ICAV.

Each of the Shares entitles the Shareholder to participate equally on a *pro rata* basis in the dividends and net assets of a Fund attributable to the relevant Class in respect of which they are issued, save in the case of dividends declared prior to becoming a Shareholder. The Subscriber Shares' entitlement is limited to the amount subscribed and accrued interest thereon.

The proceeds from the issue of Shares shall be applied in the books of the ICAV to the relevant Fund and shall be used in the acquisition on behalf of the relevant Fund of assets in which the Fund may invest. The records and accounts of each Fund shall be maintained separately.

The Directors reserve the right to redesignate any Class of Shares from time to time, provided that shareholders in that Class shall first have been notified by the ICAV that the Shares will be redesignated and shall have been given the opportunity to have their Shares redeemed by the ICAV, except that this requirement shall not apply where the Directors redesignate Shares in issue in order to facilitate the creation of an additional Class of Shares.

The Relevant Supplement specifies whether a Class of Shares has voting rights. Certain Shares entitle the holder to attend and vote at meetings of the ICAV and of the Fund represented by those Shares.

No Class of Shares confers on the holder thereof any preferential or pre-emptive rights or any rights to participate in the profits and dividends of any other Class of Shares or any voting rights in relation to matters relating solely to any other Class of Shares.

Any resolution to alter the Class rights of the Shares requires the approval of three quarters of the holders of the Shares represented or present and voting at a general meeting duly convened in accordance with the Instrument of Incorporation.

The Instrument of Incorporation of the ICAV empowers the Directors to issue fractional Shares in the ICAV. Fractional Shares may be issued and shall not carry any voting rights at general meetings of the

ICAV or of any Fund or Class and the Net Asset Value of any fractional Share shall be the Net Asset Value per Share adjusted in proportion to the fraction.

The Funds and Segregation of Liability

The ICAV is an umbrella fund with segregated liability between Funds and each Fund may comprise one or more Classes of Shares in the ICAV.

The assets and liabilities of each Fund will be allocated in the following manner:

1. the proceeds from the issue of Shares representing a Fund shall be applied in the books of the ICAV to the Fund and the assets and liabilities and income and expenditure attributable thereto shall be applied to such Fund subject to the provisions of the Instrument of Incorporation;
2. where any asset is derived from another asset, such derivative asset shall be applied in the books of the ICAV to the same Fund as the assets from which it was derived and in each valuation of an asset, the increase or diminution in value shall be applied to the relevant Fund;
3. where the ICAV incurs a liability which relates to any asset of a particular Fund or to any action taken in connection with an asset of a particular Fund, such a liability shall be allocated to the relevant Fund, as the case may be; and
4. where an asset or a liability of the ICAV cannot be considered as being attributable to a particular Fund, such asset or liability, subject to the approval of the Depositary, shall be allocated to all the Funds *pro rata* to the Net Asset Value of each Fund.

Any liability incurred on behalf of or attributable to any Fund shall be discharged solely out of the assets of that Fund, and neither the ICAV nor any Director, receiver, examiner, liquidator, provisional liquidator, or other person shall apply, nor be obliged to apply, the assets of any such Fund in satisfaction of any liability incurred on behalf of, or attributable to, any other Fund.

There shall be implied in every contract, agreement, arrangement, or transaction entered into by the ICAV the following terms, that:

1. the party or parties contracting with the ICAV shall not seek, whether in any proceedings or by any other means whatsoever or wheresoever, to have recourse to any assets of any Fund in the discharge of all or any part of a liability that was not incurred on behalf of that Fund;
2. if any party contracting with the ICAV shall succeed by any means whatsoever or wheresoever in having recourse to any assets of any Fund in the discharge of all or any part of a liability which was not incurred on behalf of that Fund, that party shall be liable to the ICAV to pay a sum equal to the value of the benefit thereby obtained by it; and
3. if any party contracting with the ICAV shall succeed in seizing or attaching by any means, or otherwise levying execution against, the assets of a Fund in respect of a liability which was not incurred on behalf of that Fund, that party shall hold those assets or the direct or indirect proceeds of the sale of such assets on trust for the ICAV and shall keep those assets or proceeds separate and identifiable as such trust property.

All sums recoverable by the ICAV shall be credited against any concurrent liability pursuant to the implied terms set out in 1 to 3 above.

Any asset or sum recovered by the ICAV shall, after the deduction or payment of any costs of recovery, be applied so as to compensate the relevant Fund.

In the event that assets attributable to a Fund are taken in execution of a liability not attributable to that Fund, and in so far as such assets or compensation in respect thereof cannot otherwise be restored to

the Fund affected, the Directors, with the consent of the Depositary, shall certify or cause to be certified, the value of the assets lost to the Fund affected and transfer or pay from the assets of the Fund or Funds to which the liability was attributable, in priority to all other claims against such Fund or Funds, assets or sums sufficient to restore to the Fund affected, the value of the assets or sums lost to it.

A Fund is not a legal person separate from the ICAV but the ICAV may sue and be sued in respect of a particular Fund and may exercise the same rights of set-off, if any, as between its Funds as apply at law in respect of Irish collective asset-management vehicles and the property of a Fund is subject to orders of the court as it would have been if the Fund were a separate legal person.

Separate records shall be maintained in respect of each Fund.

Termination

All of the Shares in the ICAV or all of the Shares in a Fund or Class may be redeemed by the ICAV in the following circumstances:

1. a majority of votes cast at a general meeting of the ICAV or the relevant Fund or Class, as appropriate, approve the redemption of the Shares;
2. if so determined by the Directors in consultation with the Manager, provided that not less than 21 days' written notice has been given to the holders of the Shares of the ICAV or the Fund or the Class, as appropriate, that all of the Shares of the ICAV, the Fund or the Class, as the case may be, shall be redeemed by the ICAV; or
3. if no replacement depositary shall have been appointed during the period of 90 days commencing on the date the Depositary or any replacement thereof shall have notified the ICAV of its desire to retire as depositary or shall have ceased to be approved by the Central Bank.

Where a redemption of Shares would result in the number of Shareholders falling below two or such other minimum number stipulated by statute or where a redemption of Shares would result in the issued share capital of the ICAV falling below such minimum amount as the ICAV may be obliged to maintain pursuant to applicable law, the ICAV may defer the redemption of the minimum number of Shares sufficient to ensure compliance with applicable law. The redemption of such Shares will be deferred until the ICAV is wound up or until the ICAV procures the issue of sufficient Shares to ensure that the redemption can be effected. The ICAV shall be entitled to select the Shares for deferred redemption in such manner as it may deem to be fair and reasonable.

On a winding-up or if all of the Shares in any Fund are to be redeemed, the assets available for distribution (after satisfaction of creditors' claims) shall be distributed *pro rata* to the holders of the Shares in proportion to the number of the Shares held in that Fund. The balance of any assets of the ICAV then remaining that are not attributable to any particular Fund shall be apportioned among the Funds *pro rata* to the Net Asset Value of each Fund immediately prior to any distribution to Shareholders and shall be distributed among the Shareholders of each Fund *pro rata* to the number of Shares in that Fund held by them. With the authority of an ordinary resolution of the Shareholders or with the consent of any Shareholder, the ICAV may make distributions *in specie* to Shareholders or to any individual Shareholder who so consents. At the request of any Shareholder the ICAV shall arrange the sale of such assets at the expense of such Shareholder and without any liability on the part of the ICAV, the Administrator or the Investment Manager if the proceeds of sale of any asset are less than the value of the assets at the time at which it was distributed *in specie*. The transaction costs incurred in the disposal of such investments shall be borne by the Shareholder.

Meetings

General Meetings

All general meetings of the ICAV or of a Fund shall be held in Ireland. The quorum for general meetings shall be two persons present in person or by proxy. Fourteen days' notice (excluding the day of posting and the day of the meeting) shall be given in respect of each general meeting of the ICAV. The notice shall specify the venue and time of the meeting and the business to be transacted at the meeting. A proxy may attend on behalf of any Shareholder. An ordinary resolution is a resolution passed by a plurality of votes cast and a special resolution is a resolution passed by a majority of 75% or more of the votes cast. The Instrument of Incorporation provides that matters may be determined by a meeting of Shareholders on a show of hands (with each Shareholder having one vote) unless a poll is requested by five Shareholders or by Shareholders holding 10% or more of the Shares or unless the Chairman of the meeting requests a poll. Each Share (including the Subscriber Shares) gives the holder one vote in relation to any matters relating to the ICAV, which are submitted to Shareholders for a vote by poll.

Notice of Election to Dispense with Annual General Meetings

The Directors have elected, pursuant to section 89(4) of the ICAV Act, to dispense with the holding of annual general meetings of the ICAV. This election is effective for 2019 and subsequent years. However, pursuant to section 89(6) of the ICAV Act: (i) one or more Shareholders of the ICAV holding, or together holding, not less than 10% of the voting rights in the ICAV; or (ii) the auditor of the ICAV, may require the ICAV to hold an annual general meeting in any year by giving notice in writing to the ICAV in the previous year or at least one month before the end of that year.

Remuneration Policy

The Manager has a remuneration policy in place in compliance with the UCITS Regulations. This remuneration policy imposes remuneration rules regarding staff whose activities have a material impact on the risk profile of the Funds (the “**Remuneration Policy**”). The Manager is responsible for awarding remuneration and benefits and will ensure that the Manager's remuneration policies and practices include measures to ensure that all relevant conflicts of interest may be managed appropriately at all times.

The Remuneration Policy will be reviewed annually.

Details of the up-to-date Remuneration Policy, including a description of how remuneration and benefits are calculated, the identity of persons responsible for awarding the remuneration and benefits, including the composition of the remuneration committee (if any), are available via <https://www.waystone.com/waystone-policies/>. The Remuneration Policy summary will be made available for inspection and a paper copy may be obtained, free of charge, on request from the Manager.

Reports

In each year, the Directors shall cause to be prepared an annual report and audited annual accounts for the ICAV. These will be sent to Shareholders (by post or, where a Shareholder so elects, by electronic mail or other form of electronic communication, including by posting them on the website of the ICAV) to Shareholders within four months of the end of the financial year. In addition, the ICAV shall prepare and circulate to Shareholders within two months of the end of the relevant period a half-yearly report, which shall include unaudited half-yearly accounts for the ICAV.

Annual accounts shall be made up to 31 December in each year and the first set of annual accounts will be made up to 31 December 2020. If 31 December is not a Business Day, the value of the investments of the Funds shall be based upon the closest preceding Business Day.

Unaudited half-yearly accounts shall be made up to 30 June in each year and the first set of unaudited half-yearly accounts will be made up to 30 June 2021. If 30 June is not a Business Day, the value of the investments of the Funds shall be based upon the closest preceding Business Day. Annual accounts and unaudited half-yearly accounts shall be sent to Shareholders by electronic mail or other form of electronic communication, including by posting them on a website. The Instrument of Incorporation provides that consent to receipt of the annual accounts and unaudited half-yearly accounts by electronic mail or other form of electronic communication, including by posting them on a website shall be deemed to have been given by a Shareholder subscribing for or holding Shares. A Shareholder has the ability to revoke this deemed consent at any time by giving 30 days' prior written notice to the ICAV of the fact that the Shareholder does not want to receive the annual accounts and unaudited half-yearly accounts via electronic means. Shareholders have the right to request a hard copy of the annual accounts and unaudited half-yearly accounts from the ICAV at any time free of charge and these will also be made available for inspection at the registered office of the ICAV.

Material Contracts

The following contracts, details of which are set out in the section entitled "Management and Administration", have been entered into and are, or may be, material:

1. the Management Agreement, pursuant to which the Manager was appointed as manager in relation to the ICAV;
2. the Investment Management and Distribution Agreement, pursuant to which the Investment Manager acts as investment manager and distributor of the ICAV;
3. the Depositary Agreement, pursuant to which the Depositary acts as depositary of the ICAV; and
4. the Administration Agreement, pursuant to which the Administrator acts as administrator of the ICAV.

Supply and Inspection of Documents

The following documents are available for inspection free of charge during normal business hours on Business Days (Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays excepted) at the registered office of the ICAV:

1. the certificate of registration and Instrument of Incorporation; and
2. the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank Regulations.

Copies of the Instrument of Incorporation and the latest financial reports of the ICAV may be obtained, free of charge, upon request at the registered office of the ICAV.

SCHEDULE 1

The Regulated Markets

With the exception of permitted investments in unlisted securities, in OTC derivative instruments or in units of open-ended collective investment schemes, the ICAV will only invest in securities traded or listed on a stock exchange or market which meets with the regulatory criteria of the Central Bank (i.e. regulated, operating regularly and open to the public) and which is listed in this Prospectus. For the avoidance of doubt, should an exchange or market listed below change its name or merge with another exchange or market listed below, the list shall be deemed to be amended to refer to the new name of the exchange or market or the name of the merged exchange or market, as the case may be.

The Regulated Markets shall comprise:

- (i) any stock exchange in the European Union; all stock exchanges in a member state of the European Economic Area; any stock exchange in the U.S., Australia, Canada, Iceland, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland, the U.K. and the United States of America which is a stock exchange within the meaning of the law of the country concerned relating to stock exchanges;
- (ii) the market organised by the International Capital Markets Association; NASDAQ; the market in U.S. government securities which is conducted by primary dealers which are regulated by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; the over-the-counter market in the U.S. conducted by primary dealers and secondary dealers which are regulated by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission and by the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. and by banking institutions regulated by the US Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Reserve System or Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; the market conducted by listed money market institutions as described in the Financial Conduct Authority publication entitled “The Regulation of the Wholesale Cash and OTC Derivatives Markets: ‘The Grey Paper’” dated April, 1988 (as amended or revised from time to time); the over-the-counter market in Japan regulated by the Securities Dealers Association of Japan; AIM - the Alternative Investment Market in the UK, regulated by the London Stock Exchange; the French Market for Titres de Creance Negotiable (the over-the-counter market in negotiable debt instruments); the over-the-counter market in Canadian Government Bonds regulated by the Investment Dealers Association of Canada; and KOSDAQ;
- (iii) all of the following stock exchanges:

Argentina	-	Buenos Aires Stock Exchange
Argentina	-	Bolsa de Comercio de Cordoba
Argentina	-	Bolsa de Comercio de Rosario
Argentina	-	Bolsa de Comercio de la Plata
Argentina	-	Bolsa de Comercio de Mendoza
Bangladesh	-	Dhaka Stock Exchange
Bangladesh	-	Chittagong Stock Exchange
Bermuda	-	Bermuda Stock Exchange
Botswana	-	Botswana Stock Exchange
Brazil	-	Rio de Janeiro Stock Exchange
Brazil	-	Bahia-Sergipe-Alagoas Stock Exchange
Brazil	-	Extremo Sul Stock Exchange, Porto Allegre
Brazil	-	Minas Esperito Santo Brasilia Stock Exchange
Brazil	-	Parana Stock Exchange, Curitiba
Brazil	-	Pernambuco e Paraiba Stock Exchange
Brazil	-	Regional Stock Exchange, Fortaleza
Brazil	-	Santos Stock Exchange
Brazil	-	BM&F Bovespa
Chile	-	Santiago Stock Exchange,

Chile	-	Bolsa Electronica de Chile
Chile	-	Valparaiso Stock Exchange
China	-	Shanghai Securities Exchange
China (Peoples' Rep. of Shenzhen)	-	Shenzhen Stock Exchange
Colombia	-	Bogota Stock Exchange
Colombia	-	Medellin Stock Exchange
Colombia	-	Bolsa de Occidente
Croatia	-	Zagreb Stock Exchange
Egypt	-	Cairo Stock Exchange
Egypt	-	Alexandria Stock Exchange
Ghana	-	Ghana Stock Exchange
Hong Kong	-	Stock Exchange of Hong Kong
India	-	Bangalore Stock Exchange
India	-	Mumbai Stock Exchange
India	-	Calcutta Stock Exchange
India	-	Delhi Stock Exchange Association
India	-	Guahati Stock Exchange
India	-	Hyderabad Stock Exchange
India	-	Ludhiana Stock Exchange
India	-	Madras Stock Exchange
India	-	Pune Stock Exchange
India	-	Uttar Pradesh Stock Exchange Association
India	-	National Stock Exchange of India
India	-	Ahmedabad Stock Exchange
India	-	Cochin Stock Exchange
India	-	Magadh Stock Exchange
Indonesia	-	Jakarta Stock Exchange
Indonesia	-	Surabaya Stock Exchange
Israel	-	Tel Aviv Stock Exchange
Jordan	-	Amman Stock Exchange
Kazakhstan (Rep. Of)	-	Kazakhstan Stock Exchange
Kenya	-	Nairobi Stock Exchange
Korea	-	Korea Stock Exchange
Kuwait	-	Kuwait Stock Exchange
Malaysia	-	Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange
Mauritius	-	Stock Exchange of Mauritius
Mexico	-	Mexican Stock Exchange
Morocco	-	Casablanca Stock Exchange
Morocco	-	Societe de la Bourse des Valeurs de Casablanca
Morocco	-	Morocco Stock Exchange
Namibia	-	Namibian Stock Exchange
Nigeria	-	Nigerian Stock Exchange ¹
Oman	-	Muscat Securities Market
Pakistan	-	Islamabad Stock Exchange
Pakistan	-	Karachi Stock Exchange
Pakistan	-	Lahore Stock Exchange
Peru	-	Lima Stock Exchange
Philippines	-	Philippines Stock Exchange
Qatar	-	Doha Securities Market
Russia	-	Moscow Exchange MICEX – RTS
Saudi Arabia	-	Saudi Arabia Stock Exchange

Serbia	-	The Belgrade Stock Exchange (BSE)
Singapore	-	Stock Exchange of Singapore
South Africa	-	Johannesburg Stock Exchange
Sri Lanka	-	Colombo Stock Exchange
Taiwan	-	Taiwan Stock Exchange
Taiwan	-	GreTai Securities Market
Thailand	-	Stock Exchange of Thailand
Tunisia	-	Bourse des Valeurs Mobilieres de Tunis
Turkey	-	Istanbul Stock Exchange
United Arab Emirates	-	Abu Dhabi Stock Exchange
United Arab Emirates	-	Dubai Financial Exchange
United Arab Emirates	-	Dubai International Financial Exchange
Vietnam	-	Ho Chi Minh Stock Exchange
Zambia	-	Lusaka Stock Exchange

(iv) for investments in financial derivative instruments:

- (A) any of the stock exchanges mentioned at (i) and (ii) above;
- (B) the market organised by the International Capital Markets Association; the over-the-counter market in the U.S. conducted by primary and secondary dealers regulated by the Securities and Exchange Commission and by the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. and by banking institutions regulated by the U.S. Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Reserve System or Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; the market conducted by listed money market institutions as described in the Financial Conduct Authority publication entitled “The Regulation of the Wholesale Cash and OTC Derivatives Markets”: “The Grey Paper” (as amended or revised from time to time); the over-the-counter market in Japan regulated by the Securities Dealers Association of Japan; AIM - the Alternative Investment Market in the UK, regulated by the London Stock Exchange; the French Market for Titres de Creance Negotiable (over-the-counter Market in negotiable debt instruments); the over-the-counter market in Canadian Government Bonds regulated by the Investment Dealers Association of Canada and all futures and options exchanges in a member state of the European Union or a member state of the European Economic Area or in the U.K.; and
- (C) American Stock Exchange, Australian Stock Exchange, BM&F Bovespa, Bolsa Mexicana de Valores, Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago Board Options Exchange, Chicago Mercantile Exchange, Copenhagen Stock Exchange (including FUTOP), European Options Exchange, Eurex Deutschland, Financiële Termijnmarkt Amsterdam, Finnish Options Market, Hong Kong Futures Exchange, ICE Futures U.S., International Capital Market Association, Irish Futures and Option Exchange (IFOX), Kansas City Board of Trade, Financial Futures and Options Exchange, Marche a Terme des International de France, Marche des options Negociables de Paris (MONEP), MEFF Rent Fija, MEFF Renta Variable, Midwest Stock Exchange, Montreal Stock Exchange, New York Futures Exchange, New York Mercantile Exchange, New York Stock Exchange, New Zealand Futures Exchange, OMLX The London Securities and Derivatives Exchange Ltd., OM Stockholm AB, Osaka Securities Exchange, Pacific Stock Exchange, Philadelphia Board of Trade, Philadelphia Stock Exchange, Singapore International Monetary Exchange, South Africa Futures Exchange (SAFEX), Sydney Futures Exchange, The National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations System (NASDAQ); Tokyo Stock Exchange; Toronto Futures Exchange.

These exchanges and markets are listed in accordance with the regulatory criteria as defined in the Central Bank Regulations. The Central Bank does not issue a list of approved exchanges and markets.

SCHEDULE 2

Investment Restrictions applicable to the Funds

1	Permitted Investments
	Investments of a Fund are confined to:
1.1	Transferable securities and money market instruments which are either admitted to official listing on a stock exchange in a Member State or non-Member State or which are dealt on a market which is regulated, operates regularly, is recognised and open to the public in a Member State or non-Member State.
1.2	Recently issued transferable securities which will be admitted to official listing on a stock exchange or other market (as described above) within a year.
1.3	Money market instruments other than those dealt on a Regulated Market.
1.4	Units of UCITS.
1.5	Units of alternative investment funds (“AIFs”).
1.6	Deposits with credit institutions.
1.7	Financial derivative instruments.
2	Investment Restrictions
2.1	A Fund may invest no more than 10% of Net Asset Value in transferable securities and money market instruments other than those referred to in paragraph 1.
2.2	<p><u>Recently Issued Transferable Securities</u></p> <p>(1) Subject to paragraph (2), a Fund shall not invest any more than 10% of its assets in securities of the type to which Regulation 68(1)(d) of the UCITS Regulations apply.</p> <p>(2) Paragraph (1) does not apply to an investment by a Fund in US securities known as Rule 144A securities, provided that:</p> <p>(a) the relevant securities have been issued with an undertaking to register the securities with the SEC within one year of issue; and</p> <p>(b) the securities are not illiquid securities i.e., they may be realised by the Fund within seven days at the price, or approximately at the price, at which they are valued by the Fund.</p>
2.3	A Fund may invest no more than 10% of Net Asset Value in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by the same body, provided that the total value of transferable securities and money market instruments held in the issuing bodies in each of which it invests more than 5% is less than 40%
2.4	The limit of 10% (in 2.3) is raised to 25% in the case of bonds that are issued by a credit institution which has its registered office in a Member State and is subject by law to special public supervision designed to protect bond-holders. If a 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. A Fund will not avail of this without the prior approval of the Central Bank.

2.5 The limit of 10% (in 2.3) is raised to 35% if the transferable securities or money market instruments are issued or guaranteed by a Member State or its local authorities or by a non-Member State or public international body of which one or more Member States are members.

2.6 The transferable securities and money market instruments referred to in 2.4 and 2.5 shall not be taken into account for the purpose of applying the limit of 40% referred to in 2.3.

2.7 A UCITS shall not invest more than 20% of its assets in deposits made with the same body.

2.8 The risk exposure of a UCITS to a counterparty to an OTC derivative may not exceed 5% of net assets.

This limit is raised to 10% in the case of a credit institution authorised in the EEA; a credit institution authorised within a signatory state (other than an EEA Member State) to the Basle Capital Convergence Agreement of July 1988; or a credit institution authorised in Jersey, Guernsey, the Isle of Man, Australia or New Zealand.

2.9 Notwithstanding paragraphs 2.3, 2.7 and 2.8 above, a combination of two or more of the following issued by, or made or undertaken with, the same body may not exceed 20 % of Net Asset Value:

- (i) investments in transferable securities or money market instruments;
- (ii) deposits; and/or
- (iii) counterparty risk exposures arising from OTC derivatives transactions.

2.10 The limits referred to in 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.7, 2.8 and 2.9 above may not be combined, so that exposure to a single body shall not exceed 35 % of Net Asset Value.

2.11 Group companies are regarded as a single issuer for the purposes of 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.7, 2.8 and 2.9. However, a limit of 20% of Net Asset Value may be applied to investment in transferable securities and money market instruments within the same group.

2.12 A Fund may invest up to 100% of Net Asset Value in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, its local authorities, non-Member States or public international body of which one or more Member States are members.

The individual issuers must be listed in the prospectus and may be drawn from the following list:

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

	The Fund must hold securities from at least six different issues, with securities from any one issue not exceeding 30% of Net Asset Value.
3	Investment in Collective Investment Schemes (“CIS”)
3.1	A Fund may not invest more than 20% of Net Asset Value in any one CIS.
3.2	Investment in AIFs may not, in aggregate, exceed 30% of Net Asset Value.
3.3	The CIS are prohibited from investing more than 10% of Net Asset Value in other open-ended CIS.
3.4	When a Fund invests in the units of other CIS that are managed, directly or by delegation, by the UCITS management company or by any other company with which the UCITS management company is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding, that management company or other company may not charge subscription, conversion or redemption fees on account of the Fund’s investment in the units of such other CIS.
3.5	Where by virtue of investment in the units of another investment fund, the ICAV, or its manager, an investment manager or an investment advisor receives a commission on behalf of a Fund (including a rebated commission), the ICAV, or its manager shall ensure that the relevant commission is paid into the property of the Fund.
4	Index Tracking UCITS
4.1	A Fund may invest up to 20% of 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 Regulations and is recognised by the Central Bank.
4.2	The limit in 4.1 may be raised to 35% and applied to a single issuer, where this is justified by exceptional market conditions.
5	General Provisions
5.1	An investment company, Irish collective asset-management vehicle (“ICAV”) or management company acting in connection with all of the CIS it manages, may not acquire any shares carrying voting rights which would enable it to exercise significant influence over the management of an issuing body.
5.2	A Fund may acquire no more than: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) 10% of the non-voting shares of any single issuing body; (ii) 10% of the debt securities of any single issuing body; (iii) 25% of the units of any single CIS; (iv) 10% of the money market instruments of any single issuing body. <p>NOTE: The limits laid down in (ii), (iii) and (iv) above may be disregarded at the time of acquisition if at that time the gross amount of the debt securities or of the money market instruments, or the net amount of the securities in issue cannot be calculated.</p>
5.3	5.1 and 5.2 shall not be applicable to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State or its local authorities;

- (ii) transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a non-Member State;
- (iii) transferable securities and money market instruments issued by public international bodies of which one or more Member States are members;
- (iv) shares held by a 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 State, where under the legislation of that State such a holding represents the only way in which the Fund can invest in the securities of issuing bodies of that State. This waiver is applicable only if in its investment policies the company from the non-Member State complies with the limits laid down in paragraphs 2.3 to 2.11, 3.1, 3.2, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 5.5 and 5.6, and provided that where these limits are exceeded, paragraphs 5.5 and 5.6 below are observed; and
- (v) shares held by an investment company or investment companies or ICAV or ICAVs in the capital of subsidiary companies carrying on only the business of management, advice or marketing in the country where the subsidiary is located, in regard to the repurchase of units at unit-holders' request exclusively on their behalf.

5.4 A Fund need not comply with the investment restrictions herein when exercising subscription rights attaching to transferable securities or money market instruments which form part of their assets.

5.5 The Central Bank may allow recently authorised Funds to derogate from the provisions of 2.3 to 2.12, 3.1, 3.2, 4.1 and 4.2 for six months following the date of their authorisation, provided they observe the principle of risk spreading.

5.6 If the limits laid down herein are exceeded for reasons beyond the control of a 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 unitholders.

5.7 Neither an investment company, ICAV nor a management company or a trustee acting on behalf of a unit trust or a management company of a common contractual fund, may carry out uncovered sales of:

- (i) transferable securities;
- (ii) money market instruments;
- (iii) units of investment funds; or
- (iv) financial derivative instruments.

5.8 A Fund may hold ancillary liquid assets.

6 Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI")

6.1 A Fund's global exposure relating to FDI must not exceed its total net asset value.

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

6.3	A Fund may invest in FDI dealt in over-the-counter (OTC), provided that the counterparties to over-the-counter transactions (OTCs) are institutions subject to prudential supervision and belonging to categories approved by the Central Bank.
6.4	Investment in FDIs are subject to the conditions and limits laid down by the Central Bank.

SCHEDULE 3

Investment Techniques and Instruments

A Fund may use derivative instruments traded on an organised exchange and on over-the-counter markets, whether such instruments are used for investment purposes or the purposes of the efficient portfolio management of the Fund. A Fund's ability to use these strategies may be limited by market conditions, regulatory limits and tax considerations and these strategies may be used only in accordance with the investment objectives of the Fund.

Financial Derivative Instruments

Permitted financial derivative instruments ("FDI")

1. The ICAV shall only invest assets of a Fund in an FDI if:
 - 1.1 the relevant reference items or indices consist of one or more of the following: instruments referred to in Regulation 68(1)(a) – (f) and (h) of the UCITS Regulations, including financial instruments having one or several characteristics of those assets, financial indices, interest rates, foreign exchange rates or currencies;
 - 1.2 the FDI does not expose the Fund to risks which the Fund could not otherwise assume;
 - 1.3 the FDI does not cause the Fund to diverge from its investment objectives;
 - 1.4 the FDI is dealt in on a Regulated Market or alternatively the conditions in paragraph 6 are satisfied.
2. The reference in 1.1 above to financial indices shall be understood as a reference to indices which fulfil the following criteria:
 - 2.1 they are sufficiently diversified, in that the following criteria are fulfilled:
 - (a) the index is composed in such a way that price movements or trading activities regarding one component do not unduly influence the performance of the whole index;
 - (b) where the index is composed of assets referred to in Regulation 68(1) of the UCITS Regulations, its composition is at least diversified in accordance with Regulation 71 of the UCITS Regulations;
 - (c) where the index is composed of assets other than those referred to in Regulation 68(1) of the UCITS Regulations, it is diversified in a way which is equivalent to that provided for in Regulation 71(1) of the UCITS Regulations;
 - 2.2 they represent an adequate benchmark for the market to which they refer, in that the following criteria are fulfilled:
 - (a) the index measures the performance of a representative group of underlyings in a relevant and appropriate way;
 - (b) the index is revised or rebalanced periodically to ensure that it continues to reflect the markets to which it refers following criteria which are publicly available;
 - (c) the underlyings are sufficiently liquid, which allows users to replicate the index, if necessary;

- 2.3 they are published in an appropriate manner, in that the following criteria are fulfilled:
- (a) their publication process relies on sound procedures to collect prices and to calculate and to subsequently publish the index value, including pricing procedures for components where a market price is not available;
 - (b) material information on matters such as index calculation, rebalancing methodologies, index changes or any operational difficulties in providing timely or accurate information is provided on a wide and timely basis.

Where the composition of assets which are used as underlyings by FDI does not fulfil the criteria set out in 2.1, 2.2 or 2.3 above, those FDI shall, where they comply with the criteria set out in Regulation 68(1)(g) of the UCITS Regulations, be regarded as FDI on a combination of the assets referred to in Regulation 68(1)(g)(i) of the UCITS Regulations, excluding financial indices.

3. A transferable security or money market instrument embedding an FDI shall be understood as a reference to financial instruments which fulfil the criteria for transferable securities or money market instruments set out in the UCITS Regulations and which contain a component which fulfils the following criteria:
- 3.1 by virtue of that component some or all of the cash flows that otherwise would be required by the transferable security or money market instrument which functions as host contract can be modified according to a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index, or other variable, and therefore vary in a way similar to a stand-alone FDI;
 - 3.2 its economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract;
 - 3.3 it has a significant impact on the risk profile and pricing of the transferable security or money market instrument.
4. A transferable security or a money market instrument shall not be regarded as embedding a FDI where it contains a component which is contractually transferable independently of the transferable security or the money market instrument. Such a component shall be deemed to be a separate financial instrument.
5. Where the ICAV enters, on behalf of a Fund, into a total return swap or invests in other FDI with similar characteristics, the assets held by the Fund must comply with Regulations 70, 71, 72, 73 and 74 of the UCITS Regulations.

OTC FDI

6. The ICAV shall only invest assets of a Fund in an OTC FDI if the FDI counterparty is within at least one of the following categories:
- 6.1 a credit institution that is within any of the categories set out in Regulation 7 of the Central Bank Regulations;
 - 6.2 an investment firm authorised in accordance with MiFID;
 - 6.3 a group company of an entity issued with a bank holding company licence from the Federal Reserve of the United States of America where that group company is subject to bank holding company consolidated supervision by that Federal Reserve; or
 - 6.4 such other categories of counterparties as are permitted by the Central Bank.

7. Where a counterparty within paragraphs 6.2 or 6.3:
 - 7.1 was subject to a credit rating by an agency registered and supervised by ESMA that rating shall be taken into account by the ICAV in the credit assessment process; and
 - 7.2 where a counterparty is downgraded to A-2 or below (or comparable rating) by the credit rating agency referred to in paragraph 7.1 this shall result in a new credit assessment being conducted of the counterparty by the ICAV without delay.

8. Where an OTC FDI referred to in paragraph 6 is subject to a novation, the counterparty after the novation must be:
 - 8.1 an entity that is within any of the categories set out in paragraph 6; or
 - 8.2 a central counterparty that is:
 - (a) authorised or recognised under EMIR; or
 - (b) pending recognition by ESMA under Article 25 of EMIR, an entity classified:
 - (A) by the SEC as a clearing agency; or
 - (B) by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission as a derivatives clearing organisation.

9.
 - 9.1 Risk exposure to the counterparty shall not exceed the limits set out in Regulation 70(1)(c) of the UCITS Regulations, assessed in accordance with paragraph 9.2.
 - 9.2 In assessing risk exposure to the counterparty to an OTC FDI for the purpose of Regulation 70(1)(c) of the UCITS Regulations:
 - (a) the ICAV and/or the Manager shall calculate the exposure to the counterparty using the positive mark-to-market value of the OTC FDI with that counterparty;
 - (b) the ICAV and/or the Manager may net FDI positions with the same counterparty, provided that the Fund is able to legally enforce netting arrangements with the counterparty. For this purpose netting is permissible only in respect of OTC FDI with the same counterparty and not in relation to any other exposures the Fund has with the same counterparty;
 - (c) the ICAV and/or the Manager may take account of collateral received by the ICAV in order to reduce the exposure to the counterparty, provided that the collateral meets with the requirements specified in paragraphs (1)(c), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9) and (10) of Regulation 24 of the Central Bank Regulations.

10. OTC FDI must be subject to reliable and verifiable valuation on a daily basis and sold, liquidated or closed by an offsetting transaction at any time at their fair value at the Fund's initiative.

Issuer concentration limits

11. For the purpose of Regulation 70 of the UCITS Regulations and the calculation of issuer concentration limits of a Fund, the ICAV shall:
 - 11.1 include any net exposure to a counterparty generated through a securities lending or repurchase agreement, where net exposure means the amount receivable by the Fund less any collateral provided by the Fund;

- 11.2 include exposures created through the reinvestment of collateral; and
 - 11.3 establish whether the exposure of the Fund is to an OTC counterparty, a broker, a central counterparty or a clearing house.
12. The position exposure of the Fund, if any, to the underlying assets of an FDI, including an FDI that is embedded in transferable securities, money market instruments or investment funds, when combined with positions resulting from direct investments:
- 12.1 shall be calculated in accordance with paragraph 13; and
 - 12.2 shall not exceed the investment limits set out in Regulations 70 and 73 of the UCITS Regulations.
13. For the purposes of paragraph 12:
- 13.1 when calculating issuer-concentration risk, the FDI (including embedded FDI) must be looked through in determining the resultant position exposure and this position exposure shall be taken into account in the issuer concentration calculations;
 - 13.2 the ICAV shall calculate the position exposure of the Fund using the commitment approach or the VaR approach as a result of default by the issuer approach, whichever is greater; and
 - 13.3 the ICAV shall calculate the position exposure, regardless of whether the Fund uses VaR for global exposure purposes.
14. Paragraph 12 does not apply in the case of an index-based FDI provided the underlying index meets the criteria set out in Regulation 71(1) of the UCITS Regulations.
15. Collateral received must at all times meet with the requirements set out in paragraphs 30 to 38 below.
16. Collateral passed to an OTC FDI counterparty by or on behalf of a Fund must be taken into account in calculating exposure of the Fund to counterparty risk as referred to in Regulation 70(1)(c) of the UCITS Regulations. Collateral passed may be taken into account on a net basis only if the Fund is able to legally enforce netting arrangements with this counterparty.
17. The risk exposures to a counterparty arising from OTC FDI transactions and efficient portfolio management techniques must be combined when calculating the OTC counterparty limit as referred to in Regulation 70(1)(c) of the UCITS Regulations.

Cover requirements

18. Where the initial margin posted to and variation margin receivable from a broker relating to an exchange-traded FDI or an OTC FDI is not protected by client money rules or other similar arrangements to protect the Fund in the event of the insolvency of the broker, the ICAV shall calculate exposure of the Fund within the OTC counterparty limit as referred to in Regulation 70(1)(c) of the UCITS Regulations.
19. The ICAV shall ensure that, at all times:
- 19.1 the Fund is capable of meeting all its payment and delivery obligations incurred by transactions involving FDI;
 - 19.2 the risk management process of the ICAV includes the monitoring of FDI transactions to ensure that every such transaction is covered adequately;

- 19.3 a transaction in FDI which gives rise to, or could potentially give rise to, a future commitment on behalf of a Fund is covered in accordance with the conditions specified in paragraph 20.
20. The conditions to which paragraph 19.3 refers are:
- 20.1 in the case of an FDI that is, automatically or at the discretion of the Fund, cash-settled, the Fund must, at all times, hold liquid assets that are sufficient to cover the exposure;
- 20.2 in the case of an FDI that requires physical delivery of the underlying asset, either:
- (a) the asset must at all times be held by a Fund; or
 - (b) where either or both of the conditions in paragraphs 21.1 and 21.2 applies, the Fund must cover the exposure with sufficient liquid assets.
21. The conditions to which paragraph 20.2(b) refers are:
- 21.1 the underlying asset consists, or the underlying assets consist, of highly liquid fixed income securities;
- 21.2 (a) the exposure can be covered without the need to hold the underlying assets;
- (b) the specific FDI is addressed in the risk management process; and
 - (c) details of the exposure are provided in the prospectus.

In this regard, please note that in the case of the instruments referred to in the section entitled “Investment Techniques and Instruments”, the ICAV considers that from time to time the exposure may be covered with sufficient liquid assets.

Risk management process and reporting

22. A Fund must provide the Central Bank with details of its proposed risk management process vis-à-vis its FDI activity pursuant to Chapter 3 of Part 2 of the Central Bank Regulations. The initial filing is required to include information in relation to:
- 22.1 permitted types of FDI, including embedded FDI in transferable securities and money market instruments;
- 22.2 details of the underlying risks;
- 22.3 relevant quantitative limits and how these will be monitored and enforced; and
- 22.4 methods for estimating risks.
23. 23.1 The ICAV shall in writing notify the Central Bank of material amendments to the initial filing of the risk management process of a Fund, in advance of the amendment being made.
- 23.2 The Central Bank may object to the making of any proposed amendment that is notified to it under paragraph 23.1.
- 23.3 (a) No proposed amendment to which the Bank has objected under paragraph 23.2 shall be made to the risk management process of a Fund.

- (b) Where the Central Bank has objected under paragraph 23.2 to the making of a proposed amendment to the risk management process of a Fund.

The relevant Fund shall not engage in any activity that is associated with or which would derive from the proposed amendment to which the objection has been made.

- 24. The ICAV must submit a report to the Central Bank on the Funds' FDI positions on an annual basis. The report, which must include information which reflects a true and fair view of the types of FDI used by the Funds, the underlying risks, the quantitative limits and the methods used to estimate those risks, must be submitted with the annual report of the ICAV. The ICAV must, at the request of the Central Bank, provide this report at any time.

Calculation of global exposure

- 25. The ICAV shall ensure that in the case of each Fund, at all times:
 - 25.1 the Fund complies with the limits on global exposure;
 - 25.2 the Fund establishes and implements appropriate internal risk management measures and limits, irrespective of whether the Fund uses a commitment approach or the VaR approach or any other methodology to calculate global exposure. For the purpose of subparagraph (1), paragraph 12 of Schedule 9 of the UCITS Regulations, a UCITS shall only select a methodology where ESMA has published guidelines on the selected methodology; and
 - 25.3 it calculates the global exposure in accordance with Schedule 2 to the Central Bank Regulations.

Efficient Portfolio Management

Portfolio Management Techniques

- 26. The ICAV shall only use efficient portfolio management techniques and instruments for the purposes of Regulation 69(2) of the UCITS Regulations where same are in the best interests of the relevant Fund.
- 27. The ICAV shall ensure that all the revenues arising from efficient portfolio management techniques and instruments, net of direct and indirect operational costs, are returned to the relevant Fund.
- 28. Techniques and instruments which relate to transferable securities or money market instruments and which are used for the purpose of efficient portfolio management shall be understood as a reference to techniques and instruments which fulfil the following criteria:
 - 28.1 they are economically appropriate in that they are realised in a cost-effective way;
 - 28.2 they are entered into for one or more of the following specific aims:
 - (a) reduction of risk;
 - (b) reduction of cost;
 - (c) generation of additional capital or income for the Fund with a level of risk which is consistent with the risk profile of the Fund and the risk diversification rules set out in Regulations 70 and 71 of the UCITS Regulations; and
 - 28.3 their risks are adequately captured by the risk management process of the Fund.

29. Repurchase/reverse repurchase agreements and securities lending (i.e., efficient portfolio management techniques) may only be effected in accordance with normal market practice.

Collateral

30. The ICAV shall ensure, in engaging in efficient portfolio management techniques and instruments, that:
- 30.1 every asset that is received by a Fund as a result of engaging in efficient portfolio management techniques and instruments is treated as collateral;
 - 30.2 such techniques comply with the criteria set down in paragraph 24(2) of the Central Bank Regulations;
 - 30.3 at all times, collateral that is received by a Fund meets the criteria specified in paragraph 31.
31. The conditions for the receipt of collateral by a Fund, to which paragraphs 30 and 9.2(c) (OTC FDI) refer, are:
- 31.1 **Liquidity:** Collateral received, other than cash, should be highly liquid and traded on a Regulated Market or multilateral trading facility with transparent pricing in order that it can be sold quickly at a price that is close to its pre-sale valuation. Collateral received should also comply with the provisions of Regulation 74 of the UCITS Regulations.
 - 31.2 **Valuation:** Collateral that is received should be valued on at least a daily basis and assets that exhibit high price volatility should not be accepted as collateral unless suitably conservative haircuts are in place.
 - 31.3 **Issuer credit quality:** Collateral received should be of high quality. The ICAV shall ensure that:
 - (a) where the issuer was subject to a credit rating by an agency registered and supervised by ESMA that rating shall be taken into account by the ICAV in the credit assessment process; and
 - (b) where an issuer is downgraded to A-2 or below (or comparable rating) by the credit rating agency referred to in sub-paragraph (a) this shall result in a new credit assessment being conducted of the issuer by the ICAV without delay.
 - 31.4 **Correlation:** Collateral received should be issued by an entity that is independent from the counterparty. There should be a reasonable ground for the ICAV to expect that it would not display a high correlation with the performance of the counterparty.
 - 31.5 **Diversification (asset concentration):**
 - (a) Subject to sub-paragraph (b) below, collateral received should be sufficiently diversified in terms of country, markets and issuers with a maximum exposure to a given issuer of 20 per cent. of the Net Asset Value of the Fund. When a Fund is exposed to different counterparties, the different baskets of collateral should be aggregated to calculate the 20 per cent. limit of exposure to a single issuer.
 - (b) It is intended that 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. The Fund

should receive securities from at least six different issues, but securities from any single issue should not account for more than 30 per cent. of the Fund's Net Asset Value. The Member States, local authorities, third countries, or public international bodies or issuing or guaranteeing securities which a Fund is able to accept as collateral for more than 20 per cent. of its Net Asset Value shall be drawn from the following list:

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

- 31.6 **Immediately available:** Collateral received should be capable of being fully enforced by the Fund at any time without reference to or approval from the counterparty.
32. The ICAV shall ensure that the Fund's risk management process identifies, manages and mitigates risks linked to the management of collateral, including operational risks and legal risks.
33. Where a Fund receives collateral on a title transfer basis, the ICAV shall ensure that the collateral is to be held by the Depository. Where a Fund receives collateral on any basis other than a title transfer basis, that collateral may be held by a third party depository, provided that that depository is subject to prudential supervision and is unrelated and unconnected to the provider of the collateral.
34. The ICAV shall not sell, pledge or re-invest the non-cash collateral received by a Fund.
35. Where the ICAV invests cash collateral received by a Fund, such investments shall only be made in one or more of the following:
- 35.1 a deposit with a credit institution referred to in Regulation 7 of the Central Bank Regulations;
 - 35.2 a high-quality government bond;
 - 35.3 a reverse repurchase agreement provided the transaction is with a credit institution referred to in Regulation 7 of the Central Bank Regulations and the Fund is able to recall at any time the full amount of cash on an accrued basis; or
 - 35.4 short-term money market funds as defined in the ESMA Guidelines on a Common Definition of European Money Market Funds (Ref: CESR/10-049).
36. Where the ICAV invests cash collateral received by a Fund: (a) that investment shall comply with the diversification requirements applicable to non-cash collateral; and (b) invested cash collateral shall not be placed on deposit with the counterparty or with any entity that is related or connected to the counterparty.

37. The ICAV shall ensure that, where a Fund receives collateral for at least 30 per cent. of its assets, there is in place an appropriate stress testing policy and stress tests are carried out regularly under normal and exceptional liquidity conditions to enable the ICAV to assess the liquidity risk attached to the collateral. The stress testing policy should at least prescribe the following components:
- 37.1 the design of stress test scenario analysis including calibration, certification and sensitivity analysis;
 - 37.2 the empirical approach to impact assessment, including back-testing of liquidity risk estimates;
 - 37.3 the reporting frequency and the threshold(s) for limits and losses; and
 - 37.4 the mitigation actions to reduce loss including haircut policy and gap risk protection.
38. The ICAV shall establish and ensure adherence to a haircut policy for a Fund, adapted for each class of assets received as collateral. When devising the haircut policy, the ICAV shall take into account the characteristics of the assets, such as the credit standing or the price volatility, as well as the outcome of the stress tests performed in accordance with Regulation 21 of the Central Bank Regulations. The ICAV shall document the haircut policy and the ICAV shall justify and document each decision to apply a specific haircut or to refrain from applying any haircut, to any specific class of assets.
39. Where a counterparty to a repurchase or a securities lending agreement which has been entered into by the ICAV on behalf of a Fund:
- 39.1 was subject to a credit rating by an agency registered and supervised by ESMA that rating shall be taken into account by the ICAV in the credit assessment process; and
 - 39.2 where a counterparty is downgraded to A-2 or below (or comparable rating) by the credit rating agency referred to in sub-paragraph (a) this shall result in a new credit assessment being conducted of the counterparty by the ICAV without delay.
40. The ICAV shall 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.

Repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements

41. Where the ICAV enters into a reverse repurchase agreement on behalf of a Fund it shall ensure that the Fund is at all times able to recall the full amount of cash or to terminate the relevant agreement on either an accrued basis or a mark-to-market basis.
42. In circumstances in which cash is, by virtue of the obligation under paragraph 41 recallable at any time on a mark-to-market basis, the ICAV shall use the mark-to-market value of the reverse repurchase agreement for the calculation of the Net Asset Value of the Fund.
43. Where the ICAV enters into a repurchase agreement on behalf of a Fund it shall ensure that the Fund is at all times able to recall any securities that are subject to the repurchase agreement or to terminate the repurchase agreement into which it has entered.
44. Repurchase/reverse repurchase agreements or securities lending do not constitute borrowing or lending for the purposes of Regulation 103 and Regulation 111 of the UCITS Regulations, respectively.

SCHEDULE 4

List of Sub-Custodians

Depository – Sub-custodian Delegate Information		
1. Jurisdiction	2. Sub-custodian	3. Sub-custodian Delegate
Argentina	Citibank N.A., Buenos Aires Branch	
Australia	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank Australia Limited
Austria	UniCredit Bank Austria AG	
Bahrain	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited
Bangladesh	Standard Chartered Bank	
Belgium	The Northern Trust Company	
Bosnia and Herzegovina (Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina)	Raiffeisen Bank International AG	Raiffeisen Bank Bosnia DD BiH
Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republic of Srpska)	Raiffeisen Bank International AG	Raiffeisen Bank Bosnia DD BiH
Botswana	Standard Chartered Bank Botswana Limited	
Brazil	Citibank N.A., Brazilian Branch	Citibank Distribuidora de Titulos e Valores Mobiliarios S.A ("DTVM")
Bulgaria	Citibank Europe plc, Bulgaria Branch	
Canada	The Northern Trust Company, Canada Branch	

1. Jurisdiction	2. Sub-custodian	3. Sub-custodian Delegate
Canada	Royal Bank of Canada	
Chile	Citibank N.A.	Banco de Chile
China A Share	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited
China A Share	Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited	
China B Share	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited
Clearstream	Clearstream Banking S.A	
Colombia	Cititrust Columbia S.A. Sociedad Fiduciaria	
Costa Rica	Banco Nacional de Costa Rica	
Croatia	UniCredit Bank Austria AG	Zagrebacka Banka d.d.
Cyprus	Citibank Europe PLC	
Czech Republic	UniCredit Bank Czech Republic and Slovenia, a.s.	
Denmark	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ)	
Egypt	Citibank N.A., Cairo Branch	
Estonia	Swedbank AS	

1. Jurisdiction	2. Sub-custodian	3. Sub-custodian Delegate
Euroclear	Euroclear Bank S.A/N.V	
Finland	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ)	
France	The Northern Trust Company	
Germany	The Northern Trust Company	
Ghana	Standard Chartered Bank Ghana Limited	
Greece	Citibank Europe PLC	
Hong Kong	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	
Hong Kong (Stock and Bond Connect)	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	
Hungary	Citibank Europe plc.	
Iceland	Landsbankinn hf.	
India	Citibank N.A.	
Indonesia	Standard Chartered Bank	
Ireland	The Northern Trust Company, London	
Israel	Citibank, N.A., Israel Branch	

1. Jurisdiction	2. Sub-custodian	3. Sub-custodian Delegate
Italy	Citibank Europe plc	
Japan	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	
Jordan	Bank of Jordan Plc	
Kazakhstan	Citibank Kazakhstan JSC	
Kenya	Standard Chartered Bank Kenya Limited	
Kuwait	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited
Latvia	Swedbank AS	
Lithuania	AB SEB bankas	
Luxembourg	Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V.	
Malaysia	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank Malaysia Berhad
Mauritius	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	
Mexico	Banco Citi Mexico S.A.	
Morocco	Citibank Maghreb S.A	
Namibia	Standard Bank Namibia Ltd	

1. Jurisdiction	2. Sub-custodian	3. Sub-custodian Delegate
Netherlands	The Northern Trust Company	
New Zealand	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	
Nigeria	Stanbic IBTC Bank Plc	
Norway	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ)	
Oman	First Abu Dhabi PJSC, Oman Branch	
Pakistan	Citibank N.A., Karachi Branch	
Panama	Citibank N.A., Panama Branch	
Peru	Citibank del Peru S.A.	
Philippines	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	
Poland	Bank Handlowy w Warszawie S.A	
Portugal	BNP Paribas SA	
Qatar	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited
Romania	Citibank Europe PLC	
Russia	AO Citibank	

1. Jurisdiction	2. Sub-custodian	3. Sub-custodian Delegate
Saudi Arabia	The Northern Trust Company of Saudi Arabia	
Serbia	UniCredit Bank Austria A.G.	UniCredit Bank Serbia JSC
Singapore	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	
Slovakia	Citibank Europe PLC	
Slovenia	UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d.	
South Africa	The Standard Bank of South Africa Limited	
South Korea	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	
Spain	Citibank Europe plc	
Sri Lanka	Standard Chartered Bank	
Sweden	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ)	
Switzerland	UBS AG Switzerland	
Taiwan	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank (Taiwan) Limited
Tanzania	Standard Chartered Bank (Mauritius) Limited	Standard Chartered Bank Tanzania Limited
Thailand	Citibank N.A., Bangkok Branch	

1. Jurisdiction	2. Sub-custodian	3. Sub-custodian Delegate
Tunisia	Union Internationale de Banques	
Turkey	Citibank A.S.	
United Arab Emirates (ADX)	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited (DIFC) Branch
United Arab Emirates (DFM)	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited (DIFC) Branch
United Arab Emirates (NASDAQ)	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited (DIFC) Branch
Uganda	Standard Chartered Bank Uganda Limited	
Ukraine (Market suspended)	JSC "Citibank"	
United Kingdom	Euroclear UK & International Limited (Northern Trust self-custody)	
United States	The Northern Trust Company	
Uruguay	Banco Itau Uruguay S.A.	
Vietnam	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank (Vietnam) Ltd
West Africa (UEMOA)	Standard Chartered Bank (Mauritius) Limited	Standard Chartered Bank Cote d'Ivoire SA
Zambia	Standard Chartered Bank Zambia PLC	
Zimbabwe	The Standard bank of South Africa Limited	Stanbic Bank Zimbabwe Limited