

If you are in any doubt about the contents of this Prospectus, the risks involved in investing in the ICAV or the suitability for you of investment in the ICAV, you should consult your stock-broker, bank manager, solicitor, accountant or other independent legal and/or financial adviser. Prices for Shares in the ICAV may fall as well as rise.

The Directors of the ICAV whose names appear under the heading “**Management and Administration**” in 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 Prospectus is in accordance with the facts in all material respects and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information. The Directors accept responsibility accordingly.

H2O GLOBAL STRATEGIES ICAV

An umbrella type Irish collective asset-management vehicle with segregated liability between Funds

(an open-ended umbrella type Irish collective asset-management vehicle with limited liability and segregated liability between Funds registered with and authorised by the Central Bank of Ireland to carry on business as an ICAV, pursuant to Part 2 of the Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicles Act, 2015 and established as an undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities pursuant to the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations, 2011 (S.I. No. 352 of 2011), as amended.

P R O S P E C T U S

Investment Manager

H2O Asset Management Europe

The date of this Prospectus is 1st April, 2025

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

This Prospectus should be read in conjunction with the Section entitled “**Definitions**”.

The Prospectus

This Prospectus describes H2O GLOBAL STRATEGIES ICAV (the “**ICAV**”), an umbrella type Irish collective asset-management vehicle registered with and authorised by the Central Bank of Ireland to carry on business as an ICAV, pursuant to Part 2 of the Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicles Act, 2015 and established as an undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities pursuant to the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations, 2011 (S.I. No. 352 of 2011), as amended, with segregated liability between its Funds. The ICAV is structured as an umbrella fund and may comprise several portfolios of assets. The share capital of the ICAV may be divided into different classes of Shares each representing a separate portfolio of assets and further sub-divided, to denote differing characteristics attributable to particular Shares, into “**Classes**”.

This Prospectus may only be issued with one or more Supplements, each containing information relating to a separate Fund. Details relating to Classes may be dealt with in the relevant Fund Supplement or in separate Supplements for each Class. Each Supplement shall form part of, and should be read in conjunction with, this Prospectus. To the extent that there is any inconsistency between this Prospectus and any Supplement, the relevant Supplement shall prevail.

The latest published annual and half yearly reports of the ICAV will be supplied to Shareholders free of charge upon request and will be available to the public as further described in the section of the Prospectus headed “**Reports and Accounts**”.

Authorisation by the Central Bank

The ICAV is both authorised and supervised by the Central Bank. Authorisation of the ICAV by the Central Bank shall not constitute a warranty as to the performance of the ICAV and the Central Bank shall not be liable for the performance or default of the ICAV. The authorisation of the ICAV is not an endorsement or guarantee of the ICAV by the Central Bank and the Central Bank is not responsible for the contents of this Prospectus. Prices of Shares in the ICAV may fall as well as rise.

Redemption Fee

Shares of each Fund are not liable to a redemption fee.

Restrictions on Distribution and Sale of Shares

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

The Directors may restrict the ownership of Shares by any person, firm or corporation where such ownership would be in breach of any regulatory or legal requirement or may affect the tax status of the ICAV or may in the opinion of the Directors, result in the ICAV incurring any liability to taxation or suffering any tax, legal, pecuniary regulatory liability or disadvantage or material administrative disadvantage which the ICAV or its Members or any of them might otherwise have incurred or suffered. Shares in the Fund will not be available directly or indirectly to any US Person as defined herein. Any restrictions applicable to a particular Fund or Class shall be specified in the relevant Supplement for such Fund or Class. Any person who is holding Shares in contravention of the restrictions set out above or, by virtue of his holding, is in breach of the laws and regulations of their competent jurisdiction shall indemnify the ICAV, the Directors, the Manager, the Investment Manager, the Depositary, the Administrator and Shareholders for any loss suffered by it or them as a result of such person or persons acquiring or holding Shares in the ICAV.

The Directors have the power under the Instrument to compulsorily redeem and/or cancel any Shares held or beneficially owned by a Member in contravention of the restrictions imposed by them as described herein.

Shareholders should note that dividends may be payable out of the capital of each Fund for the purpose of seeking to maintain, so far as is reasonable, a stable payment per Share of the relevant Class. The payment of dividends out of capital may result in the erosion of capital notwithstanding the performance of each Fund. As a result, distributions may be achieved by foregoing the potential for future capital growth and this cycle may continue until all capital is depleted. Distributions out of capital may have different tax implications to distributions of income - investors should seek advice from their professional advisers in this regard. Distributions made during the life of the Fund must be understood as a type of capital reimbursement.

United States of America

Unless otherwise stated in a Fund Supplement:

There will be no public offering of Shares in the United States. The Shares will not generally be available to US Persons, unless they are, among other things, “**accredited investors**” (as defined in Rule 501(a) of Regulation D under the US Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “**1933 Act**”)) and “**qualified purchasers**” (as defined in Section 2(a) (51) of the US Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “**1940 Act**”)).

The Shares have not been and will not be registered under the 1933 Act or the securities laws of any of the states of the United States, nor is such registration contemplated. The Shares may not be offered, sold or delivered directly or indirectly in the United States or to or for the account or benefit of any US Person except pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the registration requirements of the 1933 Act and any applicable state laws. Any re-offer or resale of any of the Shares in the United States or to US Persons may constitute a violation of US law.

There is no public market for the Shares in the United States and no such market is expected to develop in the future. The Shares offered hereby are subject to restrictions on transferability and resale and may not be transferred or resold except as permitted under the Instrument, the 1933 Act and applicable state securities law pursuant to registration or exemption therefrom. The Shares are being offered outside the United States pursuant to the exemption from registration under Regulation S under the 1933 Act and inside the United States in reliance on Regulation D promulgated under the 1933 Act and Section 4(2) thereof.

The ICAV has not been and will not be registered under the 1940 Act pursuant to the provisions of Section 3(c)(7) of the 1940 Act. Under Section 3(c)(7), a privately offered fund is excepted from the definition of “**investment company**” if US Person security holders consist exclusively of “**qualified purchasers**” and the Shares are only offered in the US on a private placement basis.

Reliance on this Prospectus

Statements made in this Prospectus and any Supplement are based on the law and practice in force in the Republic of Ireland at the date of the Prospectus or Supplement as the case may be, which may be subject to change. Neither the delivery of this Prospectus nor the offer, issue or sale of Shares in the ICAV shall under any circumstances constitute a representation that the affairs of the ICAV have not changed since the date hereof. This Prospectus will be updated by the ICAV to take into account any material changes from time to time and any such amendments will be effected in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank. Any information or representation not contained herein or given or made by any broker, salesperson or other person should be regarded as unauthorised and should accordingly not be relied upon.

Investors should not treat the contents of this Prospectus as advice relating to legal, taxation, investment or other matters. You should consult your stockbroker, accountant, solicitor, independent financial adviser or other professional adviser.

Risk Factors

Investors should read and consider the section entitled “**Risk Factors**” in this Prospectus and any Supplement before investing in the ICAV.

Financial Derivative Instruments

The ICAV may engage in transactions in Financial Derivative Instruments (“**FDI**”) on behalf of a Fund either for investment purposes or for the purposes of efficient portfolio management as more particularly disclosed in this Prospectus and the Supplement for the relevant Fund. The ICAV will employ a risk management process which will enable it to accurately measure, monitor and manage the risks attached to financial derivative positions and details of this process have been provided to the Central Bank. The ICAV will not utilise financial derivatives which have not been included in the risk management process until such time as a revised risk management process has been submitted to and cleared by the Central Bank. The ICAV will provide to Shareholders on request supplementary information relating to the risk management methods employed by the ICAV including the quantitative limits that are applied and any recent developments in the risk and yield characteristics of the main categories of investments. The expected effect of transactions in FDI is noted in the Supplement for the relevant Fund.

Translations

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

Prospectus/Supplements will prevail, except to the extent (but only to the extent) required by the law of any jurisdiction where the Shares are sold, that in an action based upon disclosure in a Prospectus in a language other than English, the language of the Prospectus/Supplement on which such action is based shall prevail.

DIRECTORY

H2O GLOBAL STRATEGIES ICAV

Directors

Simon O'Sullivan
Andrew Curtin
Catherine Lane
Karina Perwald-Leroy

Registered Office of the ICAV

33 Sir John Rogerson's Quay
Dublin 2
Ireland

Manager

Gateway Fund Services Limited
56 Fitzwilliam Square North
Dublin 2
D02 X224
Ireland

Investment Manager and Promoter

H2O Asset Management Europe
39, Avenue Pierre 1er de Serbie
750008 Paris
France

Secretary

Tudor Trust Limited
33 Sir John Rogerson's Quay
Dublin 2
Ireland

Administrator

CACEIS Ireland Limited
One Custom House Plaza
IFSC
Dublin 1
Ireland

Depositary

CACEIS Bank, Ireland Branch
One Custom House Plaza
IFSC
Dublin 1
Ireland

Auditors

Mazars
Block 3
Harcourt Centre
Harcourt Road
Dublin 2
Ireland

Legal Advisers

Dillon Eustace LLP
33 Sir John Rogerson's Quay
Dublin 2
Ireland

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DEFINITIONS

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

All references to a specific time of day are to Irish time.

“Accounting Period”	means a period ending on the Annual Accounting Date and commencing, in the case of the first such period on the date the ICAV’s registration and, in subsequent such periods, on the day following expiry of the last Accounting Period.
“Act”	means the Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle Act, 2015 and every amendment or re-enactment of the same.
“Administrator”	means CACEIS Ireland Limited.
“Administration Agreement”	means the Administration Agreement made between the ICAV, the Manager and the Administrator dated 5 th May, 2022 as may be amended and / or supplemented from time to time.
“AIMA”	means the Alternative Investment Management Association.
“Annual Accounting Date”	means 31 st December in each year or such other date as the Directors may from time to time decide and notify in advance to the Central Bank.
“Application Form”	means any application form to be completed by subscribers for Shares as prescribed by the ICAV or its delegate from time to time.
“Auditors”	means Mazars.
“Bank Regulations”	means regulations made by the Central Bank under Part 8 of the Central Bank (Supervision and Enforcement) Act, 2013.
“Base Currency”	means the currency of account of a Fund as specified in the relevant Supplement relating to that Fund.
“Benchmarks Regulation”	means Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 as may be amended, consolidated or substituted from time to time.

“Beneficial Ownership Regulations”	means the European Union (Anti-Money Laundering Beneficial Ownership of Corporate Entities) Regulations 2019 as may be amended, supplemented or consolidated from time to time.
“Business Day”	means in relation to a Fund such day or days as shall be so specified in the relevant Supplement for that Fund.
“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 UCITS Regulations”	means the Central Bank (Supervision and Enforcement) Act 2013 (Section 48(1) (Undertaking for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2019, as may be amended from time to time, and any notices or guidance issued thereunder.
“Class”	means a particular division of Shares in a Fund.
“Connected Person”	means the Manager and Depositary and the delegates or sub-delegates of such entities (excluding any non-group company sub-custodians appointed by the Depositary) and any associated or group company of such Investment Manager, Depositary, delegate or sub-delegate.
“Country Supplement”	means a supplement to this Prospectus specifying certain information pertaining to the offer of Shares of the ICAV or a Fund or Class in a particular jurisdiction or jurisdictions.
“Data Protection Legislation”	means the Data Protection Act 2018, as may be amended from time to time, and the GDPR.
“Dealing Day”	means in relation to a Fund such day or days as shall be specified in the relevant Supplement for that Fund provided that there shall be at least one Dealing Day every fortnight.
“Dealing Deadline”	means in relation to a Fund, such time on any Dealing Day as shall be specified in the relevant Supplement for the Fund.
“Distributor”	means H2O Asset Management Europe.

“Distribution Agreement”	means the Distribution Agreement made between the ICAV, the Manager and the Distributor dated 5 th May, 2022, as novated by a novation agreement dated 11 th December, 2024 and effective 1 st April, 2025, and as further amended or supplemented from time to time.
“Depositary”	means CACEIS Bank, Ireland Branch, a branch of CACEIS Bank S.A., or any successor company approved by the Central Bank as trustee of the Fund.
“Depositary Agreement”	means the Depositary Agreement made between the ICAV and the Depositary dated 22 nd December, 2015, as amended or supplemented from time to time.
“Directors”	means the directors of the ICAV or any duly authorised committee thereof.
“Duties and Charges”	means in relation to Subscription Price and Redemption Price, all stamp and other duties, taxes, governmental charges, valuation fees, property management fees, agents fees, brokerage fees, bank charges, transfer fees, registration fees and other charges whether in respect of the constitution or increase of the assets or the creation, exchange, sale purchase or transfer of Shares or the purchase or sale or proposed purchase or sale of investments or otherwise which may have become or will become payable in respect of, or prior to, or upon, the occasion of any transaction, dealing or valuation, but not including commission payable on the issue of Shares.
“EEA”	means the countries for the time being comprising the European Economic Area (being at the date of this Prospectus, European Union Member States, Norway, Iceland, Liechtenstein).
“EMIR”	means Regulation (EU) No. 648/2012 on OTC derivatives, central counterparties and trade repositories as may be amended, supplemented or consolidated from time to time.
“euro” or “€”	means the lawful currency of the participating member states of the European Union which have adopted the single currency in accordance with the EC Treaty of Rome dated 25 th March 1957 (as amended by the Maastricht Treaty dated 7 th February 1992).

“Financial Instruments”	means the transferable securities, financial derivative instruments (“FDIs”) and all other investments as outlined in the Appendix entitled “Permitted Investments” , including any cash balances and liabilities of the relevant Fund.
“Fund”	means a sub-fund of the ICAV representing the designation by the Directors of a particular class of Shares as a sub-fund; the proceeds of issue of which are pooled separately and invested in accordance with the investment objective and policies applicable to such sub-fund and which is established by the Directors from time to time with the prior approval of the Central Bank.
“GDPR”	means Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council as may be amended, supplemented or consolidated from time to time.
“ICAV”	means H2O Global Strategies ICAV.
“Ineligible Applicant”	means an ineligible applicant as described in the section entitled “The Shares” .
“Initial Offer Period”	the period as specified in the relevant Supplement, during which Shares in a Fund or Class are initially offered.
“Initial Offer Price”	means the initial price payable for a Share as specified in the relevant Supplement for each Fund.
“IFRS”	means the International Financial Reporting Standards.
“Initial Subscription”	means the minimum initial subscription for Shares as specified in the relevant Supplement.
“Instrument”	means the Instrument of Incorporation of the ICAV as amended from time to time in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.
“Investment Manager”	means H2O Asset Management Europe.
“Investment Management Agreement”	means the Investment Management Agreement made between the ICAV, the Manager and the Investment Manager dated 5 th May, 2022, as novated by a novation agreement dated 11 th December, 2024 and effective 1 st April, 2025, and as further amended or supplemented from time to time.

“Investment Management Fee”	means the fee defined in the section entitled “Investment Management Fee” in the relevant Supplement.
“Investment Management Fee Rate”	means the Investment Management Fee Rate as may be specified in the relevant Supplement.
“IOSCO”	means the International Organisation of Securities Commissions.
“Ireland”	means the Republic of Ireland.
“Management Agreement”	means the Management Agreement made between the ICAV and the Manager dated 5 th May, 2022, as may be amended or supplemented from time to time
“Management Fee”	means the fee defined in the section entitled Management Fee in the relevant Supplement.
“Manager”	means Gateway Fund Services Limited.
“Management Shares”	means a management share in the capital of the ICAV which shall have the right to receive an amount not to exceed the consideration period for such Management Share.
“Member”	means a Shareholder or a person who is registered as the holder of one or more Management Shares in the ICAV, the prescribed particulars of which have been recorded in the register of the ICAV.
“Member State”	means a member state of the European Union.
“MiFID II”	means the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive (recast) – Directive 2014/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council as may be amended, supplemented or consolidated from time to time.
“Minimum Holding”	means the minimum number or value of Shares which must be held by Shareholders as specified in the relevant Supplement.
“Minimum Transaction Size”	means, apart from the Initial Subscription, the minimum value of each subscription, redemption, conversion or transfer of Shares in any Fund or Class as specified in the relevant Supplement.

“Money Market Instruments”	means instruments normally dealt in on the money market which are liquid and have a value which can be accurately determined at any time and which comply with the requirements of the Central Bank (including, but not limited to, certificates of deposit and commercial paper).
“Net Asset Value”	means the Net Asset Value of the ICAV, a Fund or attributable to a Class (as appropriate) calculated as referred to herein.
“Net Asset Value per Share”	means the Net Asset Value of a Fund divided by the number of Shares in issue in that Fund or the Net Asset Value attributable to a Class divided by the number of Shares issued in that Class rounded to two decimal places.
“OECD”	means the Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development.
“OECD Governments”	means governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom and the United States or other such other members as may be admitted to the OECD from time to time.
“Ordinary Resolution”	a resolution of the Members of the ICAV or of the Shareholders of a particular Fund or Class passed by a simple majority of the votes cast in person or proxy at a general meeting of the ICAV, Fund or Class of Shares as the case may be.
“OTC”	means Over-the-Counter.
“Paying Agency Agreement”	means one or more Paying Agency Agreements made between the ICAV and/or the Manager and one or more Paying Agents and dated as specified in the relevant Country Supplement.
“Paying Agent”	means one or more paying agents / representatives / facilities agents, appointed by the ICAV and/or the Manager in certain jurisdictions as detailed in the relevant Country Supplement.

“Performance Fee”	means the fee defined in the relevant Supplement.
“Prospectus”	the prospectus of the ICAV and any Supplements and addenda thereto issued by the ICAV in accordance with the requirements of the Regulations.
“Recognised Exchange”	means the stock exchanges or markets set out in Appendix II.
“Redemption Form”	means any form to be completed by a Shareholder requesting redemption of any or all of their Shares, as prescribed by the ICAV or its delegate from time to time.
“Redemption Price”	<p>means, in respect of each Share being redeemed, the value payable to the investor of each Share based on, inter alia, the Net Asset Value per Share,</p> <p>(i) any Duties and Charges and / or</p> <p>(ii) Anti-Dilution Levy,</p> <p>each calculated as at the Valuation Day related to the Dealing Day upon which such Share is to be redeemed.</p>
“Regulations”	means collectively, the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations, as may be amended from time to time, and any notices or guidance issued thereunder.
“SFTR”	means Regulation EU 2015/2365 of the European Parliament and of the Council on Transparency of Securities Financing Transactions and of reuse and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012.
“Share”	means a participating share or, save as otherwise provided in this Prospectus, a fraction of a participating share in the capital of the ICAV.
“Shareholder”	means a person who is registered as the holder of Shares in the register of Shareholders for the time being kept by or on behalf of the ICAV.
“Special Resolution”	means a special resolution of the Members of the ICAV or the Shareholders of a particular Fund or Class in general meeting passed by 75% of votes cast in person or by proxy at a general meeting of the ICAV, a Fund or

Class of Shares as the case may be.

“Specified US Person”

means (i) a US citizen or resident individual, (ii) a partnership or corporation organized in the United States or under the laws of the United States or any State thereof (iii) a trust if (a) a court within the United States would have authority under applicable law to render orders or judgments concerning substantially all issues regarding administration of the trust, and (b) one or more US persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust, or an estate of a decedent that is a citizen or resident of the United States; **excluding** (1) a corporation the stock of which is regularly traded on one or more established securities markets; (2) any corporation that is a member of the same expanded affiliated group, as defined in Section 1471(e)(2) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code, as a corporation described in clause (i); (3) the United States or any wholly owned agency or instrumentality thereof; (4) any State of the United States, any U.S. Territory, any political subdivision of any of the foregoing, or any wholly owned agency or instrumentality of any one or more of the foregoing; (5) any organization exempt from taxation under Section 501(a) or an individual retirement plan as defined in Section 7701(a)(37) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code; (6) any bank as defined in Section 581 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code; (7) any real estate investment trust as defined in section 856 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code; (8) any regulated investment company as defined in section 851 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code or any entity registered with the Securities Exchange Commission under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. 80a-64); (9) any common trust fund as defined in Section 584(a) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code; (10) any trust that is exempt from tax under Section 664(c) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code or that is described in Section 4947(a)(1) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code; (11) a dealer in securities, commodities, or derivative financial instruments (including notional principal contracts, futures, forwards, and options) that is registered as such under the laws of the United States or any State; or (12) a broker as defined in Section 6045(c) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code. This definition shall be interpreted in accordance with the US Internal Revenue Code.

“Subscription Fee”	means a subscription fee payable on the aggregate investment amount subscribed, as further set out in the relevant Supplement. This fee is payable to the Investment Manager. This fee may in turn be paid in full or in part by the Investment Manager to introducing agents, intermediaries or distributors. The Subscription Fee is charged at the absolute discretion of the Directors.
“Subscription Price”	means, in respect of each Share applied for, the cost to the investor of each Share based on, inter alia, the Net Asset Value per Share adjusted for any: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Duties and Charges and/or (ii) Anti-Dilution Levy, each calculated as at the Valuation Day related to the Dealing Day upon which such Share is to be issued.
“Subscription Settlement Cut-Off”	means the time by which payment for subscriptions must be received in the bank account as specified on the application form and in the relevant Supplement for the Fund to permit processing as at the relevant Dealing Day.
“Supplement”	means a supplement to this Prospectus specifying certain information in respect of a Fund and/or one or more Classes.
“Sterling” or “£”	means the lawful currency for the time being of the United Kingdom.
“UCITS”	means an Undertaking for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities established pursuant to EC Council Directive 2009/65/EC of 13 July 2009 as amended, consolidated or substituted from time to time.
“UCITS Directive”	EC Council Directive 2009/65/EC of 13 July 2009 as amended, consolidated or substituted from time to time.
“UCITS Regulations”	means the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations, 2011 (S.I. No. 352 of 2011) as amended, supplemented or replaced from time to time.

“UK”	means the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
“United States” or “US”	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.
“US Dollar”, “USD” or “US\$”	means United States Dollars, the lawful currency for the time being of the United States of America.
“US Person”	means a person described in one or more of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) with respect to any person, any individual or entity that would be a US Person under Regulation S of the 1933 Act; (b) with respect to individuals, any US citizen or “resident alien” within the meaning of US income tax laws as in effect from time to time; or (c) with respect to persons other than individuals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a corporation or partnership created or organised in the United States or under the laws of the United States or any state; (ii) a trust where (x) a US court is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and (y) one or more US persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust; and (iii) an estate which is subject to US tax on its worldwide income from all sources.
“Valuation Day”	means in relation to a Fund such day or days as shall be specified in the relevant Supplement for that Fund.
“Valuation Point”	means such time as shall be specified in the relevant Supplement for each Fund.
“1933 Act”	means the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

“1940 Act”

means the US Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

1. THE ICAV

General

The ICAV is an open-ended umbrella type Irish collective asset-management vehicle with limited liability and segregated liability between Funds, registered and authorised by the Central Bank to carry on business as an ICAV pursuant to Part 2 of the Act. The ICAV has been authorised by the Central Bank as a UCITS pursuant to the UCITS Regulations. The ICAV was established on 11th December, 2015.

The ICAV is structured as an umbrella type Irish collective asset-management vehicle which may consist of different Funds, each comprising one or more Classes. As at the date of this Prospectus, the ICAV has the following Funds:

- H2O Multi Emerging Debt Fund
- H2O Multi Aggregate Fund
- H2O Fidelio Fund*
- H2O Barry Short Fund*
- H2O Barry Active Value Fund*

*These Funds are in the course of termination, accordingly, Shares are no longer available for subscription into these Funds.

The Shares issued in each Fund will rank *pari passu* with each other in all respects provided that they may differ as to certain matters including currency of denomination, hedging strategies if any applied to the currency of a particular Class, dividend policy, voting rights, return of capital, the level of fees and expenses to be charged, subscription or redemption procedures or the Initial Subscription, Minimum Holding and Minimum Transaction Size applicable. The assets of each Fund will be invested separately on behalf of each Fund in accordance with the investment objective and policies of each Fund. A separate portfolio of assets is not maintained for each Class. The investment objective and policies and other details in relation to each Fund are set out in the relevant Supplement which forms part of and should be read in conjunction with this Prospectus.

The Base Currency of each Fund is specified in the relevant Supplement. Additional Funds in respect of which a Supplement or Supplements will be issued may be established by the Directors with the prior approval of the Central Bank. Additional Classes in respect of which a Supplement or Supplements will be issued may be established by the Directors and notified to and cleared in advance with the Central Bank or otherwise must be created in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

Investment Objectives and Policies

The specific investment objective and policy of each Fund will be set out in the relevant Supplement to this Prospectus and will be formulated by the Directors in consultation with the Manager and the Investment Manager at the time of creation of the relevant Fund.

Investors should be aware that the performance of certain Funds may be measured against a specified index or benchmark and in this regard, Shareholders are directed towards the relevant Supplement which

will refer to any relevant performance measurement criteria. The ICAV may at any time change that reference index where, for reasons outside its control, that index has been replaced, or another index or benchmark may reasonably be considered by the ICAV to have become the appropriate standard for the relevant exposure. In such circumstances, any change in index must be disclosed in the annual or half-yearly report of the Fund issued subsequent to such change.

A Fund's assets may be invested in Money Market Instruments, including but not limited to certificates of deposit, floating rate notes and fixed or variable rate commercial paper listed or traded on Recognised Exchanges and in cash deposits denominated in such currency or currencies as the ICAV may determine having consulted with the Manager and the Investment Manager.

The investment objective of a Fund may not be altered and material changes in the investment policy of a Fund may only be made in each case with either the prior written approval of all Shareholders of the relevant Fund or on the basis of a majority of votes cast at general meeting of the relevant Fund duly convened and held. In accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, “**material**” shall be taken to mean, although not exclusively, changes which would significantly alter the asset type, credit quality, borrowing limits or risk profile of a Fund. In the event of a change of the investment objective and/or policy of a Fund, Shareholders in the relevant Fund will be given reasonable notice of such change to enable them to redeem their Shares prior to implementation of such a change.

The list of Recognised Exchanges on which a Fund's investments in securities and financial derivative instruments, other than permitted investments in unlisted securities and OTC derivative instruments, will be listed or traded is set out in Appendix II.

Eligible Assets and Investment Restrictions

Investment of the assets of each Fund must comply with the Regulations. The Directors, in consultation with the Manager, may impose further restrictions in respect of any Fund (which will be disclosed in the relevant Fund Supplement). A summary of the investment and borrowing restrictions applying to the ICAV and each Fund imposed under the UCITS Regulations are set out in Appendix I. Each Fund may also hold ancillary liquid assets. Where the investment limits set down in Appendix 1 are exceeded for reasons beyond the control of the ICAV or as a result of the exercise of subscription rights, the ICAV shall adopt as a priority objective for its sales transactions the remedying of that situation, taking due account of the interests of the Shareholders of the relevant Fund.

Borrowing Powers

The ICAV may only borrow on a temporary basis and the aggregate amount of such borrowings may not exceed 10% of the Net Asset Value of each Fund. Subject to this limit, the Directors may exercise all borrowing powers on behalf of the ICAV. In accordance with the provisions of the UCITS Regulations, the Directors may instruct the Depositary to give a charge over the assets of the ICAV as security for such borrowings. A Fund may acquire foreign currency by means of a “**back-to-back**” loan agreement. Foreign currency borrowings which exceed the value of a back-to-back deposit shall be treated as excess borrowing for the purposes of Regulation 103 of the UCITS Regulations.

Changes to Investment and Borrowing Restrictions

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

Cross-Investment

Where specified in the relevant Supplement, each of the Funds may invest in the other Funds of the ICAV in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

In such circumstances, the following requirements shall be satisfied:

1.1.1 A Fund may only invest in another Fund which itself does not hold Shares in any other Fund within the ICAV and subject to the requirement of Section 3.5 of Appendix 1 hereof; and

1.1.2 The Management Fee charged by the Manager or the Investment Management Fee charged by the Investment Manager (where it is discharged directly out of the Fund's assets) in respect of the portion of assets of the investing Fund which is invested in other Funds of the ICAV, whether such management fee or investment management fee is paid by the investing Fund, indirectly at the level of the receiving Fund or a combination of both, shall not exceed the rate of the Management Fee which is charged by the Manager or the rate of the Investment Management Fee which is charged by the Investment Manager (whichever is applicable) in respect of the balance of the assets of the investing Fund, thus ensuring that there shall be no double-charging of the management fee or investment management fee as a result of the investing Fund investing in the receiving Fund.

Efficient Portfolio Management

Where specified in the relevant Supplement, the Investment Manager may, on behalf of a Fund, engage in techniques and instruments relating to transferable securities and money market instruments for efficient portfolio management purposes within the conditions and limits laid down by the Central Bank from time to time.

Efficient portfolio management transactions relating to the assets of the Fund may be entered into by the Investment Manager with one or more of the following aims:

- (a) a reduction of risk (including currency exposure risk);
- (b) a reduction of cost; and
- (c) generation of additional capital or income for a Fund with a level of risk consistent with the risk profile of a Fund and the risk diversification requirements in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank set down in the Regulations.

In relation to efficient portfolio management operations, the Manager will look to ensure that the techniques and instruments used are economically appropriate in that they will be realised in a cost-effective way and

that the risks associated with such instruments are adequately covered by the risk management process of the relevant Fund.

Such transactions may include financial derivative instruments and/or stock-lending and repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements as described below and/or in the relevant Supplement.

For the purpose of providing margin or collateral in respect of transactions, the ICAV may transfer, mortgage, charge or encumber any assets or cash forming part of the relevant Fund in accordance with normal market practice and in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

Financial Derivative Instruments

A Fund may invest in financial derivative instruments dealt in on a Recognised Exchange and/or in OTC derivative instruments in each case under and in accordance with conditions or requirements imposed by the Central Bank.

A Fund may use financial derivative instruments for investment purposes and/or use derivative instruments traded on a Recognised Exchange and/or on OTC markets to attempt to hedge or reduce the overall risk of its investments, enhance performance and/or to manage risk. A Fund's ability to invest in and use these instruments and 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 relevant Fund.

The financial derivative instruments which the Investment Manager may invest in on behalf of each Fund, and the expected effect of investment in such financial derivative instruments on the risk profile of a Fund are set out in the relevant Supplement. The extent to which a Fund may be leveraged through the use of financial derivative instruments will also be disclosed in the relevant Supplement. In addition, the attention of investors is drawn to the section of the Prospectus headed "**Efficient Portfolio Management**" and the risks described in the "**Risk Factors**" Section of the Prospectus and, if applicable to a particular Fund, the relevant Supplement.

Under the Regulations, "**uncovered**" positions in derivatives are not permitted. Across the range of FDIs that the ICAV may use, its policy is to satisfy cover requirements by holding the underlying assets, holding sufficient liquid assets, or by ensuring that the FDIs are such that the exposure can be adequately covered without holding the underlying assets.

The Central Bank requires that the ICAV employs a risk management process which enables it to accurately measure, monitor and manage various risks associated with the use of financial derivative instruments. The risk management methodology chosen for a specific Fund is set out in the relevant Supplement. Details of this process have been provided to the Central Bank. The ICAV will not utilise financial derivatives which have not been included in the risk management process until such time as a revised risk management process has been submitted to and cleared by the Central Bank. The ICAV will provide, upon request by Shareholders, supplementary information relating to the risk management methods employed by the ICAV including the quantitative limits that are applied and any recent developments in the risk and yield characteristics of the main categories of investments.

For the purpose of providing margin or collateral in respect of transactions in financial derivative instruments, the ICAV may transfer, mortgage, charge or encumber any assets or cash forming part of the

relevant Fund in accordance with normal market practice.

Securities Financing Transactions

Where specified in the relevant Supplement, a Fund may enter into securities financing transactions which include repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreement and/or securities lending agreements for efficient portfolio management purposes in accordance with the limits and conditions set down in the Central Bank UCITS Regulations and the SFTR.

A repurchase agreement is an agreement pursuant to which one party sells securities to another party subject to a commitment to repurchase the securities at a specified price on a specified future date. A reverse repurchase agreement is an agreement whereby one party purchases securities from another party subject to a commitment to re-sell the relevant securities to the other party at a specified price on a specified future date. A securities lending arrangement is one where one party transfers securities to another party subject to a commitment from that party that they will return equivalent securities on a specified future date or when requested to do so by the party transferring the securities.

Where a Fund enters into a repurchase agreement under which it sells securities to the counterparty, it will incur a financing cost from engaging in this transaction which will be paid to the relevant counterparty. Cash collateral received by a Fund under a repurchase agreement is typically reinvested in order to generate a return greater than the financing costs incurred by the Fund. In such circumstances, the Fund will be exposed to market risk and to the risk of failure or default of the issuer of the relevant security in which the cash collateral has been invested. Furthermore, the Fund retains the economic risks and rewards of the securities which it has sold to the counterparty and therefore it is exposed to market risk in the event that it repurchases such securities from the counterparty at the pre-determined price which is higher than the value of the securities.

There is no global exposure generated by a Fund as a result of entering into reverse repurchase arrangements, nor do any such arrangements result in any incremental market risk unless the additional income which is generated through finance charges imposed by the Fund on the counterparty is reinvested, in which case the Fund will assume market risk in respect of such investments.

Finance charges received by a Fund under a stock-lending agreement may be reinvested in order to generate additional income. Similarly, cash collateral received by a Fund may also be reinvested in order to generate additional income. In both circumstances, the Fund will be exposed to market risk in respect of any such investments.

The use of the techniques described above may expose a Fund to the risks disclosed under the heading “*Risk Factors*”-“*Risks associated with Securities Financing Transactions*”.

Total Return Swaps

Where specified in the relevant Supplement, a Fund may enter into total return swaps for investment purposes in order to generate income or profits in accordance with the investment objective and policies of the relevant Fund, in order to reduce expenses or hedge against risks faced by the Fund.

A total return swap is a derivative contract under which one counterparty transfers the total economic performance, including income from interests and fees, gains and losses from price movements, and credit losses, of a reference obligation to another counterparty. The reference obligation of a total return swap may be any security or other investment in which the relevant Fund is permitted to invest in accordance with its investment objective and policies. The use of total return swaps may expose a Fund to the risks disclosed under the heading “*Risk Factors*”-“*Risks associated with Securities Financing Transactions*”.

Revenues generated from Securities Financing Transactions and Total Return Swaps

All revenues arising from securities financing transactions and total return swaps, net of direct and indirect operational costs and fees, shall be returned to the relevant Fund. This shall include fees and expenses paid to the counterparties to the relevant transactions/securities lending agents which will be at normal commercial rates plus VAT, if applicable.

Information on the revenues generated under such transactions shall be disclosed in the annual and semi-annual reports of the ICAV, along with entities to whom direct and indirect operational costs and fees relating to such transactions are paid. Such entities may include the Investment Manager, the Depositary or entities related to the Investment Manager or Depositary.

Eligible Counterparties

Any counterparty to a total return swap or other OTC derivative contract shall satisfy fall within one of the following categories:

- (i) a credit institution which falls within any of the categories set down in Regulation 7 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations (an “Approved Credit Institution”);
- (ii) an investment firm authorised in accordance with MiFID; or
- (iii) a group company of an entity issued with a bank holding company license 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
- (iv) any other category approved by the Central Bank.

Any counterparty to an OTC derivative contract or a securities financing transaction shall be subject to an appropriate internal assessment carried out by the Investment Manager, which shall include amongst other considerations, external credit ratings of the counterparty, the regulatory supervision applied to the relevant counterparty, country of origin of the counterparty and legal status of the counterparty.

Save where the relevant counterparty to the relevant securities financing transaction or OTC derivative contract is an Approved Credit Institution, where such counterparty (a) is subject to a credit rating by an agency registered and supervised by ESMA that rating shall be taken into account by the Investment Manager in the credit assessment process; and (b) where a counterparty is downgraded to A-2 or below (or comparable rating) by the credit rating agency referred to in subparagraph (a) this shall result in a new credit assessment being conducted of the counterparty by the Investment Manager without delay.

Collateral Management

Types of collateral which may be received by a Fund

Where necessary, a Fund may receive both cash and non-cash collateral from a counterparty to a securities financing transaction or an OTC derivative transaction in order to reduce its counterparty risk exposure.

The non-cash collateral received by a Fund may comprise of fixed income securities which meet the specific criteria outlined below. The level of collateral required to be posted by a counterparty may vary by counterparty and where the exchange of collateral relates to initial or variation margin in respect of non-centrally cleared OTC derivatives which fall within the scope of EMIR, the level of collateral will be determined taking into account the requirements of EMIR. In all other cases, collateral will be required from a counterparty where regulatory exposure limits to that counterparty would otherwise be breached.

There are no restrictions on the maturity of the collateral received by a Fund.

Collateral received from a counterparty shall satisfy the following criteria:

- (i) Non-cash collateral shall be highly liquid and traded on a regulated market or multi-lateral trading facility with transparent pricing in order that it can be sold quickly at a price that is close to its pre-sale valuation;
- (ii) Collateral received by a Fund shall be of high quality. The Investment Manager 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 Investment Manager in the credit assessment process;
 - (b) and (b) where an issuer is downgraded below the two highest short-term credit ratings by the credit rating agency referred to in (i) this shall result in a new credit assessment being conducted of the issuer by the Investment Manager without delay;
- (iii) Collateral received shall be issued by an entity that is independent from the counterparty and is not expected to display a high correlation with the performance of the counterparty;
- (iv) Collateral received by a Fund shall be sufficiently diversified in terms of country, markets and issuers with a maximum exposure to a given issuer of 20% of a Fund's Net Asset Value. When a Fund is exposed to different counterparties, the different baskets of collateral should be aggregated to calculate the 20% limit of exposure to a single issuer;

A Fund may also be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any of the issuers outlined in Section 2.12 of Appendix 1 hereof. In such circumstances, the Fund will receive securities from at least six different issues with securities from any single issue not accounting for more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value;

- (v) Collateral received by the Fund shall be capable of being fully enforced by a Fund at any time without reference to or approval from the counterparty.

The haircut applied to collateral posted by a counterparty will be negotiated on a counterparty basis and will vary depending on the class of asset received by a Fund, taking into account its credit standing and price volatility, any stress testing carried out to assess the liquidity risk of such asset and, where applicable taking into account the requirements of EMIR.

Valuation of collateral

Collateral that is received by a Fund will be valued on at least a daily basis and assets that exhibit high price volatility will not be accepted as collateral unless suitably conservative haircuts are in place. The non-cash collateral received by the Fund will be at mark to market given the required liquid nature of the collateral.

Safe-keeping of collateral received by a Fund

Collateral received by a Fund on a title transfer basis shall be held by the Depositary or a duly appointed sub-depositary of the Depositary. For other types of collateral arrangements, the collateral can be held by the Depositary, a duly appointed sub-depositary of the Depositary or by a third party custodian which is subject to prudential supervision and which is unrelated to the provider of the collateral.

Re-use of collateral by a Fund

The ICAV on behalf of the relevant Fund shall not sell, pledge or re-invest any non-cash collateral received by the relevant Fund.

Where a Fund receives cash collateral, such cash may not be invested other than in (i) deposits with relevant institutions; (ii) high quality government bonds; (iii) reverse repurchase agreements provided the transactions are with credit institutions subject to the prudential supervision and the Fund is able to recall at any time the full amount of cash on an accrued basis; (iv) short term money market funds as defined in the ESMA Guidelines on a Common Definition of European Money Market Funds.

In accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations, invested cash collateral should be diversified in accordance with the diversification requirement applicable to non-cash collateral. Invested cash collateral may not be placed on deposit with the counterparty or a related entity.

Posting of collateral by a Fund

Collateral provided by a Fund to a counterparty shall be agreed with the relevant counterparty and may comprise of cash or any types of assets held by the relevant Fund in accordance with its investment objective and policies and shall, where applicable, comply with the requirements of EMIR. Collateral may be transferred by a Fund to a counterparty on a title transfer basis where the assets are passed outside of the custody network and are no longer held by the Depositary or its sub-depositary. In such circumstances, subject to the requirements of SFTR, the counterparty to the transaction may use those assets in its absolute discretion. Where collateral is posted by a Fund to a counterparty under a security collateral arrangement where title to the relevant securities remains with the Fund, such collateral must be safe-kept by the Depositary or its sub-depositary. Any re-use of such assets by the counterparty must be effected in accordance with the SFTR and, where relevant, the UCITS Regulations. Risks associated with re-use of

collateral are set down in “*Risk Factors: Risks Associated with Collateral Management*”.

Investment in Financial Indices

Where provided in the relevant Fund Supplement, a Fund may seek exposure to some or all of the assets referred to in the investment policy section of each Fund by obtaining exposure to financial indices, through financial derivative instruments such as futures or swaps on financial indices.

The Investment Manager shall only gain exposure to such a financial index which complies with the UCITS Regulations and the requirements of the Central Bank as set out in the Central Bank UCITS Regulations and the following provisions will apply to any such financial index:-

- (a) any such financial index will be rebalanced /adjusted on a periodic basis in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank e.g. on a weekly, monthly, quarterly, semi-annual or annual basis;
- (b) the costs associated with gaining exposure to such a financial index will be impacted by the frequency with which the relevant financial index is rebalanced;
- (c) a list of such financial indices to which a Fund is exposed will be included in the annual financial statements of the ICAV;
- (d) details of any such financial index used by a Fund will be provided to Shareholders of that Fund by the Investment Manager on request;
- (e) where the weighting of a particular constituent in any such financial index exceeds the investment restrictions set down in the UCITS Regulations, the Investment Manager will as a priority objective look to remedy the situation taking into account the interests of the Shareholders of the relevant Fund.

Where a financial index comprised of Eligible Assets does not fulfil the criteria set out in Article 9(1) of the Commission Directive 2007/16/EC (i.e. sufficiently diversified, representative of an adequate benchmark for the market to which it refers and published in an appropriate manner), investment via a financial derivative on such an index by the ICAV on behalf of a Fund is not considered a derivative on a financial index but is regarded as a derivative on the combination of assets comprised in the index. A Fund may only gain exposure using a financial derivative instrument to such a financial index where on a “look through” basis, the Fund is in a position to comply with the risk spreading rules set down in the UCITS Regulations taking into account both direct and indirect exposure of the Fund to the constituents of the relevant index.

Application of the Benchmarks Regulation

A Fund’s use of a benchmark may bring that Fund within the scope of the Benchmarks Regulation. In such circumstances, the Manager shall put in place appropriate contingency arrangements setting out the actions which will be taken in the event that a benchmark which is used by a Fund which is subject to the Benchmarks Regulation materially changes or ceases to be provided. A copy of the Manager’s policy on cessation or material change to a benchmark shall be made available upon request from the Manager.

Hedged Classes

The ICAV may (but is not obliged to) enter into certain currency related transactions in order to mitigate the exchange rate risk between the Base Currency of a Fund and the currency in which Shares in a class of

the relevant Fund are designated where that designated currency is different to the Base Currency of the Fund.

Any Financial Instruments used to implement such strategies with respect to one or more Classes shall be assets/liabilities of a Fund as a whole but will be attributable to the relevant Class(es) and the costs and gains/losses of the hedging transactions will accrue solely to the relevant Class.

Where a Class of Shares is to be hedged this will be disclosed in the Supplement for the Fund in which such Class is issued. Transactions will be clearly attributable to the relevant Class. Any currency exposure of a 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.

Where there is more than one hedged Class in a Fund denominated in the same currency (which is a currency other than the Base Currency of the relevant Fund) and it is intended to hedge the foreign currency exposure of such Classes into the Base Currency of the relevant Fund the Fund may aggregate the foreign exchange transactions entered into on behalf of such hedged Classes and apportion the gains/loss on and the costs of the relevant Financial Instruments pro rata to each such hedged Class in the relevant Fund.

While it is not intended that a Hedged Share Class will be leveraged, the use of hedging techniques and instruments may result in a Hedged Share Class being over or under hedged due to external factors outside the control of the ICAV. However over-hedged positions will not exceed 105% of the Net Asset Value of the Class and under-hedged positions shall not fall short of 95% of the portion of the Net Asset Value of the Class which is to be hedged against currency risk. Hedged positions will be reviewed daily to ensure that over-hedged or under-hedged positions do not exceed/fall short of the permitted levels outlined above and are not carried forward from month to month and to ensure that positions in excess of 100% of Net Asset Value of the Hedged Share Class will not be carried forward from month to month.

To the extent that hedging is successful for a particular Class, the performance of the Class is likely to move in line with the performance of the underlying assets with the result that investors in that Class will not gain if the Class currency falls against the Base Currency and/or the currency in which the assets of the particular Fund are denominated.

The currency hedging strategy will be monitored and adjusted in line with the valuation cycle at which investors are able to subscribe to and redeem from the relevant Fund. Investors' attention is drawn to the risk factor below entitled "**Share Currency Designation Risk**".

Dividend Policy

The dividend policy and information on the declaration and payment of dividends for each Fund will be specified in the relevant Supplement. Any dividend unclaimed after six years from the date when it first became payable or on the winding up of the ICAV, if earlier, shall be forfeited automatically and shall revert to the relevant Fund, without the necessity for any declaration or other action by the ICAV.

Risk Factors

General

The risks described herein should not be considered to be an exhaustive list of the risks which potential investors should consider before investing in a Fund. Potential investors should be aware that an investment in a Fund may be exposed to other risks of an exceptional nature from time to time. Investment in the ICAV carries with it a degree of risk. Different risks may apply to different Funds and/or Classes.

Details of specific risks attaching to a particular Fund or Class which are additional to those described in this section will be disclosed in the relevant Supplement. Potential investors should also pay attention to the applicable fees, charges and expenses of a Fund.

Prospective investors should review this Prospectus and the relevant Supplement carefully and in its entirety and consult with their own financial, tax, accounting, legal and other appropriate advisers before making an application for Shares.

Prospective investors are advised that the value of Shares and the income from them may go down as well as up and, accordingly, an investor may not get back the full amount invested and an investment should only be made by persons who can sustain a loss on their investment. Past performance of the ICAV or any Fund should not be relied upon as an indicator of future performance.

The attention of potential investors is drawn to the taxation risks associated with investing in the ICAV. Please refer to the Section of the Prospectus entitled “Taxation”. The Financial Instruments in which the ICAV invests are subject to normal market fluctuations and other risks inherent in investing in such investments and there can be no assurance that any appreciation in value will occur.

There can be no guarantee that the investment objective of a Fund will actually be achieved.

Cross-Liability for Other Funds

The ICAV is established as an umbrella type Irish collective asset-management vehicle with segregated liability between Funds. Pursuant to the Act, the assets of one Fund are not available to satisfy the liabilities of, or attributable to, another Fund. Any liability incurred or attributable to any one Fund may only be discharged solely out of the assets of that Fund. However, the ICAV may operate or have assets in countries other than Ireland which may not recognise segregation between Funds and there is no guarantee that creditors of one Fund will not seek to enforce one Fund’s obligations against another Fund.

Limitation on liability of Shareholders

The liability of Shareholders is limited to any unpaid amount on its Shares and all Shares in the ICAV will only be issued on a fully paid basis. However, under the Application Form and the Instrument, investors will be required to indemnify the ICAV and other parties as stated therein for certain matters including inter alia losses incurred as a result of the holding or acquisition of Shares by an Ineligible Applicant, any liabilities

arising due to any tax the ICAV is required to account for on an investor's behalf, including any penalties and interest thereon, any losses incurred as a result of a mis-representation by an investor, etc.

Past Performance

The past investment performance of the Investment Manager or any of its affiliates, or entities with which it has been associated, may not be construed as an indication of the future results of an investment in the Fund. There can be no assurance that:

- (i) the Fund's investment policy will prove successful; or
- (ii) investors will not lose all or a portion of their investment in the Fund.

Regulatory Risk

Legal, tax, and regulatory changes are likely to occur during the term of the ICAV and some of these changes may adversely affect the ICAV.

Operational Risk

The ICAV is reliant upon the performance of third party service providers for their executive functions. In particular, the Manager, the Investment Manager, the Depositary and the Administrator will be performing services which are integral to the operation of the ICAV. Failure by any service provider to carry out its obligations to the ICAV in accordance with the terms of its appointment, including in circumstances where the service provider has breached the terms of its contract, could have a materially detrimental impact upon the operations of the ICAV.

A Fund's investments may be adversely affected due to the operational process of the ICAV or its service providers. A Fund may be subject to losses arising from inadequate or failed internal controls, processes and systems, or from human or external events.

Net Asset Value Considerations

The Net Asset Value per Share in respect of each Class is expected to fluctuate over time with the performance of a Fund's investments. As a result an investment should be viewed as long-term. A Shareholder may not fully recover their initial investment when their Shares are redeemed.

Separately, a Fund may invest some of its assets in unquoted Financial Instruments. Such Financial Instruments will be valued by the Directors or their delegate in good faith as to their probable realisation value. Such Financial Instruments are inherently difficult to value and may be the subject of substantial uncertainty. There is no assurance that the estimates resulting from the valuation process will reflect the actual sales or "**close-out**" prices of such Financial Instruments.

The Subscription Price or Redemption Price may be different from the NAV due to Duties and Charges, the Anti-Dilution Levy, and other amounts payable/receivable in relation to Performance Fee equalisation.

No Right to Control the Operation of the ICAV

Shareholders will have no right to control the daily operations, including investment and redemption decisions, of the Funds.

Controlling Shareholder

There is no restriction on the percentage of the ICAV's Shares that may be owned by one person or a number of connected persons. It is possible, therefore, that one person, including a person or entity related to the Investment Manager, or, a collective investment scheme managed by the Investment Manager, may obtain control of the ICAV or of a Fund, subject to the limitations noted above regarding control of the operation of the ICAV.

Conflicts of Interest

There may be conflicts of interests that could affect an investment in the ICAV; attention is drawn to the section "**Conflicts of Interest**" in "**Management and Administration**" below.

Reliance on the Investment Manager and Key Persons

A Fund will rely upon the Investment Manager in formulating the investment strategies and its performance is largely dependent on the continuation of an agreement with the Investment Manager and the services and skills of their respective officers and employees. In the case of loss of service of the Investment Manager or any of its key personnel, as well as any significant interruption of the Investment Manager's business operations, or in the extreme case, the insolvency of the Investment Manager, a Fund may not find successor investment managers quickly and the new appointment may not be on equivalent terms or of similar quality. Therefore, the occurrence of those events could cause a deterioration in a Fund's performance and investors may lose money in those circumstances.

Profit Sharing

In addition to receiving an investment management fee, the Investment Manager may also receive a Performance Fee based on the appreciation in the Net Asset Value per Share of each Class.

The Performance Fee will increase in conjunction with any unrealised appreciation, as well as realised gains and as a result, incentive fees may be paid on unrealised gains which may subsequently never be realised.

Investment Objective Risk

Whilst it is the intention of the Investment Manager to implement strategies which are designed to minimise potential losses, there can be no assurance that these strategies will be successful. It is possible that an investor may lose a substantial proportion or all of its investment in a Fund. As a result, each investor should carefully consider whether it can afford to bear the risks of investing in the Fund.

There is no guarantee that in any time period, particularly in the short term, a Fund's portfolio will achieve any capital growth or even maintain its current value. Investors should be aware that the value of Shares

may fall as well as rise.

Active Investment Management

Where disclosed in the relevant Supplement, a Fund's Financial Instruments may be actively managed by the Investment Manager, based on the expertise of individual fund managers, who will have discretion (subject to the Fund's investment restrictions, investment policies and strategies) to invest the Fund's assets in Financial Instruments that it considers will enable the Fund to achieve its investment objective. There is no guarantee that a Fund's investment objective will be achieved based on the Financial Instruments selected.

Portfolio Turnover

When circumstances warrant, Financial Instruments may be sold or unwound without regard to the length of time held. Active trading increases a Fund's rate of turnover, which may increase brokerage commissions paid and certain other transaction expenses.

Market Risk and Change in Market Conditions

The investments of a Fund are subject to risks inherent in all Financial Instruments. The value of holdings may fall as well as rise, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. The price of Financial Instruments will fluctuate and can decline in value due to factors affecting financial markets generally or particular industries, sectors, companies, countries or geographies represented in the portfolio, and reduce the value of a portfolio. The value of a Financial Instrument may decline due to general market conditions which are not specifically related to particular Financial Instruments, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook of macro-economic fundamentals, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. They may also decline due to factors which affect a particular region, sector or industry, such as labour shortages or increased production costs and competitive conditions. Some Financial Instruments may be less liquid and/or more volatile than others and therefore may involve greater risk.

A Fund's performance may be adversely affected by unfavourable markets and unstable economic conditions or other events, which may result in unanticipated losses that are beyond the control of the Fund.

Various economic and political factors can impact the performance of a Fund and may lead to increased levels of volatility and instability in the Net Asset Value of that Fund. Please refer to the sub-sections entitled "**Political and Regulatory Risk**" and "**Settlement and Sub-Custodial Risk**" in this section for further details of such risk factors.

If there are any disruptions or failures in the financial markets or the failure of financial sector companies, a Fund's portfolio could decline sharply and severely in value or become valueless and the Investment Manager may not be able to avoid significant losses in that Fund. Investors may lose a substantial proportion or all of their investments.

Concentration Risk

Where specified in the relevant Supplement, a Fund may focus its investments from time to time on one or more geographic regions, countries or economic sectors. To the extent that it does so, developments affecting Financial Instruments in such regions or sectors will likely have a magnified effect on the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund and total returns and may subject the Fund to greater risk of loss. Accordingly, the Fund could be considerably more volatile than a broad-based market index or other collective investment schemes funds that are diversified across a greater number of Financial Instruments, regions and sectors.

Investments in Other Collective Investment Schemes

A Fund may purchase shares of other collective investment schemes to the extent that such purchases are consistent with such Fund's investment objective and restrictions and are in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank. As a shareholder of another collective investment scheme, a Fund would bear, along with other shareholders, its pro rata portion of the other collective investment scheme's expenses, including management fees. These expenses would be in addition to the expenses that a Fund would bear in connection with its own operations.

Also, although intended to protect capital and enhance returns in varying market conditions, certain trading and hedging techniques which may be employed by the other collective investment scheme such as leverage, short selling and investments in options or commodity or financial futures could increase the adverse impact to which the other collective investment scheme may be subject.

There can be no assurance that the Investment Manager can successfully select suitable collective investment schemes or that the managers of the other collective investment schemes selected will be successful in their investment strategies.

Equity Risk

Investing in equity securities may offer a higher rate of return than those investing in debt securities. However, the risks associated with investments in equity securities may also be higher, because the investment performance of equity securities depends upon factors which are difficult to predict. Such factors include the possibility of sudden or prolonged market declines and risks associated with individual companies. The fundamental risk associated with any equity portfolio is the risk that the value of the investments it holds might suddenly and substantially decrease in value as a result in changes in a company's financial position and overall market and economic conditions.

Investing in Fixed Income Securities

Investment in fixed income securities is subject to interest rate, sector, security, default and credit risks. Lower-rated securities will usually offer higher yields than higher-rated securities to compensate for the reduced creditworthiness and increased risk of default that these securities carry. Lower-rated securities generally tend to reflect short-term corporate and market developments to a greater extent than higher-rated securities which respond primarily to fluctuations in the general level of interest rates. There are fewer investors in lower-rated securities and it may be harder to buy and sell such securities at an optimum time, accordingly, such securities carry liquidity risk.

The volume of transactions effected in certain international bond markets may be appreciably below that of the world's largest markets, such as the United States. Accordingly, a Fund's investment in such markets may be less liquid and their prices may be more volatile than comparable investments in securities trading in markets with larger trading volumes. Moreover, the settlement periods in certain markets may be longer than in others which may affect portfolio liquidity.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest Rate Risk is the risk of a fall in the value of interest rate instruments due to fluctuations in interest rates. It is measured by "modified duration". When interest rates rise (in the case of positive modified duration) or fall (in the case of negative modified duration), the Net Asset Value may fall sharply. Modified Duration measures the impact of a change in rates on a Fund's valuation. Therefore, if a Fund has a modified duration to interest rates close to +10, a 1% rise in real rates will cause the Fund's Net Asset Value to fall by 10%, while a 1% fall in real rates will cause the Fund's Net Asset Value to rise by 10%.

Arbitrage Risk

Arbitrage is a technique that takes advantage of price differences observed (or expected) between markets and/or sectors and/or securities and/or currencies and/or instruments. In the event of an unfavourable outcome in such arbitrage transactions (false expectations: rises in the case of sales transactions and/or falls in the case of purchase transactions), the Net Asset Value of a Fund may fall.

Overexposure risk

As part of the method used to calculate commitment, risk budgets are determined for the various strategies. The ICAV will therefore have variable levels of exposure to the various types of risk stated in this Prospectus, while remaining compliant with the predefined modified duration range. The level of exposure particularly depends on the strategies implemented as well as on market conditions. The level of exposure to the various risks may cause the Net Asset Value to fall faster and/or to a greater extent than the markets underlying these risks.

Credit Risk

A Fund will have a credit risk on the issuer of debt securities in which it invests which will vary depending on the issuer's ability to make principal and interest payments on the obligation. Any failure by any such issuer to meet its obligations will have adverse consequences for a Fund and will adversely affect the Net Asset Value per Share in a Fund. Among the factors that affect the credit risk are the ability and willingness of the issuers to pay principal and interest and general economic trends. The issuers of debt securities may default on their obligations, whether due to insolvency, bankruptcy, fraud or other causes and their failure to make the scheduled payments could cause a Fund to suffer significant losses. A Fund will therefore be subject to credit, liquidity and interest rate risks. In addition, evaluating credit risk for debt securities involves uncertainty because credit rating agencies throughout the world have different standards, making comparison across countries difficult. Also, the market for debt securities may be inefficient and illiquid, making it difficult to accurately value such securities.

A Fund may invest in both investment grade and sub-investment grade debt securities, as well as securities without rating, in the expectation that positive returns can be made, however this may not be achieved. In certain circumstances, a Fund may invest in excess of 30% in sub-investment grade securities. Sub-investment grade debt securities or securities without rating may be subject to a greater risk of loss of principal and interest than higher-rated debt securities. A Fund may invest in distressed debt securities which are subject to a significant risk of the issuer's inability to meet principal and interest payments on the obligations and may also be subject to price volatility due to such factors as interest rate sensitivity, market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer and general market liquidity risk. A Fund may invest in debt securities which rank junior to other outstanding securities and obligations of the issuer, all or a significant portion of which may be secured on substantially all of that issuer's assets. A Fund may also invest in debt securities that are not protected by financial covenants or limitations on additional indebtedness. It may invest in debt securities or obtain exposure to those debt securities synthetically, either long or short.

Lower-rated securities (which may include securities which are not of investment grade) or securities without rating may offer higher yields than higher-rated securities to compensate for the reduced creditworthiness and increased risk of default that these securities carry. Such securities generally tend to reflect market developments to a greater extent than higher-rated securities. There may be fewer investors in lower-rated securities or unrated securities and it may be harder to buy and sell such securities at an optimum time.

Counterparty Risk

Financial institutions, such as brokerage firms, broker-dealers and banks, may enter into transactions with the Investment Manager on account of a Fund in relation to the Fund's investments. These financial institutions, being a counterparty to the transactions, may also be issuers of other Financial Instruments in which a Fund invests.

A Fund will also have a credit risk on the counterparties with which it trades. In the event of the insolvency, bankruptcy or default of any such counterparty the Fund bears the risk that the counterparty may not settle a transaction in accordance with market practice due to credit or liquidity problems of the counterparty, or due to the insolvency, fraud or regulatory sanction of the counterparty, thus causing the Fund to suffer a loss.

A Fund may have exposure to trading counterparties other than the Depositary. Where a Fund delivers collateral to its trading counterparties under the terms of its trading agreements with such parties, a counterparty may be over-collateralised and the Fund will, therefore, be exposed to the creditworthiness of such counterparties to the extent of the over-collateralisation. Collateral provided to a trading counterparty may be subject to counterparty risk. In addition, the Fund may from time to time have uncollateralised exposure to its trading counterparties in relation to its rights to receive securities and cash under contracts governing its trading positions. In the event of the insolvency of a trading counterparty, the Fund will rank as an unsecured creditor in relation to amounts equivalent to both any uncollateralised exposure to such trading counterparties and any such over collateralisation, and in such circumstances it is likely that the Fund will not be able to recover any debt in full, or at all.

A Fund's transactions involve counterparty credit risk and will expose the Fund to unanticipated losses to the extent that counterparties are unable or unwilling to fulfil their contractual obligations. With respect to exchange traded derivatives and centrally cleared OTC derivatives, the risk is more complex in that it

involves the potential default of the exchange, clearing house or the clearing broker.

The Investment Manager may have contractual remedies upon any default pursuant to the agreements related to the transactions. Such remedies could be inadequate, however, to the extent that the collateral or other assets available are insufficient.

Deposits of securities or cash with a custodian, bank or financial institution (“**custodian or depository**”) will also carry counterparty risk as the custodian or depository may be unable to perform their obligations due to credit-related and other events like insolvency or default by them. In these circumstances, a Fund may be required to exit certain transactions, may encounter delays of some years, and may encounter difficulties with respect to court procedures in seeking recovery of the Fund’s assets. Furthermore, in some custody, sub-custody or stock-lending arrangements, a Fund may not have a right to have specific assets returned to it, but rather, the Fund may only have an unsecured claim against the custodian or counterparty, in which case it may lose all or the greater part of the value of the relevant assets.

Leverage Risk

A Fund’s possible use of borrowing, leverage or derivative instruments may result in 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 underlying of a leveraged instrument may result in a substantial loss to the Fund.

Emerging and Frontier Markets Risk

A Fund may invest in Financial Instruments in emerging and/or frontier markets. Frontier markets are the least developed amongst emerging markets. Examples of frontier markets would be Ghana, Kenya, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, Dominican Republic and Guatemala.

Investment in both emerging and frontier markets involves risk factors and special considerations which may not be typically associated with investing in more developed markets. Political or economic change and instability may be more likely to occur and have a greater effect on the economies and markets of emerging and frontier countries. Adverse government policies, taxation, restrictions on foreign investment and on currency convertibility and repatriation, currency fluctuations and other developments in the laws and regulations of emerging and frontier countries in which investment may be made, including expropriation, nationalisation or other confiscation could result in loss to the relevant Fund.

By comparison with more developed financial markets, most emerging and frontier countries’ financial markets are comparatively small, less liquid and more volatile. This may result in greater volatility in the Net Asset Value per Share (and consequently Subscription and Redemption Prices for Shares in the Fund) than would be the case in relation to funds invested in more developed markets. In addition, if a large number of Financial Instruments have to be realised at short notice to meet substantial redemption requests in the Fund such sales may have to be effected at unfavourable prices which may in turn have an adverse effect on the Net Asset Value per Share.

In addition settlement, clearing, safe custody and registration procedures may be underdeveloped increasing the risks of error, fraud or default. Furthermore, the legal infrastructure and accounting, auditing and reporting standards in emerging and frontier markets may not provide the same degree of investor

information or protection as would generally apply in more developed markets. Investments in certain emerging and frontier markets may require consent or be subject to restrictions which may limit the availability of attractive investment opportunities to the Fund. Emerging and frontier markets generally are not as efficient as those in developed countries. In some cases, a market for the Financial Instruments may not exist locally and so transactions may need to be made on a neighbouring exchange.

The clearing, settlement and registration systems available to effect trades in emerging and frontier markets are significantly less developed than those in more mature world markets. This can result in significant delays and other material difficulties in settling trades and in registering transfer of Financial Instruments. Problems of settlement may impact on the Net Asset Value and the liquidity of the relevant Fund.

Emerging and frontier markets Financial Instruments may incur brokerage or stock transfer taxes levied by foreign governments which would have the effect of increasing the cost of investment and which may reduce the realised gain or increase the loss on such Financial Instruments at the time of same. The issuers of emerging and frontier markets Financial Instruments, such as banks and other financial institutions, may be subject to less stringent regulation than would be the case for issuers in developed countries, and therefore potentially carry greater risk. In addition, custodial expenses for emerging and frontier market Financial Instruments are generally higher than for developed market Financial Instruments. Dividend and interest payments from, and capital gains in respect of, emerging and frontier markets Financial Instruments may be subject to foreign taxes that may or may not be reclaimable.

Laws governing foreign investment and financial transactions in emerging and frontier markets may be less sophisticated than in developed countries. Accordingly, a Fund which invests in emerging and frontier markets may be subject to additional risks, including inadequate investor protection, unclear or contradictory legislation or regulations and lack of enforcement thereof, ignorance or breach of legislation or regulations on the part of other market participants, lack of legal redress and breaches of confidentiality. It may be difficult to obtain and enforce a judgement in certain emerging and frontier markets in which assets of the Fund are invested.

Repatriation Limitations

Some emerging markets may impose or introduce restrictions on repatriation of foreign funds or may require governmental consents to do so. Such restrictions may include prohibition on the repatriation of foreign funds for a fixed time horizon and limitation of the percentage of invested funds to be repatriated at each time. As a result, a Fund could be adversely affected by the delay in, or refusal to grant, any such approval for repatriation of Funds or by any official intervention affecting the process of settlement of transactions. For the avoidance of doubt, it is not the intention that any Fund will invest in those markets where it is known prior to investment in that country that repatriation limitations are in place that would restrict the Fund's ability to redeem, however, circumstances may arise where a Fund is invested in a particular country and such country introduces repatriation limitations or revokes previously granted consents which may adversely affect the Fund in this regard.

Political and Regulatory Risk

Uncertainty with any change in social conditions, government policies or legislation in the countries in which a Fund may invest may adversely affect the political or economic stability of such countries. The value of the assets of a Fund may be affected by uncertainties such as domestic and international political

developments, changes in social conditions, changes in government policies, taxation, restrictions on foreign investments and currency repatriation, the level of interest rates, currency fluctuations, fluctuations in both debt and equity capital markets, sovereign defaults, inflation and money supply deflation, and other developments in the legal, regulatory and political climate in the countries in which investments may be made, which may or may not occur without prior notice. Any such changes or developments may affect the value and marketability of a Fund's investments. Furthermore, the legal infrastructure and accounting, auditing and reporting standards in certain countries in which investment may be made may not provide the same degree of investor protection or information to investors as would generally apply in major developed financial markets.

Settlement and Sub-Custodial Risk

As some of the Funds may invest in markets where the trading, settlement and custodial systems are not fully developed (for example, investment in emerging markets such as Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Peru, Russia, South Africa), the assets of a Fund which are traded in such markets and which have been entrusted to sub-custodians in such markets may be exposed to trading, settlement and custodial risk.

New rules under the settlement discipline regime introduced under Regulation (EU) No 909/2014 (**CSDR**) which are intended to reduce the number of settlement fails within EU central securities depositories (such as Euroclear and Clearstream) entered into force on 1 February 2022. These measures include the introduction of a new cash penalties regime under which the participant within the relevant CSD responsible for a settlement fail will be required to pay a cash penalty which is in turn distributed to the other participant. This is intended to serve as an effective deterrent for participants that cause settlement fails. In certain circumstances, such penalties and related expenses will be borne (either directly or indirectly) out of the assets of the Fund on whose behalf the in-scope transaction was entered into, thus resulting in increased operational and compliance costs being borne by the relevant Fund.

Investment in Russia

Although investment in Russian Financial Instruments does not constitute the principal investment focus of the ICAV, rather it may constitute a sector in the investment discretion of a Fund; a Fund may invest a portion of its assets in Russia. In addition to the risks disclosed above under the heading "**Emerging & Frontier Markets Risks**", investments in Financial Instruments in Russia may involve a particularly high degree of risk and special considerations not typically associated with investing in more developed markets, many of which stem from Russia's continuing political and economic instability and the slow-paced development of its market economy. Investments in Russian Financial Instruments should be considered highly speculative. Such risks and special considerations include: (a) delays in settling portfolio transactions and the risk of loss arising out of Russia's system of share registration and custody; (b) pervasiveness of corruption, insider trading, and crime in the Russian economic system; (c) difficulties associated in obtaining accurate market valuations of many Russian Financial Instruments, based partly on the limited amount of publicly available information; (d) the general financial condition of Russian companies, which may involve particularly large amounts of inter-company debt; (e) the risk that the Russian tax system will not be reformed to prevent inconsistent, retroactive and/or exorbitant taxation or, in the alternative, the risk that a reformed tax system may result in the inconsistent and unpredictable enforcement of the new tax laws; (f) the risk that the government of Russia or other executive or legislative bodies may decide not to continue to support the economic reform programs implemented since the dissolution of the Soviet Union; (g) the

lack of corporate governance provisions applying in Russia generally; and (h) the lack of any rules or regulations relating to investor protection.

Some Russian securities are issued in book-entry form, with ownership recorded in a share register held by the issuer's registrar. Transfers may be effected by entries to the books of registrars. Transferees of Shares may have no proprietary rights in respect of Shares until their name appears in the register of shareholders of the issuer. The law and practice relating to registration of shareholdings are not well developed in Russia and registration delays and failures to register Shares can occur. In common with other emerging markets, Russia has no central source for the issuance or publication of corporate actions information. The Depositary therefore cannot guarantee the completeness or timeliness of the distribution of corporate actions notifications.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity may be essential to a Fund's performance. Under certain market conditions, such as during volatile markets or when trading in a Financial Instrument or market is otherwise impaired, the liquidity of a Fund's portfolio positions may be reduced. During such times, a Fund may be unable to dispose of certain Financial Instrument, which would adversely affect the Fund's ability to rebalance its portfolio or to meet redemption requests. In addition, such circumstances may force the relevant Fund to dispose of Financial Instruments at reduced prices, thereby adversely affecting the Fund's performance. If other market participants are seeking to dispose of similar Financial Instruments at the same time, the Fund may be unable to sell or exit such Financial Instruments or prevent losses relating to such Financial Instruments. Furthermore, if the Fund incurs substantial trading losses, the need for liquidity could rise sharply while its access to liquidity could be impaired. In addition, in conjunction with a market downturn, the Fund's counterparties could incur losses of their own, thereby weakening their financial condition and increasing the Fund's credit risk with respect to them.

Redemption Risk

Investors are reminded that in certain circumstances their right to redeem Shares may be suspended as set out in more detail in the section headed "**Suspension of Valuation of Assets**".

If significant redemptions of Shares in a Fund are requested or if the NAV is suspended, it may not be possible to liquidate a Fund's investments at the time such redemptions are requested or a Fund may be able to do so only at prices which the Fund believes does not reflect the true value of such investments, resulting in an adverse effect on the return to investors. Where significant redemptions of Shares are requested, a Fund may limit the number of Shares that are redeemed on any Dealing Day. Please see the section headed "*Redemption Limit*" for further details.

Currency Risk

The investments of a Fund may mainly be denominated in currencies other than the Base Currency of the Fund and, accordingly, any income received by the Fund from such investments will be made in such other currencies. A Fund will compute its Net Asset Value in the Base Currency of the Fund, and therefore in this regard, there is a currency exchange risk involved as a result of fluctuations in exchange rates between the Base Currency and such other currency which can be substantial and may occur suddenly. It may not be possible or practical to hedge against such exchange rate risk. The Fund's Investment Manager may, but

is not obliged to, mitigate this risk by using Financial Instruments within the Fund's investments. In addition, foreign exchange control in any country may cause difficulties in the repatriation of funds from such countries.

Where specified in the relevant Supplement, a Fund may enter into currency exchange transactions and/or use techniques and instruments to seek to protect against fluctuation in the relative value of its portfolio positions as a result of changes in currency exchange rates or interest rates. Although these transactions are intended to minimise the risk of loss due to a decline in the value of hedged currency, they also limit any potential gain that might be realised should the value of the hedged currency increase. The precise matching of the relevant contract amounts and the value of the Financial Instruments involved will not generally be possible because the future value of such Financial Instruments will change as a consequence of market movements in the value of such Financial Instruments between the date when the relevant contract is entered into and the date when it matures. The successful execution of a hedging strategy which matches exactly the profile of the investments of any Fund cannot be assured. It may not be possible to hedge against generally anticipated exchange or interest rate fluctuations at a price sufficient to protect the assets from the anticipated decline in value of the portfolio positions as a result of such fluctuations.

Share Currency Designation Risk

A Share Class of a Fund which is denominated in a currency other than the Base Currency may be hedged against exchange rate fluctuation risks between (i) the denominated currency of the Share Class and the Base Currency of the Fund and / or (ii) the denominated currency of the Share Class and the Base Currency of the assets of the Fund, as further detailed in the relevant Fund Supplement. The Investment Manager may attempt to mitigate the risk of such fluctuation by using financial derivative instruments, namely forward currency contracts, for currency hedging purposes subject to the conditions and within the limits laid down by the Central Bank. Where a Class of Shares is to be hedged using such instruments (a "Hedged Share Class") this will be disclosed in the relevant Fund Supplement.

While it is not intended that a Hedged Share Class will be leveraged, the use of hedging techniques and instruments may result in a Hedged Share Class being over or under hedged due to external factors outside the control of the ICAV. However over-hedged positions will not exceed 105% of the Net Asset Value of the Class and under-hedged positions shall not fall short of 95% of the portion of the Net Asset Value of the Class which is to be hedged against currency risk. Hedged positions will be reviewed daily to ensure that over-hedged or under-hedged positions do not exceed/fall short of the permitted levels outlined above and are not carried forward from month to month and to ensure that positions in excess of 100% of Net Asset Value of the Hedged Share Class will not be carried forward from month to month. To the extent that hedging is successful for a particular Hedged Share Class, the performance of that Class is likely to move in line with the performance of the underlying assets with the result that Shareholders in that Class will not gain if the Class currency falls against the Base Currency and/or the currency in which the assets of the Fund are denominated.

Although the hedging strategies referred to above may only be used in respect of a Hedged Share Class, the financial instruments used to implement such strategies shall be assets/liabilities of the Fund as a whole but will be attributable to the relevant Hedged Share Class and the gains/losses on and the costs of the relevant financial instruments will accrue solely to the relevant Hedged Share Class. Any currency exposure of a Hedged Share Class may not be combined with or offset with that of any other Share Class of the Fund. The currency exposure of the assets attributable to a Hedged Share Class may not be

allocated to other Classes.

Investors should be aware that the hedging strategy may substantially limit Shareholders of the relevant Hedged Share Class from benefiting if the denominated currency falls against the Base Currency. In such circumstances, Shareholders of the Hedged Share Class may be exposed to fluctuations in the Net Asset Value per Share reflecting the gains/losses on and the costs of the financial instruments.

Shareholders should note that generally there is no segregation of assets and liabilities between Classes in a Fund and, therefore, a counterparty to a derivative overlay entered into in respect of a hedged Class may have recourse to the assets of the relevant Fund attributable to other Classes of that Fund where there is insufficient assets attributable to the hedged Class to discharge its liabilities. While the ICAV has taken steps to ensure that the risk of contagion between Classes is mitigated in order to ensure that the additional risk introduced to the Fund through the use of a derivative overlay is only borne by the Shareholders in the relevant Class, this risk cannot be fully eliminated.

Mortgage backed securities

Mortgage backed securities are a form of security made up of pools of commercial or residential mortgages. Mortgage backed securities are generally subject to credit risks associated with the performance of the underlying mortgaged properties and to prepayment risk. As interest rates fall the underlying mortgages are likely to be prepaid shortening the term of the security and, therefore, the relevant Fund may not recoup its initial investment. Where interest rates rise, prepayments may slow which may lengthen the term of the investment.

Lower rated mortgage backed securities in which certain Funds may invest are likely to be more volatile and less liquid, and more difficult to price accurately, than more traditional debt securities. These securities may be particularly susceptible to economic downturns. It is likely that an economic recession could disrupt severely the market for such securities and may have an adverse impact on the value of such securities.

Asset backed securities

Asset backed securities are securities made up of pools of debt securities and securities with debt like characteristics. The collateral for these securities may include home loans, car and credit card payments, boat loans, computer leases, aeroplane leases and mobile home loans. Certain Funds may invest in these and other types of asset backed securities that may be developed in the future.

Asset backed securities may provide the relevant Fund with a less effective security interest in the related collateral than mortgage backed securities. Therefore, there is the possibility that the underlying collateral may not, in some cases, be available to support payments on these securities.

Market Disruptions

A Fund may incur major losses in the event of disrupted markets and other extraordinary events which may affect markets in a way that is not consistent with historical pricing relationships. The risk of loss from such a disconnection 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.

Such a disruption may also result in substantial losses to a Fund because market disruptions and losses in one sector can cause effects in other sectors; for example, during the “**credit crunch**” of 2007-2009 many investment vehicles suffered heavy losses even though they were not necessarily heavily invested in credit-related investments.

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. A financial exchange may from time to time suspend or limit trading. Such a suspension could render it difficult or impossible for a Fund to liquidate affected positions and thereby expose it to losses. There is also no assurance that investments that are not traded on an exchange will remain liquid enough for the Fund to close out positions.

Legal Risk

Transactions in general and the use of OTC derivatives in particular will expose the Funds to the risk that the legal documentation of the contract may not accurately reflect the intention of the parties.

The Fund, the Directors, the Manager, the Investment Manager, the Administrator and other related entities, may be subject to lawsuits or proceedings by government entities or private persons. Besides the risk of interfering with the service provider's ability to perform its duties to the ICAV, such litigation or proceedings could require the ICAV to assume the costs incurred by the service provider in its defence.

Derivatives and Techniques and Instruments Risk

Some of the instruments that a Fund may utilise may be referred to as “**derivative instruments**” because their value depends on (or “**derives**” from) the value of an underlying such as a security, index, interest rate, money market instrument or currency. These derivative instruments include options, futures, forwards, swaps and similar instruments that may be used in hedging strategies. There is only limited consensus as to what constitutes a derivative instrument. The market value of derivative instruments sometimes is more volatile than that of other investments, and each type of derivative instrument may pose its own special risks. The Investment Manager takes these risks into account in its management of a Fund. The Investment Manager's ability to use these instruments may be limited by market conditions, regulatory limits and tax considerations.

Substantial Risks are involved in Trading Financial Derivative Instruments.

The prices of derivative instruments, including futures and options prices, may be highly volatile. Price movements of forward contracts, futures contracts and other derivative contracts are influenced by, among other things, interest rates, changing supply and demand relationships, trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programmes and policies of governments, national and international political, and economic events or changes in local laws and policies. In addition, governments from time to time intervene, directly and by regulation, in certain markets, e.g. markets in currencies or interest rates. Such intervention often is intended directly to influence prices and may, together with other factors, cause markets to move rapidly in the same direction. The use of financial derivative instruments also involves certain special risks, including (1) dependence on the ability to predict movements in the prices of Financial Instruments being hedged, (2) imperfect correlation between the hedging instruments and the Financial Instruments or market sectors being hedged, (3) the fact that skills needed to use these instruments are different from those

needed to select the Fund's other investments , and (4) the possible absence of a liquid market for any particular instrument at any particular time.

OTC Markets Risk and Derivatives Counterparty Risk

Where any Fund acquires Financial Instruments on OTC markets, there is no guarantee that the Fund will be able to realise the fair value of such Financial Instruments as they may have limited liquidity and high price volatility.

A Fund may have credit exposure to counterparties by virtue of positions in OTC derivative contracts. To the extent that a counterparty defaults on its obligation and the Fund is delayed or prevented from exercising its rights with respect to the investments in its portfolio, it may experience a decline in the value of its position, lose income and incur costs associated with asserting its rights.

EMIR Risk

European Union Regulation No 648/2012 on OTC derivatives, central counterparties and trade repositories as amended (also known as the European Market Infrastructure Regulation, or "EMIR"), which applies to the ICAV and any Fund, applies uniform requirements in respect of OTC derivative contracts by requiring certain "eligible" OTC contracts to be submitted for clearing to regulated central clearing counterparties and by mandating the reporting of certain details of OTC contracts to trade repositories. In addition, EMIR imposes requirements for appropriate procedures and arrangements to measure, monitor and mitigate operational counterparty credit risk in respect of OTC contracts which are not subject to mandatory clearing. Those OTC contracts which are subject to the requirements of EMIR may subject to the relevant Fund to increased trading costs as a result of new or increased collateral requirements.

Settlement Risk

As some of the derivative instruments in which a Fund may invest may be traded on markets where the trading, settlement and custodial systems are not fully developed, the derivative instruments of a Fund which are traded in such markets may be exposed to trading, settlement and custodial risk.

Position Risk

When a Fund purchases a security, the risk to the Fund is limited to the loss of its investment. In the case of a transaction involving FDI that Fund's liability may be potentially unlimited until the position is closed.

OTC Trading

OTC transactions are not traded on exchanges and are not standardised; rather, banks and dealers act as principals in these markets, negotiating each transaction on an individual basis. Such trading is substantially unregulated; there is no limitation on daily price movements and speculative position limits are not applicable. The principals who deal in the forward markets are not required to continue to make markets in the underlyings and these markets can experience periods of illiquidity, sometimes of significant duration. Market illiquidity or disruption could result in major losses to a Fund.

Foreign Exchange Fluctuation

Where a Fund utilises derivatives which alter the currency exposure characteristics of Financial Instruments held by the Fund the performance of the Fund may be strongly influenced by movements in foreign exchange rates because currency positions held by the Fund may not correspond with the Financial Instruments positions held. In addition, fluctuation in the exchange rate between the denomination currency of the underlying and the derivatives will affect the value and cash flows of the derivatives.

Absence of Regulation; Counterparty Default

In general, there is less government regulation and supervision of transactions in the OTC markets (in which e.g. currencies, forwards, certain options and swaps are generally traded) than of transactions entered into on Recognised Exchanges. In addition, many of the protections afforded to participants on some Recognised Exchanges, such as the performance guarantee of an exchange clearing house, might not be available in connection with OTC transactions. OTC contracts are not regulated and are specifically tailored to the needs of an individual investor. These contracts should enable the user to structure precisely the date, market level and amount of a given position. Currently, the counterparty for these agreements will be the specific firm involved in the transaction rather than a Recognised Exchange and accordingly, the bankruptcy or default of a counterparty with which the Fund trades OTC contracts could result in substantial losses to that Fund. In addition, a counterparty may not settle a transaction in accordance with its terms and conditions, because the contract is not legally enforceable or because it does not accurately reflect the intention of the parties or because of a dispute over the terms of the contract (whether or not bona fide) or because of a credit or liquidity problem, thus causing a Fund to suffer a loss. To the extent that a counterparty defaults on its obligation and a Fund is delayed or prevented from exercising its rights with respect to the investments in its portfolio, it may experience a decline in the value of its position, lose income and incur costs associated with asserting its rights. Counterparty exposure will be in accordance with the Fund's investment restrictions. Regardless of the measures a Fund may implement to reduce counterparty credit risk, however, there can be no assurance that a counterparty will not default or that a Fund will not sustain losses on the transactions as a result.

Risks Associated with Securities Financing Transactions

General

Entering into repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements and stocklending agreements create several risks for the ICAV and its investors. The relevant Fund is exposed to the risk that a counterparty to a securities financing transaction may default on its obligation to return assets equivalent to the ones provided to it by the relevant Fund. It is also subject to liquidity risk if it is unable to liquidate collateral provided to it to cover a counterparty default. Such transactions may also carry legal risk in that the use of standard contracts to effect securities financing transactions may expose a Fund to legal risks such as the contract may not accurately reflect the intention of the parties or the contract may not be enforceable against the counterparty in its jurisdiction of incorporation. Such transactions may also involve operational risks in that the use of securities financing transactions and management of collateral are subject to the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. Risks may also arise with respect to any counterparty's right of re-use of any collateral as outlined below under "*Risks Associated with Collateral Management*".

Securities Lending

Where disclosed in the relevant Supplement, a Fund may engage in securities lending activities. 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. The value of the collateral will be maintained to a certain level to ensure that the exposure to a given counterparty does not breach any risk-spreading rules imposed under the UCITS Regulations. However, there is a risk that the value of the collateral may fall below the value of the securities transferred. In addition, as a Fund may invest cash collateral received under a securities lending arrangement in accordance with the requirements set down in the Central Bank UCITS Regulations, a Fund will be exposed to the risk associated with such investments, such as failure or default of the issuer or the relevant security.

Repurchase Agreements

Under a repurchase agreement, the relevant Fund retains the economic risks and rewards of the securities which it has sold to the counterparty and therefore is exposed to market risk in the event that it must repurchase such securities from the counterparty at the pre-determined price which is higher than the value of the securities. If it chooses to reinvest the cash collateral received under the repurchase agreement, it is also subject to market risk arising in respect of such investment.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements

Where disclosed in the relevant Supplement, a Fund may enter into reverse repurchase agreement. If the seller of securities to the Fund under a reverse repurchase agreement defaults on its obligation to repurchase the underlying securities, as a result of its bankruptcy or otherwise, the Fund will seek to dispose of such securities, which action could involve costs or delays. If the seller becomes insolvent and subject to liquidation or reorganisation under applicable bankruptcy or other laws, the Fund's ability to dispose of the underlying securities may be restricted. It is possible, in a bankruptcy or liquidation scenario, that the Fund may not be able to substantiate its interest in the underlying securities. Finally, if a seller defaults on its obligation to repurchase securities under a reverse repurchase agreement, the Fund may suffer a loss to the extent that it is forced to liquidate its position in the market, and proceeds from the sale of the underlying securities are less than the repurchase price agreed to by the defaulting seller.

Risks Associated with Total Return Swaps

Where specified in the relevant Supplement, a Fund may enter into total return swap agreements i.e. a derivative whereby the total economic performance of a reference obligation is transferred from one counterparty to another counterparty. If there is a default by the counterparty to a swap contract, a Fund will be limited to contractual remedies pursuant to the agreement related to the transaction. There is no assurance that swap contract counterparties will be able to meet their obligations pursuant to swap contracts or that, in the event of default, the ICAV on behalf of the Fund will succeed in pursuing contractual remedies. A Fund thus assumes the risk that it may be delayed in or prevented from exercising its rights with respect to the investments in its portfolio and obtaining payments owed to it pursuant to the relevant contract and therefore may experience a decline in the value of its position, lose income and incur costs associated with asserting its rights. Furthermore, in addition to being subject to the credit risk of the counterparty to the total return swap, the Fund is also subject to the credit risk of the issuer of the reference

obligation. Costs incurred in relation to entering into a total return swap and differences in currency values may result in the value of the index/reference value of the underlying of the total return swap differing from the value of the total return swap.

Risks Associated with Collateral Management

Where a Fund enters into an OTC derivative contract or a securities financing transaction, it may be required to pass collateral to the relevant counterparty or broker. Collateral that a Fund posts to a counterparty or a broker that is not segregated with a third-party custodian may not have the benefit of customer-protected “segregation” of such assets. Therefore, in the event of the insolvency of a counterparty or a broker, the Fund may become subject to the risk that it may not receive the return of its collateral or that the collateral may take some time to return if the collateral becomes available to the creditors of the relevant counterparty or broker. In addition, notwithstanding that a Fund may only accept non-cash collateral which is highly liquid, the Fund is subject to the risk that it will be unable to liquidate collateral provided to it to cover a counterparty default. The Fund is also subject to the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events.

Where cash collateral received by a Fund is re-invested in accordance with the conditions imposed by the Central Bank, a Fund will be exposed to the risk of a failure or default of the issuer of the relevant security in which the cash collateral has been invested.

Where collateral is posted to a counterparty or broker by way of a title transfer collateral arrangement or where the ICAV on behalf of a Fund grants a right of re-use under a security collateral arrangement which is subsequently exercised by the counterparty, the ICAV on behalf of a Fund will only have an unsecured contractual claim for the return of equivalent assets. In the event of the insolvency of a counterparty, the Fund shall rank as an unsecured creditor and may not receive equivalent assets or recover the full value of the assets. Investors should assume that the insolvency of any counterparty would result in a loss to the relevant Fund, which could be material. In addition, assets subject to a right of re-use by a counterparty may form part of a complex chain of transactions over which the ICAV or its delegates will not have any visibility or control.

Because the passing of collateral is effected through the use of standard contracts, a Fund may be exposed to legal risks such as the contract may not accurately reflect the intentions of the parties or the contract may not be enforceable against the counterparty in its jurisdiction of incorporation.

Taxation

Prospective investors and Shareholders should be aware that they may be required to pay income tax, withholding tax, capital gains tax, wealth tax, stamp taxes or any other kind of tax on distributions or deemed distributions from the ICAV or any Fund, capital gains within the ICAV or any Fund whether or not realised, income received or accrued or deemed received within the ICAV Fund, etc. The requirement to pay such taxes will be according to the laws and practices of the country where the Shares are purchased, sold, held or redeemed and in the country of residence or nationality of the Shareholder and such laws and practices may change from time to time.

Any change in the taxation legislation in Ireland, or elsewhere, could affect (i) the ICAV or any Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective, (ii) the value of the ICAV or any Fund's investments or (iii) the ability to

pay returns to Shareholders or alter such returns. Any such changes, which could also be retroactive, could have an effect on the validity of the information stated herein based on current tax law and practice. Potential investors and Shareholders should note that the statements on taxation which are set out herein and in this Prospectus are based on advice which has been received by the Directors regarding the law and practice in force in the relevant jurisdiction as at the date of this Prospectus. As is the case with any investment, there can be no guarantee that the tax position or proposed tax position prevailing at the time an investment is made in the ICAV will endure indefinitely. Prospective investors and Shareholders should consult their tax advisors with respect to their particular tax situations and the tax consequences of an investment in a particular Fund.

Finally, if the ICAV or a Fund becomes liable to account for tax, in any jurisdiction, including any interest or penalties thereon if an event giving rise to a tax liability occurs, the ICAV or the Fund shall be entitled to deduct such amount from the payment arising on such event or to compulsorily redeem or cancel such number of Shares held by the Shareholder or the beneficial owner of the Shares as have a value sufficient after the deduction of any redemption charges to discharge any such liability. The relevant Shareholder shall indemnify and keep the ICAV or the Fund indemnified against any loss arising to the ICAV or the Fund by reason of the ICAV or the Fund becoming liable to account for tax and any interest or penalties thereon on the happening of an event giving rise to a tax liability including if no such deduction, appropriation or cancellation has been made.

Potential investors' attention is drawn to the taxation risks associated with investing in the ICAV. Please refer to the section headed "**Taxation**".

Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act

The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act provisions ("FATCA") of the Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act 2010 which apply to certain payments are essentially designed to require reporting of Specified US Person's direct and indirect ownership of non-US accounts and non-US entities to the US Internal Revenue Service, with any failure to provide the required information resulting in a 30% US withholding tax on direct US investments (and possibly indirect US investments). In order to avoid being subject to US withholding tax, both US investors and non-US investors are likely to be required to provide information regarding themselves and their investors. In this regard the Irish and US Governments signed an intergovernmental agreement (IGA) with respect to the implementation of FATCA (see section entitled "**Compliance with US reporting and withholding requirements**" for further detail) on 21st December 2012.

Under the IGA (and the relevant Irish regulations and legislation implementing same), foreign financial institutions (FFI) (such as the ICAV) should generally not be required to apply 30% withholding tax. To the extent the ICAV however suffers US withholding tax on its investments as a result of FATCA, or is not in a position to comply with any requirement of FATCA, the Administrator acting on behalf of the ICAV may take any action in relation to a Shareholder's investment in the ICAV to redress such non-compliance and/or to ensure that such withholding is economically borne by the relevant Shareholder whose failure to provide the necessary information or to become a participating foreign financial institution or other action or inaction gave rise to the withholding or non-compliance, including compulsory redemption of some or all of such Shareholder's holding of Shares in the ICAV.

Prospective investors should consult their own tax advisor with regard to US federal, state, local and non-US tax reporting and certification requirements associated with an investment in the ICAV.

Common Reporting Standard

Drawing extensively on the intergovernmental approach to implementing FATCA, the OECD developed the Common Reporting Standard ("CRS") to address the issue of offshore tax evasion on a global basis. Additionally, the European Union adopted EU Council Directive 2014/107/EU, amending Directive 2011/16/EU as regards mandatory automatic exchange of information in the field of taxation ("DAC2").

The CRS and DAC2 provide a common standard for due diligence, reporting and exchange of financial account information. Pursuant to the CRS and DAC2, participating jurisdictions and EU member states will obtain from reporting financial institutions, and automatically exchange with exchange partners on an annual basis, financial information with respect to all reportable accounts identified by financial institutions on the basis of common due diligence and reporting procedures.

The ICAV is required to comply with the CRS and DAC2 due diligence and reporting requirements, as adopted by Ireland. Shareholders may be required to provide additional information to the ICAV to enable the ICAV to satisfy its obligations under the CRS and DAC2. Failure to provide requested information may subject an investor to liability for any resulting penalties or other charges and/or compulsory redemption of their Shares in the ICAV.

Shareholders and prospective investors should consult their own tax advisor with respect to their own certification requirements associated with an investment in the ICAV.

Cyber Security Risk

The ICAV and its service providers are susceptible to operational and information security and related risks of cyber security incidents. In general, cyber incidents can result from deliberate attacks or unintentional events. Cyber security attacks include, but are not limited to, gaining unauthorized access to digital systems (e.g., through "hacking" or malicious software coding) for purposes of misappropriating assets or sensitive information, corrupting data or causing operational disruption.

Cyber-attacks also may be carried out in a manner that does not require gaining unauthorized access, such as causing denial-of-service attacks on websites (i.e. efforts to make services unavailable to intended users). Cyber security incidents affecting the Manager, the Investment Manager, Administrator or Depository or other service providers such as financial intermediaries may have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, including by interference with a Fund's ability to calculate its NAV; impediments to trading for a Fund's portfolio; the inability of Shareholders to transact business with the ICAV; violations of applicable privacy, data security or other laws; regulatory fines and penalties; reputational damage; reimbursement or other compensation or remediation costs; legal fees; or additional compliance costs.

Similar adverse consequences could result from cyber security incidents affecting issuers of securities in which a Fund invests, counterparties with which the ICAV engages in transactions, governmental and other regulatory authorities, exchange and other financial market operators, banks, brokers, dealers, insurance companies and other financial institutions and other parties. While information risk management systems

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

Data Protection Risk

The GDPR took direct effect in all Member States from 25 May 2018 and replaced previous EU data privacy laws. Under the GDPR, data controllers are subject to additional obligations including, amongst others, accountability and transparency requirements whereby the data controller is responsible for, and must be able to demonstrate compliance with the rules set down in the GDPR relating to data processing and must provide data subjects with more detailed information regarding the processing of their personal data. Other obligations imposed on data controllers include more enhanced data consent requirements and the obligation to report any personal data breach to the relevant supervisory authority without undue delay. Under the GDPR, data subjects are afforded additional rights, including the right to rectify inaccurate personal information, the right to have personal data held by a data controller erased in certain circumstances and the right to restrict or object to processing in a number of circumstances.

The implementation of GDPR may result in increased operational and compliance costs being borne directly or indirectly by the ICAV. Further there is a risk that the measures will not be implemented correctly by the ICAV or its service providers. If there are breaches of these measures by the ICAV or any of its service providers, the ICAV or its service providers could face significant administrative fines and/or be required to compensate any data subject who has suffered material or non-material damage as a result as well as the ICAV suffering reputational damage which may have a material adverse effect on its operations and financial conditions.

EU Market Infrastructure Reforms

The package of European Union market infrastructure reforms known as “MiFID II”, which took effect on 3 January 2018, has increased the regulation of trading platforms and firms providing investment services, including the Investment Manager.

Among its many reforms, MiFID II has introduced significant changes to pre- and post-trade transparency obligations in respect of financial instruments admitted to trading on EU trading venues, including a new transparency regime for non-equity financial instruments; an obligation to execute transactions in shares and derivatives on a regulated trading venue; and a new focus on regulation of algorithmic and high frequency trading. These reforms may continue to lead to a reduction in liquidity in certain financial instruments, as some of the sources of liquidity exit European markets, and an increase in transaction costs, and, as a consequence, may have an adverse impact on the ability of the Investment Manager, or where relevant its authorised delegates, to execute the investment strategy of the Funds effectively.

New rules requiring unbundling the costs of research and other services from dealing commission and further restrictions on the ability of the Investment Manager or, where relevant, its authorised delegates to receive certain types of goods and services from brokers are likely to result in an increase in the investment-related expenditure of the ICAV. Furthermore, as at the date of this Prospectus, it is still unclear how the implementation of the MiFID II rules by brokers will affect the operational costs of such brokers and other market participants, and there is therefore a risk that this will result in an increase in broker fees for the Funds.

Benchmark Regulations

A Fund's use of a benchmark may fall within the scope of the Benchmarks Regulation. Subject to the relevant transitional and grandfathering arrangements, a Fund can no longer "use" a benchmark (within the meaning of the Benchmarks Regulation) which is provided by an EU index provider which is not registered or authorised pursuant to Article 34 of the Benchmarks Regulation or which is provided by a non-EU index provider which has not been recognised, deemed equivalent or endorsed under the Benchmarks Regulation. Furthermore, circumstances may arise where a benchmark used by a Fund materially changes or ceases to exist. In such circumstances, a Fund may be required to identify a suitable alternative benchmark if available which may prove difficult or impossible. Failure to identify a suitable replacement benchmark may have an adverse impact on the relevant Fund, including in certain circumstances, the ability of the Investment Manager to implement the investment strategy of the relevant Fund. Compliance with the Benchmarks Regulation may also result in additional costs being borne by the relevant Fund.

Brexit

With effect from 31 January 2020, the United Kingdom withdrew from the European Union under Article 50 of the Treaty on European Union ("Brexit").

Brexit has and may continue to result in substantial volatility in foreign exchange markets which may lead to a sustained weakness in the British pound's exchange rate against the United States dollar, the Euro and other currencies which may have an adverse effect on the ICAV and on the Funds' investments. There is also a possibility of increased market volatility and reduced liquidity around some securities following Brexit. This could lead to increased operational issues and increased difficulty in producing fund valuations.

While the full impact of Brexit continues to evolve, the exit of the United Kingdom from the European Union could have a material impact on the region's economy and the future growth of that economy, which may impact adversely on the Funds' investments in the United Kingdom and Europe. It could also result in prolonged uncertainty regarding aspects of the United Kingdom and European economy and damage customers' and investors' confidence. Any of these events, as well as an exit or expulsion of a Member State other than the United Kingdom from the European Union, could have a material adverse effect on the ICAV, its service providers and counterparties.

Subscription Monies Received Prior to the Relevant Dealing Day

Subscription monies delivered by an applicant to the Fund prior to the relevant Dealing Day or prior to the end of an Initial Offer Period are required to be made by electronic transfer to the account details in the Application Form. Provided that all documentation required by the ICAV and the Administrator for anti-money laundering and customer identification purposes has been received, subscriptions will be processed and Shares in the ICAV issued on the relevant Dealing Day. Subscriptions will not be processed and Shares will not issue until all anti-money laundering documentation has been received and cleared funds have been received. Accordingly, subscription monies received prior to the Dealing Day will not be subject to the Investor Money Regulations, 2015 or any equivalent client asset protection regime and shall not form part of the assets of the ICAV/relevant Fund until transferred to the ICAV's account. Accordingly, investors should note that prior to transfer to the ICAV/ relevant Fund account, investors may be exposed to the

creditworthiness of the relevant credit institution where subscription monies are held and neither the Directors nor the ICAV shall have any fiduciary duties to the investor in respect of such monies.

Sustainability Risk

The management of sustainability risk (which is defined as an environmental, social or governance event or condition that, if it occurs, could cause an actual or a potential material negative impact on the value of the relevant investment) forms a part of the due diligence process implemented by the Investment Manager. Further information as to how sustainability risk is identified, monitored and managed by the Investment Manager is set out in the relevant Fund Supplement.

ESG Investment Risk

Where disclosed in the relevant Supplement, a Fund may pursue an ESG investing strategy, which typically selects or excludes securities of certain issuers for reasons other than financial performance. Such strategy carries the risk that a Fund's performance will differ from similar funds that do not utilise an ESG investing strategy. For example, the application of this strategy could affect a Fund's exposure to certain sectors or types of investments, which could negatively impact a Fund's performance. There is no guarantee that the factors utilised by the Investment Manager will reflect the opinions of any particular investor, and the factors utilised by the Investment Manager may differ from the factors that any particular investor considers relevant in evaluating an issuer's ESG practices.

Future ESG development and regulation may impact a Fund's implementation of its investment strategy. In addition, there may be cost implications arising from ESG related due diligence, increased reporting and use of third-party ESG data providers.

Military Risk

A Fund may incur significant losses in the event of a military conflict arising in any region in which it is either directly or indirectly invested. Such military conflicts may result in restricted or no access to certain markets, investments, service providers or counterparties, thus negatively impacting the performance of a Fund and restricting the ability of the Investment Manager to implement the investment strategy of a Fund and achieve its investment objective. Increased volatility, currency fluctuations, liquidity constraints, counterparty default, valuation and settlement difficulties and operational risk resulting from such conflicts may also negatively impact the performance of a Fund. Such events may result in otherwise historically "low-risk" strategies performing with unprecedented volatility and risk.

More generally, military conflict and any economic sanctions imposed in response to military aggression may lead to broader economic and political uncertainty and could cause significant volatility in financial markets, currency markets and commodities markets worldwide. Depending on the nature of the military conflict, companies worldwide operating in many sectors, including energy, financial services and defence, amongst others may be impacted. As a result, the performance of a Fund which has no direct or indirect exposure to the region(s) involved in the military conflict may also be negatively impacted.

Sanctions Risk

The imposition of economic sanctions against any country due to regional conflicts (for example, sanctions imposed against Russia due to the Russian invasion of Ukraine) may result in restricted or no access to certain markets, investments, service providers or counterparties, which may in turn negatively impact the performance of any Fund with direct exposure to such a region and may restrict the ability of the Investment Manager to implement the investment strategy of a Fund and achieve its investment objective.

Funds with direct exposure to impacted regions may experience significant liquidity difficulties caused by suspension of financial exchanges as well as other restrictions on trading of financial instruments, thereby exposing the relevant Fund to losses. Settlement difficulties caused by the disruption to financial markets in impacted regions as well as difficulties in receiving payments from issuers could also result in losses to a Fund. An ongoing conflict in a particular region may also increase the risk of the insolvency, bankruptcy or inability of any counterparty with which the Investment Manager trades to meet its contractual obligations, any of which could result in a material loss being suffered by a Fund.

In addition, there may be circumstances in which financial instruments of a Fund held in custody by the Depositary are lost in circumstances where the Depositary may not have any liability as a result of it being able to prove that such loss has arisen as a result of an external event beyond its reasonable control, the consequences of which would have been unavoidable despite all reasonable efforts to the contrary.

The ability to value assets held in affected markets may also be negatively impacted, forcing the use of a “probable realisation value” or “fair value” in certain circumstances. There is no guarantee that such prices will accurately reflect the price which the relevant Fund may receive upon any eventual sale of the investment which may result in the Net Asset Value of the Fund being adversely impacted.

More generally, ongoing regional conflicts may lead to broader economic and political uncertainty causing significant volatility in financial markets, currency markets and commodities markets worldwide. In addition, economic sanctions imposed on a particular country may impact companies worldwide in many sectors, including energy, financial services and defence, amongst others. As a result, performance of Funds with no direct exposure to the regions involved in the conflict may also be negatively impacted.

The operation of a Fund may also be negatively impacted by regional conflicts including for example where any service provider appointed in respect of the relevant Fund is located in, or relies on services provided from, impacted regions. Such increased operational risk arising from the conflict may result in losses to a Fund.

Regional conflicts may also result in increased risk of cyber-attacks in response to the imposition of economic sanctions. Your attention is drawn to the section of this Prospectus entitled “Cyber Security Risk” in this regard.

Market Disruptions

A Fund may incur major losses in the event of disrupted markets and other extraordinary events which may affect markets in a way that is not consistent with historical pricing relationships. The risk of loss from such a disconnection 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.

Such a disruption may also result in substantial losses to a Fund because market disruptions and losses in one sector can cause effects in other sectors. For example, during the “credit crunch” of 2007-2009 many investment vehicles suffered heavy losses even though they were not necessarily heavily invested in credit-related investments.

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. A financial exchange may from time to time suspend or limit trading. Such a suspension could render it difficult or impossible for a Fund to liquidate affected positions and thereby expose it to losses. There is also no assurance that investments that are not traded on an exchange will remain liquid enough for the Fund to close out positions.

A widespread health crisis such as a global pandemic could cause substantial market volatility, exchange trading suspensions and closures, and affect fund performance. For example, COVID-19 resulted in significant disruptions to global business activity. The impact of a health crisis and other epidemics and pandemics that may arise in the future, could affect the global economy in ways that cannot necessarily be foreseen at the present time. A health crisis may exacerbate other pre-existing political, social and economic risks. Any such impact could adversely affect a Fund’s performance, resulting in losses to your investment.

Risk Factors Not Exhaustive

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

2. MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

The powers of management of the ICAV are vested in the Directors pursuant to the Instrument. The Directors control the affairs of the ICAV. The Directors have delegated the day to day management of each Fund to the Manager and have appointed the Depositary to safe-keep the assets of each Fund.

The Directors of the ICAV and the biography of each Director are set out below:

Andrew Curtin

Andrew Curtin is an Irish resident independent director of a number of regulated financial services firms. Mr. Curtin has over 30 years' experience across a range of corporate banking and capital markets roles in both developed and emerging markets. He spent the early part of his career working for Citibank in London, Amsterdam and Jakarta. On returning to Ireland in 2001 he was a portfolio manager at Anglo Irish Bank and subsequently ran the Dublin subsidiary of a major Nigerian bank. More recently he was a consultant to the Saudi Industrial Development Fund in Riyadh for two years. Mr. Curtin has a BA (Hons) in Economics from University College Dublin. He was admitted as a Chartered Director by the Institute of Directors in 2011. In 2017 he completed a Masters in International Development (First class honours) at UCD.

Simon O'Sullivan

Mr O'Sullivan has worked in the investment management sector since 1993. From April 2002 to April 2006 he was employed in Dublin by Pioneer Alternative Investments as a product specialist. In May 2006 he left Pioneer to join his family company as financial controller and in May 2013 Simon became a partner in Managing Funds Limited, trading as RiskSystem, a specialist Fintech provider of financial risk solutions to the investment funds industry. He has also previously worked for Fleming Investment Management as a fund manager in London, as well as Eagle Star and Merrion Capital, both in Dublin. He holds a Bachelor of Arts in Economics and Politics, a Master of Arts in Economics, a Master of Sciences in Investment & Treasury Management, a Diploma in Corporate Governance and a CFA Certificate in ESG Investing. Mr O'Sullivan is currently a non-executive director of a number of investment funds.

Catherine Lane

Catherine Lane has more than 22 years' experience in senior portfolio management, executive and directorship roles within the financial services industry. From 2005 Ms. Lane was authorised by the Central Bank as a UCITS designated individual for risk management and compliance. She was subsequently appointed as general manager of BPM Ireland plc and BPM Fund Management (Ireland) Limited. In 2014, Ms. Lane joined the Maples group as a senior vice president and was appointed as CEO and director of their Irish fund management company in 2016. She specialises in the areas of investment management, risk and compliance and holds an MSc in Investment, Treasury and Banking from Dublin City University, a Bachelor of Business Studies (Hons) from Trinity College Dublin, an MA in International Studies from the University of Limerick and a post graduate diploma in Applied Finance Law from the Law Society of Ireland.

Karina Perwald-Leroy

Karina Perwald-Leroy has worked as a Senior Legal Advisor for the H2O Asset Management Group since 2021. Prior to this, she was group legal director for Oney Bank (a subsidiary of BPCE and Auchan Holding),

group legal director for La Francaise Group (the asset management company of Crédit Mutuel Nord Europe Group, and Head of the Legal Department for State Street in Paris (a subsidiary of US State Street Corporation). Karina is a Doctor of Law from the University of Paris / Pantheon Sorbonne and holds a master's degree in international law from the University of Paris, Pantheon Sorbonne and University of Cologne (Germany).

The ICAV shall be managed and its affairs supervised by the Directors all of whom are non-executive directors of the ICAV and whose details are set out above.

The address of the Directors is the registered address of the ICAV.

None of the Directors have had any convictions in relation to indictable offences, been involved in any bankruptcies, individual voluntary arrangements, receiverships, compulsory liquidations, creditors voluntary liquidations, administrations, company or partnership voluntary arrangements, any composition or arrangements with its creditors generally or any class of its creditors of any company where they were a director or partner with an executive function, nor have had any public criticisms by statutory or regulatory authorities (including recognised professional bodies) nor has any director ever been disqualified by a court from acting as a director of a company or from acting in the management or conduct of the affairs of any company.

The Manager

The ICAV has appointed Gateway Fund Services Limited (previously named Equity Trustees Fund Services (Ireland) Limited) as its management company pursuant to the Management Agreement. Under the terms of the Management Agreement, the Manager has responsibility for the management and administration of the ICAV's affairs and distribution of the Shares, subject to the overall supervision and control of the Directors. Pursuant to the provisions of the Management Agreement, the Manager may delegate one or more of its functions subject to the overall supervision and control of the ICAV.

The Manager is an independent UCITS and AIFMD management company based in Dublin and authorised and regulated by the Central Bank. Through its independent management company, the Manager offers a comprehensive range of UCITS and AIFMD fund services to international and domestic investment managers, distributors and financial services professionals looking to establish and operate funds in Europe.

The Manager has been operating in Ireland since its Central Bank authorization on 15th March 2019 as an AIFM under the European Union (Alternative Investment Fund Managers) Regulations 2013 and as a management company for the purposes of the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2011 (S.I. No. 352 of 2011).

The Manager is wholly owned by MKML Holding Company Limited which in turn is owned by MFM Capital Europe Limited (49.5%) and Kevin Lavery (50.5%). MFM Capital Europe Limited is 100% owned by Mark McGowan.

The authorised share capital of the Manager is €10,000,000 divided into 10,000,000 Ordinary Shares of €1.00 each. The issued share capital of the Manager is €4,808,167 issued as fully paid Ordinary Shares to MKML Holding Company Limited with a value of €1.00 each.

The directors of the Manager and a summary of their details are set out below:

Kevin Lavery - Irish Resident Shareholder, Executive Director, and Chief Executive Director

Kevin Lavery, Irish national, Irish resident, is CEO of Gateway Fund Services Limited.

Prior to joining Equity Trustees (UK & Europe) in 2017 he was the Co-CEO of Fund Partners Limited. He has been working in the financial sector since 2003 when he joined GAM Fund Management in Dublin as a Fund Accountant. He subsequently worked with Bank of New York in London before moving to BDO Stoy Hayward Investment Management (“BDO SH IM”) as a Senior Hedge Fund Accountant.

Whilst at BDO, Kevin progressed to become Director of Operations and Head of Operational Due Diligence and was a permanent member of that firm’s investment and risk committee. BDO SH IM acted as the Investment Manager for a range of regulated and unregulated investment funds with AUM totalling £7bn.

Kevin was part of the management team that moved across to Oakley Capital as part of the acquisition of BDO SH IM and was responsible for building their operational due diligence function.

Prior to joining Fund Partners, Kevin was the Head of Operations and Operational Due Diligence for Matrix Alternative Asset Management, where he chaired the independent investment committee.

Carol Mahon - Irish Resident Independent Non-Executive Director

Carol Mahon is an Irish resident with over 25 years’ experience in the Irish Funds Industry. Ms. Mahon was appointed Head of Office, Hermes Fund Managers Ireland Limited (including European branches) in November 2018 until April 2021. Prior to joining Federated Hermes Investment Management, Ms. Mahon was the Chief Executive Officer for FIL Life Insurance (Ireland) Limited since March 2013 and Executive Director for FIL Fund Management (Ireland) Limited since January 2004. Before joining the Fidelity International Group in 2000, she held a number of positions with MeesPierson Fund Services (Dublin) Limited.

Ms. Mahon holds a degree in Economics and German from University College Dublin, a diploma and certificate in Financial Services and Master of Business Administration from UCD Michael Smurfit Graduate Business School. She has successfully completed the Certified Investment Fund Director programme.

Karl McEneff - Irish Resident Independent Non-executive Director, Chair and Director for Organizational Effectiveness

Karl McEneff has been involved with the formation and growth of the Irish fund administration and asset servicing business since he established one of the first dedicated fund administration companies, Daiwa Securities Global Asset Services, in 1990 which was subsequently acquired by Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank “SMTB” in 2012.

Karl has held various senior managerial and executive positions over his time at Daiwa and SMTB. He has played a leading role in the development of initiatives for the servicing of offshore funds, particularly in the specialist area of hedge and alternative investment funds structured as UCITS and AIFs.

He resigned as CEO/Executive Director of SMTB's Irish operations in February 2015 and continues as a member of the Board as the Independent Non-Executive Chairperson.

Karl is an authorized and an approved director by the Central Bank of Ireland. He sits as an independent non-executive director for a number of international investment clients located in the UK, the US and Japan, for their Irish domiciled products.

Prior to 1990, Karl worked at Davy Stockbrokers from 1983 to 1990 and Allied Irish Bank from 1972 to 1983.

The company secretary of the Manager is K&L Gates.

The Manager shall remain responsible and liable for any acts or omissions of any delegate or sub-contractor as if such acts or omissions were those of the Manager.

The Investment Manager, Promoter and Distributor

The Manager has appointed H2O Asset Management Europe as Investment Manager with discretionary powers pursuant to the Investment Management Agreement. H2O Asset Management Europe also acts as promoter of the ICAV.

H2O AM Europe is registered in France as an SASU (Société par actions Simplifiée Unipersonnelle) with paid up share capital of EUR5MM, SIREN n°843082538, legal entity identifier (LEI) N° 695000GQ2JLFQA4JX30, VAT N° FR77843082538, and AMF N° GP-19000011.

It is an asset management company, authorized and regulated by the Autorité des Marchés Financiers (AMF) since March 2019 and its registered office address is at 39, avenue Pierre 1er de Serbie, 75008 Paris, France.

Its AMF authorization is under the European Union MiFID II, UCITS and AIFM Directives and the firm is permitted to manage UCITS and AIFs and to provide portfolio management services to third parties.

It is a wholly owned subsidiary company of H2O Asset Management Holding SA, Luxembourg, with 76.6% of this entity owned by shareholder members and employees, and 23.4% held by Natixis Investment Managers Participations 1 (the latter wholly owned by BCPE, 2nd largest banking group in France, which in turn is owned 50% by 14 Banques Populaires and 50% by 15 Caisse D'Epargnes).

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

The Investment Manager may delegate the discretionary investment management of certain Funds in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank to sub-investment managers, details of which will be set out in the relevant Supplement.

The Investment Manager, in its capacity as distributor, shall also be responsible for the distribution of the Fund's Shares under the terms of the Distribution Agreement and has authority to delegate some or all of its duties as distributor to sub-distributors in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank. The fees and expenses of any sub-distributor appointed by the Investment Manager which are discharged out of the assets of the ICAV shall be at normal commercial rates.

Save where otherwise disclosed in the relevant Supplement, the fees of each sub-investment manager so appointed shall be paid by the Investment Manager out of its own fee.

Details of such appointment will be provided to Shareholders upon request and shall be further disclosed in each annual and semi-annual report of the ICAV.

Administrator

The Manager has appointed CACEIS Ireland Limited as Administrator and registrar of the ICAV pursuant to the Administration Agreement with responsibility for the day-to-day administration of the ICAV's affairs. Subject to the overall supervision of the Manager, the responsibilities of the Administrator will include share registration and transfer agency services, valuation of the ICAV's assets and calculation of the Net Asset Value per Share and the preparation of the ICAV's semi-annual and annual reports.

The Administrator is a private limited company, incorporated in Ireland on 26 May 2000 and authorised by the Central Bank to provide administration, accounting and transfer agency services to collective investment schemes. The Administrator is wholly owned by CACEIS, which is the asset servicing and banking group of Credit Agricole S.A. (69.5%) and Banco Santander, S.A. (30.5%) with €3.3 trillion in assets under administration as at 31 December 2023.

Depositary

CACEIS Bank, Ireland Branch has been appointed by the ICAV to act as the depositary of the ICAV's assets. The Depositary is regulated by the Central Bank. Its principal activity is to act as custodian and trustee of the assets of collective investment schemes.

The Depositary is a branch of CACEIS Bank S.A. which is a "societe anonyme" with limited liability incorporated under the laws of France having its registered office at 1-3 place Valhubert, 75013 Paris, France and is a credit institution authorised by the Autorité de Contrôle Prudentiel et de Résolution. The Depositary is wholly owned by CACEIS with €4.7 trillion in assets under custody as at 31 December 2023.

The duty of the Depositary is to provide safekeeping, oversight and asset verification services in respect of the assets of the ICAV and each Fund in accordance with the provisions of the UCITS Regulations. The Depositary will also provide cash monitoring services in respect of each Fund's cash flows and subscriptions.

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

the Instrument. The Depositary is also obliged to enquire into the conduct of the ICAV in each financial year and report thereon to the Shareholders.

Pursuant to the Depositary Agreement, the Depositary will be liable for loss of financial instruments held in custody (i.e. those assets which are required to be held in custody pursuant to the UCITS Regulations) or in the custody of any sub-custodian, unless it can prove that loss has arisen as a result of an external event beyond its control, the consequences of which would have been unavoidable despite all reasonable efforts to the contrary. The Depositary shall also be liable for all other losses suffered as a result of the Depositary's negligent or intentional failure to properly fulfil its obligations under the UCITS Regulations.

Delegation

Under the Depositary Agreement, the Depositary has power to delegate the whole or any part of its depositary functions, however, its liability will not be affected by the fact that it has entrusted to a third party some or all of the assets in its safekeeping.

The Depositary has delegated its safe-keeping duties in respect of financial instruments in custody to the third parties listed in Schedule 1 attached hereto. No conflicts arise as a result of such delegation.

Conflicts

In order to address any situations of conflicts of interest arising from the provision of depositary services, the Depositary has implemented and maintains a management of conflicts of interest policy, aiming namely at: (1) identifying and analysing potential situations of conflicts of interest; (2) recording, managing and monitoring the conflict of interest situations either in: (a) relying on the permanent measures in place to address conflicts of interest such as maintaining separate legal entities, segregation of duties, separation of reporting lines, insider lists for staff members; or (b) implementing a case-by-case management to (i) take the appropriate preventive measures such as drawing up a new watch list, implementing a new Chinese wall, making sure that operations are carried out at arm's length and/or informing the concerned shareholders of the ICAV, or (ii) refuse to carry out the activity giving rise to the conflict of interest.

Up-to-date information regarding the duties of the Depositary, any conflicts of interest that may arise and the Depositary's delegation arrangements will be made available to investors on request.

Secretary

The ICAV has appointed Tudor Trust Limited as its Secretary.

Paying Agents / Representatives / Sub-Distributors

Local laws / regulations in EEA Member States may require the appointment of paying agents / information agents / representatives / distributors / correspondent banks ("**Paying Agents**") and maintenance of accounts by such Paying Agents through which subscription and redemption monies or dividends may be paid. Shareholders who choose or are obliged under local regulations to pay or receive subscription or redemption monies or dividends via an intermediate entity rather than directly to or from the Administrator (e.g. a Paying Agent in a local jurisdiction) bear a credit risk against that intermediate entity with respect to:

- (a) subscription monies prior to the transmission of such monies to the Depository for the account of the ICAV or the relevant Fund; and
- (b) redemption monies payable by such intermediate entity to the relevant Shareholder.

Fees and expenses of Paying Agents appointed by the ICAV and/or the Manager which will be at normal commercial rates will be borne by the ICAV or the Fund in respect of which a Paying Agent has been appointed.

Country Supplements dealing with matters pertaining to Shareholders in jurisdictions in which Paying Agents are appointed may be prepared for circulation to such Shareholders and, if so, where required, a summary of the material provisions of the agreements appointing the Paying Agents will be included in the relevant Country Supplements.

All Shareholders of the ICAV or the Fund on whose behalf a Paying Agent is appointed may avail of the services provided by Paying Agents appointed by or on behalf of the ICAV.

Details of the paying agents appointed will be set out in the relevant Country Supplement and will be updated upon the appointment or termination of appointment of paying agents.

Conflicts of Interest

The Directors, the Manager, the Investment Manager, the Administrator and the Depository and their respective affiliates, officers, directors and shareholders, partners, employees and agents (collectively the "**Parties**") are or may be involved in other financial, investment and professional activities which may on occasion cause a conflict of interest with the management of the ICAV and/or their respective roles with respect to the ICAV. These activities may include managing or advising other funds, purchases and sales of Financial Instruments, banking and investment management services, brokerage services, currency hedging services, valuation of unlisted Financial Instruments (in circumstances in which fees payable to the entity valuing such Financial Instruments may increase as the value of the Financial Instruments increases) and serving as directors, officers, advisers or agents of other funds or companies, including funds or companies in which the ICAV may invest. In particular, the Manager and/or the Investment Manager may advise or manage other funds and other collective investment schemes in which a Fund may invest or which have similar or overlapping investment objectives to or with the ICAV or its Funds.

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 such opportunities in its absolute discretion between the ICAV and other clients.

The Investment Manager and its officers, partners and employees will devote as much of their time to the activities of the ICAV as they deem necessary and appropriate. The Investment Manager and its delegates and affiliates are not restricted from forming additional investment funds, from entering into other investment advisory relationships or from engaging in other business activities, even though such activities may be in competition with the ICAV and/or may involve substantial time and resources. These activities could be viewed as creating a conflict of interest in that the time and effort of the Investment Manager, its delegates and their officers and employees will not be devoted exclusively to the business of the ICAV but will be

allocated between the business of the ICAV and such other activities. Future activities by the Investment Manager and its delegates and affiliates, including the establishment of other investment funds, may give rise to additional conflicts of interest.

The Investment Manager may be consulted by the Manager or the Administrator in relation to the valuation of investments. There is a conflict of interest between any involvement of the Investment Manager in this valuation process and with the Investment Manager's entitlement to any proportion of an Investment Management Fee or Performance Fee which are calculated on the basis of the Net Asset Value.

Each of the Parties will use its reasonable endeavours to ensure that the performance of their respective duties will not be impaired by any such involvement they may have and that any conflicts which may arise will be resolved fairly.

The ICAV shall ensure that any transaction between the ICAV and a Connected Person is conducted at arm's length and in the best interests of the Shareholders of the ICAV.

The ICAV may enter into a transaction with a Connected Person only if at least one of the conditions in paragraphs (i), (ii) or (iii) is complied with:

- (i) a certified valuation by a person approved by the Depositary (or, in the case of a transaction entered into by the Depositary, the Manager) as independent and competent; or
- (ii) execution on best terms on organised investment exchanges under their rules; or
- (iii) where (i) and (ii) are not practical, execution on terms which the Depositary is (or, in the case of a transaction entered into by the Depositary, the Manager is) satisfied conform with the principle that such transactions are conducted at arm's length and in the best interests of Shareholders.

In the case of a transaction with a Connected Party, the Depositary (or the Manager, in the case of transactions involving the Depositary) will document how it has complied with paragraphs (i) – (iii) above. Where transactions are conducted in accordance with paragraph (iii) above, the Depositary (or the Manager, in the case of transactions involving the Depositary) will document the rationale for being satisfied that the transaction conformed to the principle outlined therein.

The periodic reports of the ICAV will confirm (i) whether the Manager is satisfied that there are arrangements (evidenced by written procedures) in place to ensure that the obligations set out above are applied to all transactions with connected parties, and (ii) whether the Manager is satisfied that the transactions with connected parties entered into during the period complied with the obligations outlined above.

The Investment Manager or an associated company of the Investment Manager may invest in Shares so that a Fund or Class may have a viable minimum size or is able to operate more efficiently. In such circumstances the Investment Manager or its associated company may hold a high proportion of the Shares of a Fund or Class in issue. Details of the proportion of Shares held by the Investment Manager will be made available to investors and prospective investors upon request.

The foregoing does not purport to be a comprehensive list or complete explanation of all potential conflicts of interest that may affect the ICAV. The ICAV may encounter circumstances or enter into transactions in which conflicts that are not detailed above may arise.

Knowledgeable Persons

“**Knowledgeable Persons**” means:

- (i) the Investment Manager and any affiliate of the Investment Manager;
- (ii) any other company appointed to provide investment management or advisory services to the ICAV;
- (iii) a director or executive of the Investment Manager or the ICAV or of another company appointed to provide investment management or advisory services to the ICAV;
- (iv) an employee, executive or partner of the Investment Manager or of a company appointed to provide investment management or advisory services to the ICAV, where such person:
 - is directly involved in the investment activities of the ICAV; or
 - is of senior rank and has experience in the provision of investment management services.

Knowledgeable Persons will be permitted to invest in the ICAV. Due to the nature of a Knowledgeable Person, and subject to legislation relating to market abuse, market timing and disclosure rules, in certain market situations a Knowledgeable Person may have access to market information in advance of other Shareholders, thereby affording them certain advantages in respect of an investment in the ICAV.

Details of interests of the Directors are set out in the Section of the Prospectus entitled “**General Information - Directors' Interests**”.

Soft Commissions

In accordance with its obligations under local laws that onshored MiFID II, the Investment Manager shall return to the relevant Fund any fees, commissions or other monetary benefits paid or provided by a third party in relation to the investment management services provided by the Investment Manager to the ICAV as soon as reasonably possible after receipt.

In particular, where the Investment Manager successfully negotiates the recapture of a portion of the commissions charged by brokers or dealers in connection with the purchase and/or sale of securities, permitted derivative instruments or techniques and instruments for the ICAV or a Fund, the rebated commission shall be paid to the ICAV or the relevant Fund as the case may be.

The Investment Manager shall however be permitted to retain minor non-monetary benefits received from third parties where the benefits are such that they could not impair the Investment Manager from complying with its obligation to act in the best interests of the ICAV, provided they are disclosed to the ICAV prior to the provisions of investment management services by that entity. A list of acceptable “minor non-monetary” benefits is set out in the Commission Delegated Directive (EU) 2017/593.

The Investment Manager may only receive third-party investment research, provided it is received on such basis that it does not contravene local laws that onshored MiFID II.

Investment research will not constitute an inducement under local laws that onshored MiFID II where it is paid for by the Investment Manager itself out of its own resources or out of a research payment account funded by a specific research charge to the applicable Fund. In the case of the ICAV, it is intended that investment research will be paid for by the Investment Manager out of its own resources.

3. FEES, CHARGES AND EXPENSES

Establishment Expenses

The fees and expenses relating to the establishment of any additional Funds will be set out in the relevant Supplement.

Operating Expenses and Fees

The ICAV will pay all its operating expenses and the fees hereinafter described as being payable by the ICAV. Expenses paid by the ICAV throughout the duration of the ICAV, in addition to fees and expenses payable to the Administrator, the Depositary, the Investment Manager, the Manager, the Secretary and any Paying Agent appointed by or on behalf of the ICAV include but are not limited to brokerage and banking commissions and charges, legal and other professional advisory fees, Central Bank filings and statutory fees, regulatory fees, auditing fees, translation and accounting expenses, interest on borrowings, taxes and governmental expenses applicable to the ICAV, transaction costs, cash penalties and related expenses for the non-occurrence of settlement or partial settlement of securities transactions, costs and expenses of preparing, translating, printing, updating and distributing the ICAV's Prospectus and Supplements, annual and semi-annual reports and other documents furnished to current and prospective Shareholders, stock exchange listing fees, all expenses in connection with registration, listing and distribution of the ICAV and Shares issued or to be issued, all expenses in connection with obtaining and maintaining a credit rating for any Funds or Classes or Shares, expenses of Shareholders meetings, Directors' insurance premia, expenses of the publication and distribution of the Net Asset Value, clerical costs of issue or redemption of Shares, postage, telephone, facsimile and telex expenses and any other expenses in each case together with any applicable value added tax.

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

Manager's Fees

The Manager shall be entitled to receive from the ICAV an annual management fee in relation to each Fund or Class as specified in the relevant Supplement.

The annual management fee is subject to a minimum annual fee at umbrella level of €140,000 ("Fixed Minimum Annual Management Fee at ICAV Level").

Administrator's Fees

The fees of the Administrator will be paid out of the assets of the relevant Fund, details of which will be set out in the relevant Fund Supplement.

Depository's Fees

The fees of the Depository will be paid out of the assets of the relevant Fund, details of which will be set out in the relevant Fund Supplement.

Investment Manager's Fees

The ICAV shall pay the Investment Manager out of the assets of the relevant Fund an Investment Management Fee as disclosed in the relevant Supplement.

Distributor's Fees

The Distributor shall not be entitled to receive a fee out of the assets of the ICAV.

Performance Fee

Details of the Performance Fee to be charged (if any) can be found in the relevant Supplement.

Paying Agents' Fees

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

Conversion Fee

A conversion fee of up to 1% of the Net Asset Value of the Shares being converted may be charged upon the conversion of Shares in a particular Class to Shares in another Class, as detailed in the relevant Supplement.

Anti-Dilution Levy

Where a Fund buys/enters or sells/exits Financial Instruments in response to a request for the issue or redemption of Shares, it will generally incur a reduction in value, made up of dealing costs and any spread between the bid and offer prices of the investments concerned when compared to their valuation within the Net Asset Value per Share. The Net Asset Value per Share generally does not reflect such costs.

The aim of the Anti-Dilution Levy is to reduce the impact of such costs (which, if material, disadvantage existing Shareholders of the relevant Fund) so as to preserve the value of the relevant Fund. Where disclosed in the relevant Supplement, the Directors are entitled to require payment of a dilution levy, to be included in the Subscription Price or Redemption Price as appropriate.

The need to charge a dilution levy will depend inter alia on general market liquidity of the Fund's Financial Instruments and on the net transactional activity of Shares on any given Dealing Day, and this will be evaluated by the Directors (as advised by the Investment Manager) without prior notification to the relevant Shareholder. Net transactional activity of Shares is determined with reference to the cumulative subscription and redemption requests (including subscriptions and/or redemptions which would be affected as a result

of conversions from one Fund into another Fund) processed in respect of any given Dealing Day. In calculating the subscription or redemption price of the Fund, the Directors may on any Dealing Day when there are net subscriptions or redemptions, adjust the subscription or redemption price (as appropriate) by adding or deducting an Anti-Dilution Levy to cover dealing costs and to preserve the value of the underlying assets of a Fund.

The Anti-Dilution Levy may vary according to the prevailing market conditions and the implementation of the valuation policy with respect to the determination of the Net Asset Value on any given Valuation Day.

Directors' Fees

The Instrument authorises the Directors to charge a fee for their services at a rate determined by the Directors. The Directors shall receive an annual aggregated fee for their services up to a maximum of €100,000 per annum, or such other amount as may from time to time be disclosed in the annual report of the ICAV. Any increase above the maximum permitted fee will be notified in advance to Shareholders. The Directors may elect to waive their entitlement to receive a fee. Each Director may be entitled to special remuneration if called upon to perform any special or extra services to the ICAV, details of which will be set out in the financial statements of the ICAV. All Directors will be entitled to reimbursement by the ICAV of expenses properly incurred in connection with the business of the ICAV or the discharge of their duties.

Allocation of Fees and Expenses

All fees, expenses, duties and charges will be charged to the relevant Fund and within such Fund to the Classes in respect of which they were incurred. Where an expense is not considered by the Directors to be attributable to any one Fund, the expense will normally be allocated to all Funds in proportion to the Net Asset Value of the Funds or other methods which will be fair and equitable to investors. In the case of any fees or expenses of a regular or recurring nature, such as audit fees, the Directors may calculate such fees or expenses on an estimated figure for yearly or other periods in advance and accrue them in equal proportions over any period.

Remuneration Policy of the Manager

The Manager has designed and implements a remuneration policy which is consistent with and promotes sound and effective risk management by having a business model which by its nature does not promote excessive risk taking that is inconsistent with the risk profile and appetite of the Manager or the ICAV. The Manager's remuneration policy is consistent with the ICAV's business strategy, objectives, values and interests and includes measures to avoid conflicts of interest.

The Manager's remuneration policy applies to those categories of staff, including senior management, risk takers, control functions and any employee receiving total remuneration that falls into the remuneration bracket of senior management and risk takers, whose professional activities have a material impact on the risk profile of the Manager or the ICAV.

In line with the provisions of the UCITS Directive and ESMA Guidelines on Sound Remuneration Policies under the UCITS Directive (ESMA/2016/575) (the "**ESMA Remuneration Guidelines**") each of which may be amended from time to time, the Manager applies its remuneration policy and practices in a manner which is proportionate to its size and that of the ICAV, its internal organisation and the nature, scope and

complexity of its activities.

Where the Manager delegates investment management functions in respect of any Fund, it will ensure that:

- a. the entities to which investment management activities have been delegated are subject to regulatory requirements on remuneration that are equally as effective as those applicable under the ESMA Remuneration Guidelines; or
- b. appropriate contractual arrangements are put in place to ensure that there is no circumvention of the remuneration rules set out in the ESMA Remuneration Guidelines.

Further details in relation to the current remuneration policy of the Manager (including, but not limited to, a description of how remuneration and benefits are calculated and the identity of persons responsible for awarding the remuneration and benefits) are available upon request and free of charge from the Manager.

Fee Increases

The fees payable to the Manager or Investment Manager (where the fees of the Investment Manager are discharged directly from the assets of the relevant Fund) or the redemption fee as disclosed in the relevant Supplement shall not be increased beyond the maximum fees stated in the relevant Supplement and/or in the section of the Prospectus entitled “Manager’s Fees” (where applicable) without the requisite approval of Shareholders and advance notice of the intention to implement such increase.

Shareholders must also be notified in advance of the intention of the Fund to increase the fees payable to the Manager or the Investment Manager within the maximum fee disclosed in the relevant Supplement and in the section of the Prospectus entitled “Manager’s Fees” (where applicable).

4. THE SHARES

General

Shares may be issued as at any Dealing Day. Shares issued in a Fund or Class will be in registered form and denominated in the Base Currency specified in the relevant Supplement for the relevant Fund or a currency attributable to the particular Class.

Where a Class of Shares is denominated in a currency other than the Base Currency of a Fund, that Class may be hedged or unhedged as disclosed in the relevant Supplement for the relevant Class.

Where a Class is to be unhedged, currency conversion will take place on subscriptions, redemptions, conversions and distributions at prevailing exchange rates normally obtained from Bloomberg, Reuters or such other data provider as the Investment Manager deems fit. In such circumstances, the value of the Share expressed in the Class currency will be subject to exchange rate risk in relation to the Base Currency. Where a Class of Shares is to be hedged, the ICAV shall employ the hedging policy as more particularly set out herein.

Shares will have no par value and will first be issued in relation to the Initial Offer Period for each Fund or Class as specified in the relevant Supplement. Thereafter, Shares shall be issued at the Net Asset Value per Share. Please see the section entitled “**Application for Shares**” for more information regarding the cost of Shares.

Title to Shares will be evidenced by the entering of the investor's name on the ICAV's register of Members and no certificates will be issued. Amendments to a Shareholder's registration details and payment instructions will only be made following receipt of appropriately authorised original written instructions from the relevant Shareholder to the Administrator.

The Directors may decline to accept any application for Shares without giving any reason and may restrict the ownership of Shares by any person, firm or corporation in certain circumstances including where such ownership would be in breach of any regulatory or legal requirement or might affect the tax status of the ICAV or might result in the ICAV suffering certain disadvantages which it might not otherwise suffer. Any restrictions applicable to a particular Fund or Class shall be specified in the relevant Supplement for such Fund or Class. Any person who holds Shares in contravention of restrictions imposed by the Directors or, by virtue of his holding, is in breach of the laws and regulations of their competent jurisdiction or whose holding could, in the opinion of the Directors, cause the ICAV to incur any liability to taxation or to suffer any pecuniary disadvantage relating to the Shareholder's relevant jurisdiction which it or the Shareholders or any or all of them might not otherwise have incurred or sustained or otherwise in circumstances which the Directors believe might be prejudicial to the interests of the Shareholders, shall indemnify the ICAV, the Manager, the Investment Manager, the Depositary, the Administrator and Shareholders for any loss suffered by it or them as a result of such person or persons acquiring or holding Shares in the ICAV.

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

None of the ICAV, the Manager, the Investment Manager, the Administrator or the Depositary or any of their respective directors, officers, employees or agents will be responsible or liable for the authenticity of

instructions from Shareholders reasonably believed to be genuine and shall not be liable for any losses, costs or expenses arising out of or in conjunction with any unauthorised or fraudulent instructions.

Abusive Trading Practices/Market Timing

The Manager (or its duly appointed delegate) generally encourages investors to invest in the Funds as part of a long-term investment strategy and discourages excessive or short term or abusive trading practices. Such activities, sometimes referred to as “**market timing**”, may have a detrimental effect on the Funds and Shareholders. For example, depending upon various factors such as the size of the Fund and the amount of its assets maintained in cash, short-term or excessive trading by Shareholders may interfere with the efficient management of the Fund’s portfolio, increased transaction costs and taxes and may harm the performance of the Fund.

The Manager (or its duly appointed delegate) seeks to deter and prevent abusive trading practices and to reduce these risks, through several methods, including the following:

- (i) to the extent that there is a delay between a change in the value of a Fund’s portfolio holdings and the time when that change is reflected in the Net Asset Value per Share, a Fund is exposed to the risk that investors may seek to exploit this delay by purchasing or redeeming Shares at a Net Asset Value which does not reflect appropriate fair value prices. The Manager (or its duly appointed delegate) seeks to deter and prevent this activity, sometimes referred to as “**stale price arbitrage**”, by the appropriate use of its power to adjust the value of any Financial Instrument having regard to relevant considerations in order to reflect the fair value of such Financial Instrument.
- (ii) The Manager may, or may instruct the Administrator to, monitor Shareholder account activities in order to detect and prevent excessive and disruptive trading practices and reserves the right to exercise its discretion to reject any subscription or conversion transaction without assigning any reason therefore and without payment of compensation if, in its judgment, the transaction may adversely affect the interest of a Fund or its Shareholders. The Manager or the Administrator may also monitor Shareholder account activities for any patterns of frequent purchases and sales that appear to be made in response to short-term fluctuations in the Net Asset Value per Share and may take such action as it deems appropriate to restrict such activities including, if it so determines, the compulsory redemption of Shares held in that Fund by the respective Shareholder.

There can be no assurances that abusive trading practices can be mitigated or eliminated. For example, nominee accounts in which purchases and sales of Shares by multiple investors may be aggregated for dealing with the Fund on a net basis, conceal the identity of underlying investors in a Fund which makes it more difficult for the Manager (or its duly appointed delegate) to identify abusive trading practices.

Application for Shares

An Application Form for Shares in a Fund may be obtained from the Administrator. The Initial Subscription, Minimum Holding and Minimum Transaction Size for Shares are set out in the Supplement for each Fund.

The Directors or a duly appointed delegate on behalf of the ICAV may reject any application in whole or in part without giving any reason for such rejection in which event the subscription monies or any balance thereof will be returned without interest, expenses or compensation to the applicant by transfer to the applicant's designated account or by post at the applicant's risk.

Applications for Shares in a Fund may be made through the Administrator. Applications accepted and received by the Administrator prior to the relevant Dealing Deadline for a Fund for any Dealing Day will normally be processed as at that Dealing Day. Any applications received after the relevant Dealing Deadline for a Fund for a particular Dealing Day will be processed as at the following Dealing Day unless the Directors in their absolute discretion otherwise determine to accept one or more applications received after the relevant Dealing Deadline for processing as at that Dealing Day provided that such application(s) have been received prior to the Valuation Point for the particular Dealing Day. Applications for Shares in a Fund received after the relevant Dealing Deadline but prior to the Valuation Point will only be accepted in exceptional circumstances, as determined and agreed by the Directors.

Initial applications should be made by all investors using an Application Form obtained from the Administrator and shall be submitted by fax, or pdf attached to any email as agreed with the Administrator. No redemption proceeds will be paid to a Shareholder in respect of a redemption request (although subsequent subscriptions may be processed) prior to the acceptance of the Application Form by the Administrator which is subject to prompt transmission to the Administrator of such papers and supporting documentation (such as documentation relating to money laundering prevention checks) as may be required by the Administrator and completion by the Administrator of all anti-money laundering procedures.

Shares will not be allotted until such time as the Administrator has received and is satisfied with all the information and documentation required to verify the identity, address and source of funds of the applicant. This may result in Shares being issued on a Dealing Day subsequent to the Dealing Day on which an applicant initially wished to have Shares issued to him/her. It is further acknowledged that the Administrator shall be held harmless by the applicant against any loss arising as a result of the failure to process a subscription or redemption if information that has been requested by the Administrator has not been provided by the applicant.

Subsequent applications to purchase Shares in a Fund following the initial subscription may be made to the Administrator by fax, pdf attached to an email or Swift as may be permitted by the Directors and agreed with the Administrator in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank. Applications by facsimile will be treated as definite orders and no application will be capable of withdrawal after acceptance by the Administrator (save in the event of suspension of calculation of the Net Asset Value of the Fund).

The Directors may, in their absolute discretion, reject any application for Shares in full or in part. Amounts paid to the ICAV in respect of subscription applications which are rejected (or, in the case of applications which are not accepted in full, the balance of the amount paid) will be returned to the applicant, subject to applicable law, at his/her own risk and expense without interest.

The Directors may at any time determine to temporarily or permanently close any Class of Shares or all Classes of Shares in the ICAV to new subscriptions in their sole discretion and may not give advance notice of such closure to Shareholders though the Directors will endeavour to notify Shareholders as soon as possible.

Withdrawal of Subscription Requests

Requests for subscription of Shares may not be withdrawn save with the written consent of the ICAV or in the event of suspension of calculation of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund.

Issue of Shares

Shares will be issued at the Net Asset Value per Share calculated as at the relevant Dealing Day. This price could be less than the Subscription Price per Share for that Dealing Day due to the effect of Duties and Charges and other fees and levies. Potential Shareholders should note therefore that the cost paid for Shares issued could exceed their value on the day of issue.

Fractions

Subscription monies representing less than the subscription price for a Share will not be returned to the investor. Fractions of Shares will be issued where any part of the subscription monies for Shares represents less than the subscription price for one Share, provided however, that fractions shall not be less than 0.001 of a Share.

Subscription monies, representing less than 0.001 of a Share will not be returned to the investor but will be retained by the ICAV in order to defray administration costs.

Method of Payment

Subscription payments net of all bank charges should be paid by electronic transfer to the bank account specified in the relevant Application Form. No interest will be paid in respect of payments received in circumstances where the receipt of payment is in advance of the relevant Subscription Settlement Cut-Off or the application is held over until a subsequent Dealing Day.

Currency of Payment

Subscription monies are payable in the currency of denomination of the relevant Class.

Timing of Payment

Save where otherwise disclosed in the relevant Supplement, payment in respect of subscriptions must be received in cleared funds by the Administrator prior to the Subscription Settlement Cut-Off. The ICAV reserves the right to defer the issue of Shares until receipt of cleared subscription monies by the relevant Fund. If payment in cleared funds in respect of a subscription has not been received by the Subscription Settlement Cut-Off, any allotment of Shares made in respect of such application may be cancelled and subject to the requirements of the Act, make any alteration in the register of Members. In the event of the non-clearance of subscription monies, any allotment in respect of an application may be cancelled. In either event and notwithstanding cancellation of the application, the ICAV may charge the applicant for any expense incurred by it or the relevant Fund or for any loss to the Fund arising out of such non-receipt or non-clearance. In addition, the ICAV will have the right to sell all or part of the applicant's holding of Shares in the relevant class or any other Fund in order to meet those charges and may be required to liquidate

assets to repay any shortfall between the redemption proceeds and any amounts borrowed. Whilst the defaulting Shareholder will be liable for any costs incurred by the Fund in so doing, there is a risk that the Fund may not be able to recover such costs from such Shareholder.

Early Settlement / Consequences of late Settlement

Subscription monies delivered by an applicant to the Fund prior to the relevant Dealing Day or prior to the end of an Initial Offer Period are required to be made by electronic transfer to the account details in the Application Form. Provided that all documentation required by the ICAV and the Administrator for anti-money laundering and customer identification purposes has been received, subscriptions will be processed and Shares in the ICAV issued on the relevant Dealing Day. Subscriptions will not be processed and Shares will not issue until all anti-money laundering documentation has been received and cleared funds have been received. Accordingly, subscription monies received prior to the Dealing Day will not be subject to the Investor Money Regulations, 2015 or any equivalent client asset protection regime and shall not form part of the assets of the ICAV/relevant Fund until transferred to the ICAV's account. Accordingly, investors should note that prior to transfer to the ICAV/ Fund account, investors may be exposed to the creditworthiness of the relevant credit institution where subscription monies are held and neither the Directors nor the ICAV shall have any fiduciary duties to the investor in respect of such monies.

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

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

Confirmation of Ownership

Confirmation in writing of each purchase of Shares in a Fund will normally be sent to Shareholders within 2 Business Days of the Net Asset Value being published. Title to Shares will be evidenced by the entering of the investor's name on the ICAV's register of Members and no certificates will be issued.

Subscriptions in Specie

In accordance with the provisions of the Instrument, the ICAV may at the discretion of the Directors accept in specie applications for Shares provided that the nature of the assets to be transferred into the relevant Fund qualify as investments of the relevant Fund in accordance with its investment objectives, policies and restrictions. Assets so transferred shall be vested with the Depositary or arrangements shall be made to vest the assets with the Depositary. The Depositary and the Directors shall be satisfied that the terms of any exchange will not be such as are likely to result in any material prejudice to the existing Shareholders of the relevant Fund.

The cost of such subscription in specie shall be borne by the relevant Shareholder.

The value of assets being transferred, (the “**In Specie Net Asset Value**”) shall be calculated by the Administrator, having consulted with the Investment Manager, in accordance with the valuation principles governing the ICAV and applicable law.

The Directors will also ensure that the number of Shares issued in respect of any such in specie transfer will be the same amount which would have fallen to be allotted for settlement of the In Specie Net Asset Value in cash.

Any prospective investor wishing to subscribe for Shares by a transfer in specie of assets will be required to comply with any administrative and other arrangements (including any warranties to the ICAV in relation to the title of such assets being passed to the Depositary, if applicable) for the transfer specified by the Directors, the Depositary and the Administrator. In addition, the Directors must ensure that any assets transferred will be vested with the Depositary on behalf of the ICAV.

Anti-Money Laundering and Countering Terrorist Financing Measures

Measures aimed towards the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing may require a detailed verification of the applicant’s identity, the source of the subscription monies and where applicable the beneficial owner on a risk sensitive basis. Politically exposed persons (“PEPs”), being 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. By way of example of the type of due diligence required from investors, an individual may be required to produce a copy of a passport or identification card with evidence of his/her address such as one utility bill or bank statement and proof of tax residence. In the case of corporate applicants this may require production of a certified copy of the certificate of incorporation (and any change of name), memorandum and articles of association (or equivalent), the names, occupations, dates of birth and residential and business addresses of all directors. Additional information may be required at the discretion of the ICAV, the Manager or the Administrator including information to verify the source of the subscription monies.

The ICAV and the Administrator are also obliged to verify the identity of any person acting on behalf of an applicant and must verify that such person is authorised to act on behalf of the applicant.

The ICAV, the Manager and the Administrator each reserves the right to request such information as is necessary to verify the identity of an applicant, where applicable the beneficial owner of an applicant and in a nominee arrangement, the beneficial owner of the Shares in the relevant Fund. In particular, they each reserve the right to carry out additional procedures in relation to an investor who is classed as a PEP. They also reserve the right to obtain any additional information from applicants so that they can monitor the ongoing business relationship with such applicants.

Verification of the investor’s identity is required to take place before the establishment of the business relationship. Applicants should refer to the Application Form for a more detailed list of requirements for anti-money laundering/counter-terrorist financing purposes.

In the event of delay or failure by the applicant to produce any information and documentation required for verification purposes, the Administrator may not process the application and return all subscription monies

and/or payment of redemption proceeds may be delayed and none of the ICAV, the relevant Fund, the Directors, the Manager, the Depositary, the Investment Manager or the Administrator shall be liable to the subscriber or Shareholder where an application for Shares is not processed 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 and documentation for verification purposes has not been produced by a Shareholder.

Each subscriber and Shareholder will be required to make such representations as may be required by the ICAV in connection with applicable anti-money laundering programmes, including representations that such subscriber or Shareholder is not a prohibited country, territory, individual or entity listed on the United States Department of Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control ("OFAC") website and that it is not directly or indirectly affiliated with any country, territory, individual or entity named on an OFAC list or prohibited by any OFAC sanctions programmes. Such subscriber or Shareholder shall also represent that amounts contributed by it to the Fund were not directly or indirectly derived from activities that may contravene U.S. Federal, State or international laws and regulations, including any applicable anti-money laundering laws and regulations. Each applicant will also be required to represent that it is not listed or directly or indirectly affiliated with any person, group or entity listed on the European Union consolidated list of persons, groups and entities that are subject to Common Foreign and Security Policy ("CFSP") related financial sanctions, which can be found on the European Commission's website, and that it is not subject to any CFSP sanctions programmes. Each applicant will be required to represent that subscription monies are not directly or indirectly derived from activities that may contravene United States Federal or State, or international, or European Union laws and regulations including, in each case, anti-money laundering laws and regulations.

The Administrator may disclose information regarding investors to such parties (e.g. affiliates, attorneys, auditors, administrators or regulators) as it deems necessary or advisable to facilitate the transfer of the Shares, including but not limited to being in connection with anti-money laundering and similar laws. The Administrator or other service providers may also release information if directed to do so by the investors in the Shares, if compelled to do so by law or in connection with any government or self-regulatory organisation request or investigation. In connection with the establishment of anti-money laundering procedures, the Directors may implement additional restrictions on the transfer of Shares.

The Directors and the Administrator may impose additional requirements from time to time to comply with all applicable anti-money laundering laws and regulations, including the USA Patriot Act.

Beneficial Ownership Regulations

The ICAV may also request such information (including by means of statutory notices) as may be required for the establishment and maintenance of the ICAV's beneficial ownership register in accordance with the Beneficial Ownership Regulations. It should be noted that a beneficial owner, as defined in the Beneficial Ownership Regulations (a "Beneficial Owner") has, in certain circumstances, obligations to notify the ICAV in writing of relevant information as to his/her status as a Beneficial Owner and any changes thereto (including where a Beneficial Owner has ceased to be a Beneficial Owner).

Applicants should note that it is an offence under the Beneficial Ownership Regulations for a Beneficial Owner to (i) fail to comply with the terms of a beneficial ownership notice received from or on behalf of the ICAV or (ii) provide materially false information in response to such a notice or (iii) fail to comply with his/her

obligations to provide relevant information to the ICAV as to his/her status as a Beneficial Owner or changes thereto in certain circumstances or in purporting to comply, provide materially false information.

Data Protection

Prospective investors should note that by completing the Application Form they are providing information to the ICAV, which may constitute “personal data” within the meaning of the GDPR.

This data will be used for the specific purposes set out in the Application Form which include but are not limited to client identification, the management and administration of investors holding in the ICAV, in order to comply with any applicable legal, taxation or regulatory requirements. Personal data provided to the ICAV (which may include where relevant personal data of persons connected with a corporate Shareholder such as directors, beneficial owners, representatives etc) may be disclosed to such third parties as identified in the Application Form including regulatory bodies, tax authorities, service providers of the ICAV such as the Manager, the Administrator, the Investment Manager, the Depositary etc, delegates and advisors of the ICAV and their or the ICAV's duly authorised agents and any of their respective related, associated or affiliated companies wherever located (including to countries outside the EEA which may not have the same data protection laws as in Ireland) for the purposes specified.

Investors have a right to obtain a copy of their personal data kept by the ICAV, the right to rectify any inaccuracies in personal data held by the ICAV and in a number of circumstances a right to be forgotten and a right to restrict or object to processing. In certain limited circumstances, a right to data portability may apply. Where a Shareholder is required to give his/her consent to the processing of personal data for certain specific purposes, that Shareholder may withdraw this consent at any time.

The ICAV and its appointed service providers will retain all documentation provided by a Shareholder in relation to its investment in the ICAV for such period of time as may be required by Irish legal and regulatory requirements, but for at least six years after the period of investment has ended or the date on which a Shareholder has had its last transaction with the ICAV.

A copy of the data privacy statement of the ICAV is available from Compliance@h2o-am.com or upon request from the ICAV.

It should also be noted that service providers of the ICAV may act as data controllers of the personal data provided to the ICAV in certain circumstances. In such instances, all rights afforded to Shareholders as data subjects under the GDPR shall be exercisable by a Shareholder against that service provider as the data controller of his/her personal data.

A copy of the data privacy statement of the ICAV is available upon request from the Manager.

Ineligible Applicants

The ICAV requires each prospective applicant for Shares to represent and warrant to the ICAV that, among other things, it is able to acquire and hold Shares without violating applicable laws in the applicant's local jurisdiction.

In particular, the Shares may not be offered, issued or transferred to any person in circumstances which,

in the opinion of the Directors, might result in the ICAV, the Shareholders as a whole or any Fund incurring any liability to taxation or suffering any other pecuniary disadvantage which the ICAV might not otherwise incur or suffer, or would result in the ICAV, the Shareholders as a whole or any Fund being required to register under any applicable US securities laws.

Unless otherwise disclosed in the Supplement, Shares may generally not be issued or transferred to any US Person, except that the Directors may authorise the issue or transfer of Shares to or for the account of a US Person provided that:

- (a) such US Person certifies that it is an “**accredited investor**” and a “**qualified purchaser**”, in each case as defined under applicable US federal securities laws;
- (b) such issue or transfer does not result in a violation of the 1933 Act or the securities laws of any of the states of the United States;
- (c) such issue or transfer will not require the ICAV to register under the 1940 Act or to file a prospectus with the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission or the US National Futures Association pursuant to regulations under the US Commodity Exchange Act;
- (d) such issue or transfer will not cause any assets of the Fund to be “plan assets” for the purposes of ERISA; and
- (e) such issue or transfer will not result in any adverse regulatory or tax consequences to the Fund or its Shareholders as a whole.

Each applicant for, and transferee of, Shares who is a US Person will be required to provide such representations, warranties or documentation as may be required by the Directors to ensure that these requirements are met prior to the issue or the registration of any transfer of Shares. If the transferee is not already a Shareholder, it will be required to complete the appropriate Application Form.

FATCA

The foreign account tax compliance provisions (“**FATCA**”) of the Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act 2010 represent an expansive information reporting regime enacted by the United States (“**US**”) aimed at ensuring that US persons with financial assets outside the US are paying the correct amount of US tax. Investors should note that the ICAV intends to take such steps as may be required to satisfy any obligations imposed by FATCA or any provisions imposed under Irish law arising from the coming into force of the inter-governmental agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Ireland (“**IGA**”) so as to ensure compliance or deemed compliance (as the case may be) with FATCA and/or any provisions imposed under Irish law arising from the IGA. In this regard, investors should note that they may be required to provide the ICAV and/or the Administrator at such times as each of them may request such declarations, certificates, documents, information etc. required for these purposes. To the extent the ICAV does suffer US withholding tax on its investments as a result of FATCA, the Directors may take any action in relation to an investor's investment in the ICAV to ensure that such withholding is economically borne by the relevant investor whose failure to provide the necessary information or to become a participating FFI gave rise to the withholding.

Joint Shareholders

In the case of joint holdings, and unless specifically stated in writing at the time of the application and unless authorisation to the contrary has been received from the other joint Shareholders, all registered joint Shareholders must sign any and all documents or give instructions in connection with that holding.

Redemption of Shares

Shareholders may request redemption of their Shares on and with effect from any Dealing Day. Shares will be redeemed at the Net Asset Value per Share for that Class, (taking into account the anti-dilution levy), calculated on or with respect to the relevant Dealing Day in accordance with the procedures described below (save during any period when the calculation of Net Asset Value is suspended).

For all redemptions, Shareholders will be paid the equivalent of the Redemption Price per Share for the relevant Dealing Day. This price could be less than the Net Asset Value per Share calculated for that Dealing Day due to the effect of Duties and Charges and other fees and levies. Potential Shareholders should note therefore that the payments received for Shares *redeemed* could be less than their value on the day of redemption.

If the redemption of only part of a Shareholder's shareholding would leave the Shareholder holding less than the Minimum Holding for the relevant Fund, the ICAV or its delegate may, if it thinks fit, redeem the whole of that Shareholder's holding.

Requests for the redemption of Shares in a Fund should be made to the Administrator on behalf of the ICAV and may be submitted by fax, pdf attached to any email or Swift as may be permitted by the Directors and agreed with the Administrator. Redemption requests should be made by submitting a completed Redemption Form to the ICAV care of the Administrator. Redemption forms may be submitted by facsimile or by post. Redemption Forms received prior to the relevant Fund's Dealing Deadline for any Dealing Day will be processed as at that Dealing Day. Any Redemption Forms received after the relevant Fund's Dealing Deadline for a Dealing Day will normally be processed on the next Dealing Day. Redemption Forms received after the relevant Funds Dealing Deadline but prior to the Valuation Point will only be accepted in exceptional circumstances, as determined and agreed by the Directors, in consultation with the Manager.

Please note the restrictions on payment of redemption proceeds as described in the section "**Application for Shares**" in relation to receipt of documentation and completion of all AML procedures.

Redemption proceeds will only be paid once the Administrator is satisfied that all of its requirements are completed (including but not limited to receipt of all documentation required by the Administrator for anti-money laundering purposes and receipt of a copy of the redemption application request).

Any failure to supply the ICAV or the Administrator with any documentation requested by them for anti-money laundering or client identification purposes will result in a delay in the settlement of redemption proceeds. In such circumstances, the Administrator will process any redemption request received by a Shareholder. Upon redemption, the Shares of the redeemed Shareholder will be cancelled and the Shareholder will be treated as an unsecured creditor of the ICAV. However the proceeds of that redemption shall remain an asset of the ICAV and the redeeming Shareholder will rank as an unsecured creditor of the ICAV until such time as the Administrator is satisfied that its anti-money-laundering and anti-fraud

procedures have been fully complied with, following which redemption proceeds will be released. In the event of the insolvency of the ICAV before such monies are transferred from the ICAV's account to the redeeming Shareholder, there is no guarantee that the ICAV will have sufficient funds to pay its unsecured creditors in full. Shareholders who are due redemption proceeds which are held in the ICAV's account will rank equally with other unsecured creditors of the relevant Fund and will be entitled to pro-rata share of any monies made available to all unsecured creditors by the insolvency practitioner.

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

Method of Payment

Redemption payments will be made to the bank account detailed on the Application Form or as subsequently notified to the Administrator appropriately authorised in writing. Redemption payments will only be made to the account of record of a Shareholder.

Currency of Payment

Shareholders will normally be repaid in the currency of denomination of the relevant Class from which the Shareholder has redeemed Shares.

Timing of Payment

Redemption proceeds in respect of Shares will normally be paid within 3 Business Days from the relevant Dealing Deadline provided that all the required documentation has been furnished to and received by the Administrator.

Withdrawal of Redemption Requests

Requests for redemption may not be withdrawn save with the written consent of the ICAV or its authorised agent or in the event of suspension of calculation of the Net Asset Value of the Fund.

Redemption Limit

The Directors, at their discretion, may impose a limit on redemption activity of either:

- (a) 10% or more of the total number of Shares of a Fund in issue on that day; or
- (b) 10% or more of the Net Asset Value of the Fund,

each a "**Limit**".

Should a limit be imposed, any redemption activity in excess of a Limit on such Dealing Day shall be reduced pro rata and Shares which are not redeemed by reason of such reduction shall be treated as if a request for redemption had been made in respect of each subsequent Dealing Day until all Shares to which the original request related have been redeemed.

The Directors do not intend to impose redemption limits save in circumstances where not to do so would be contrary to the best interests of the Shareholders of the relevant Fund.

Redemptions in Specie

The ICAV may, at the discretion of the Directors and with the consent of the relevant Shareholders, satisfy any request for redemption of Shares by the transfer in specie to those Shareholders of assets of the relevant Fund having a value equal to the value of the Shares redeemed as if the redemption proceeds were paid in cash and other expenses of the transfer as the Directors may determine.

A determination to provide redemption in specie is solely at the discretion of the ICAV where the redeeming Shareholder requests a redemption that represents 5% or more of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund.

If the ICAV determines to satisfy a redemption request with an in specie transfer of assets, the Shareholder requesting redemption shall be entitled to request, in lieu of the transfer, the sale of any asset or assets proposed to be distributed in specie and the distribution to such Shareholder of the cash proceeds of such sale, less the costs of such sale which shall be borne by the relevant Shareholder.

The nature and type of assets to be transferred in specie to each Shareholder shall be determined by the Directors or their delegate (subject to the approval of the Depositary as to the allocation of assets) on such basis as the Directors or their delegate in their discretion shall deem equitable. The redemption of Shares on an in specie basis may only be accepted if the Depositary is satisfied that the terms of the exchange will not be such as are likely to result in any material prejudice to the Shareholders in the applicable Fund.

Compulsory Redemption of Shares / Deduction of Tax

Shareholders are required to notify the Administrator immediately if they become an Ineligible Applicant (as described above) or persons who are otherwise subject to restrictions on ownership as set out herein in which Shareholders may be required to redeem or transfer their Shares.

The Directors, in consultation with the Manager, may compulsorily redeem any Shares which are or become owned, directly or indirectly, by or for the benefit of any person in breach of any restrictions on ownership from time to time as set out herein or if the holding of Shares in the following circumstances:

- (i) any person in breach of the law or requirements of any country or governmental authority by virtue of which such person is not qualified to hold Shares including without limitation any exchange control regulations;
- (ii) a person who is, or any person who has acquired such Shares on behalf of, or for the benefit of US Person in contravention of applicable laws and regulations;
- (iii) any person, whose holding would cause or be likely to cause the ICAV to be required to register as an "investment company" under the United States Investment Company Act of 1940 or to register any class of its securities under the Securities Act or similar statute;
- (iv) any person or persons in circumstances (whether directly or indirectly affecting such person or persons and whether taken alone or in conjunction with any other person or persons connected or

not, or any other circumstances appearing to the Directors to be relevant) which in the opinion of the Directors might result in the ICAV or any Fund or Shareholders of the ICAV or Fund as a whole incurring any liability to taxation or suffering any tax, legal, pecuniary, regulatory liability or material administrative disadvantage which the ICAV, the Fund or the Shareholders or any of them might not otherwise have incurred or suffered;

- (v) any person who does not supply any information or declarations required by the Directors within seven days of a request to do so by the Directors;
- (vi) any person who, otherwise than as a result of depreciation in the value of his holding, holds less than the Minimum Holding for a particular Fund or Class of Participating Shares; or
- (vii) any person who is an Ineligible Applicant.

In all cases of compulsory redemption, the Directors retain the right to determine the Dealing Day for the redemption.

The ICAV may apply the proceeds of such compulsory redemption in the discharge of any taxation or withholding tax arising to the ICAV as a result of the holding or beneficial ownership of Shares by a Shareholder who has become an Ineligible Applicant including any interest or penalties payable thereon.

Shares will not receive or be credited with any dividend declared on or after the relevant Dealing Day on which they were redeemed.

Total Redemption of Shares

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

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

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

Conversion of Shares

Subject to the Initial Subscription, Minimum Holding and Minimum Transaction Size requirements of the relevant Fund or Classes and any other restrictions set down in the relevant Supplement, Shareholders may request conversion of some or all of their Shares in one Fund or Class (the "**Original Fund**") to Shares in another Fund or Class or another Class in the same Fund (the "**New Fund**") in accordance with the formula and procedures specified below.

Requests for conversion of Shares should be made to the ICAV care of the Administrator by facsimile or written communication (in such format or method as shall be permitted by the Directors and agreed in advance with the Administrator and subject to and in accordance with the requirements of the Administrator) and should include such information as may be specified from time to time by the Directors or their delegate.

Requests for conversion should be received prior to the earlier of the relevant Dealing Deadline for redemptions in the Original Fund and the relevant Dealing Deadline for subscriptions in the New Fund.

Conversion requests received after the relevant Dealing Deadline will only be accepted in exceptional circumstances as determined and agreed by the Directors and having regard to the equitable treatment of Shareholders.

Conversion requests will only be accepted where cleared funds and completed documents are in place from original subscriptions.

Where a conversion request would result in a Shareholder holding a number of Shares of either the Original Fund or the New Fund which would be less than the Minimum Holding for the relevant Fund, the ICAV or its delegate may, if it thinks fit, convert the whole of the holding in the Original Fund to Shares in the New Fund or refuse to effect any conversion from the Original Fund.

Fractions of Shares which shall not be less than 0.001 of a Share may be issued by the ICAV on conversion where the value of Shares converted from the Original Fund are not sufficient to purchase an integral number of Shares in the New Fund and any balance representing less than 0.001 of a Share will be retained by the ICAV.

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

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

where

“**S**” is the number of Shares of the New Fund to be allotted.

“**R**” is the number of Shares in the Original Fund to be redeemed.

“**RP**” is the Redemption Price per Share of the Original Fund for the relevant Dealing Day.

“**ER**” is the currency conversion factor (if any) as determined by the Administrator.

“**F**” is the conversion charge (if any) of up to 1% of the Net Asset Value of the Shares in the Original Fund.

“**SP**” is the Subscription Price per Share of the New Fund for the relevant Dealing Day.

Withdrawal of Conversion Requests

Conversion requests may not be withdrawn save with the written consent of the Directors or its authorised agent or in the event of a suspension of calculation of the Net Asset Value of the Funds in respect of which the conversion request was made.

Net Asset Value and Valuation of Assets

The Net Asset Value of each Fund or, if there are different Classes within a Fund, each Class will be calculated by the Administrator as at the Valuation Point with respect to each Valuation Day in accordance with the Instrument. The Net Asset Value of a Fund shall be determined as at the Valuation Point for the relevant Valuation Day by valuing the assets of the relevant Fund (including income accrued but not collected) and deducting the liabilities of the relevant Fund (including a provision for duties and charges, accrued expenses and fees, including those to be incurred in the event of a subsequent termination of a Fund or liquidation of the ICAV and all other liabilities). The Net Asset Value attributable to a Class shall be determined as at the Valuation Point for the relevant Valuation Day by calculating that portion of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund attributable to the relevant Class as at the Valuation Point subject to adjustment to take account of assets and/or liabilities attributable to the Class. The Net Asset Value of a Fund will be expressed in the Base Currency of the Fund, or in such other currency as the Manager may determine either generally or in relation to a particular Class or in a specific case.

The Net Asset Value per Share shall be calculated as at the Valuation Point on or with respect to each Valuation Day by dividing the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund or attributable to a Class by the total number of Shares in issue, or deemed to be in issue, in the Fund or Class at the relevant Valuation Point.

In determining the Net Asset Value of the ICAV and each Fund:

- (a) Securities which are quoted, listed or traded on a Recognised Exchange save as hereinafter provided at (d), (f), (g), (h) and (i) will be valued at the last traded price or, if no last traded price is available, at closing mid-market prices.
- (b) Where a security is listed or dealt in on more than one Recognised Exchange the relevant exchange or market shall be the principal stock exchange or market on which the security is listed or dealt on or the exchange or market which the Manager, in consultation with the Investment Manager, determines provides the fairest criteria in determining a value for the relevant investment. Securities listed or traded on a Recognised Exchange, but acquired or traded at a premium or at a discount outside or off the relevant exchange or market may be valued by a competent person, firm or corporation (including the Investment Manager) selected by the Manager and approved for the purpose by the Depositary, taking into account the level of premium or discount at the Valuation Point provided that the Depositary shall be satisfied that the adoption of such a procedure is justifiable in the context of establishing the probable realisation value of the security.
- (c) The value of any security which is not quoted, listed or dealt in on a Recognised Exchange or which is so quoted, listed or dealt but for which no such quotation or value is available or the available quotation or value is not representative of the fair market value shall be the probable realisation value as estimated with care and good faith by:

- (i) the Manager; or
- (ii) a competent person, firm or corporation (including the Investment Manager) selected by the Manager and approved for the purpose by the Depositary.

Where reliable market quotations are not available for fixed income securities the value of such securities may be determined using matrix methodology compiled by the Manager whereby such securities are valued by reference to the valuation of other securities which are comparable in rating, yield, due date and other characteristics.

- (d) Cash in hand or on deposit will be valued at its nominal/face value plus accrued interest, where applicable, to the end of the relevant day on which the Valuation Point occurs.
- (e) Derivative contracts traded on a regulated market including without limitation futures and options contracts and index futures shall be valued at the settlement price as determined by the market where the derivatives contract is traded. If the settlement price is not available, the value shall be the probable realisation value estimated with care and in good faith by (i) the Manager; or (ii) a competent person firm or corporation (including the Investment Manager) selected by the Manager and approved for the purpose by the Depositary; or (iii) any other means provided that the value is approved by the Depositary.
- (f) Derivative contracts which are not traded on a regulated market may be valued either using the counterparty valuation or an alternative valuation such as a valuation calculated by the Manager or by an independent pricing vendor. The Manager must value an OTC derivative on a daily basis. Where the Manager values an OTC derivative which is not traded on a regulated market and/or which is not cleared by a clearing counterparty the valuation shall be on the basis of the mark to market value of the derivative contract or if market conditions prevent marking to market, reliable and prudent marking to model may be used. Where the Manager values an over the counter derivative which is cleared by a clearing counterparty using the clearing counterparty valuation, the valuation must be approved or verified by a party who is approved for the purpose by the Depositary and who is independent of the counterparty and the independent verification must be carried out at least weekly. The reference to an independent party may include any Investment Manager. It can also include a party related to the counterparty provided the related party constitutes an independent unit within the counterparty's group which does not rely on the same pricing models employed by the counterparty. Where the independent party is related to the OTC counterparty and the risk exposure to the counterparty may be reduced through the provision of collateral, the position must also be subject to verification by an unrelated party to the counterparty on a six monthly basis.
- (g) Forward foreign exchange and interest rate swap contracts shall be valued in the same manner as OTC derivatives contracts as detailed at paragraph (f) above or by reference to freely available market quotations and market practices.
- (h) Notwithstanding paragraph (a) above units in collective investment schemes shall be valued at the latest available net asset value per unit or bid price as published by the relevant collective investment scheme or, if listed or traded on a Recognised Exchange, in accordance with (a) above.

- (i) In the case of a Fund which complies with the Central Bank's requirements for short-term money market funds, the Manager may use the amortised cost method of valuation provided that a review of the amortised cost valuation vis-à-vis market valuation will be carried out in accordance with the Central Bank's guidelines.
- (j) In the case of a Fund which is not a short-term money market fund, the Manager may value Money Market Instruments using the amortised cost method of valuation provided the Money Market Instrument has a residual maturity of less than three months and does not have any specific sensitivity to market parameters, including credit risk.
- (k) The Manager may, with the approval of the Depositary, adjust the value of any Financial Instrument if having regard to its currency, marketability, applicable interest rates, anticipated rates of dividend, maturity, liquidity or any other relevant considerations, they consider that such adjustment is required to reflect the fair value thereof.
- (l) Any value expressed otherwise than in the Base Currency of the relevant Fund shall be converted into the Base Currency of the relevant Fund at the prevailing exchange rate which is available to the Administrator and which is normally obtained from Bloomberg or Reuters or such other data provider.
- (m) Where the value of any Financial Instrument is not ascertainable as described above, the value shall be the probable realisation value estimated by the Manager with care and in good faith or by a competent person appointed by the Manager and approved for the purpose by the Depositary.
- (n) In the event of it being impossible, impractical or incorrect to carry out a valuation of a specific Financial Instrument in accordance with the valuation rules set out above, or if such valuation is not representative of a Financial Instrument's fair market value and the Manager deems it necessary to do so, the Manager is entitled to use other generally recognised valuation methods in order to reach a proper valuation of that specific Financial Instrument, provided that any alternative method of valuation is approved by the Depositary and the rationale / methodologies are clearly documented.

Notwithstanding the valuation rules set out in paragraphs (a) to (l) above, in calculating the value of Financial Instruments of a Fund, the Manager may value the Financial Instruments of a Fund at separate bid and offer prices (dual pricing), in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank where a bid and offer value is used to determine the price at which Shares are issued and redeemed provided that:

- (i) the valuation policy selected by the Manager shall be applied consistently with respect to the ICAV and, as appropriate, individual Funds for so long as the ICAV or Funds, as the case may be, are operated on a going concern basis; and
- (ii) there is consistency in the policies adopted by the Manager throughout the various categories of Financial Instruments.

In the absence of negligence, fraud, bad faith or wilful default, every decision taken by the Directors or any committee of the Directors, the Manager or any duly authorised person on behalf of the ICAV in determining the value of any Financial Instrument or calculating the Net Asset Value of a Fund or Class or the Net Asset

Value per Share shall be final and binding on the ICAV and on present, past or future Shareholders.

Swing Pricing

Under certain circumstances (for example, large volumes of deals), investment and/or disinvestment costs may have an adverse effect on the Shareholders' interests in a Fund. In order to prevent this effect, called "dilution", the Directors may determine that a "Swing Pricing" methodology applies so as to allow for the Net Asset Value per Share to be adjusted upwards or downwards by dealing and other costs and fiscal charges which would be payable on the effective acquisition or disposal of assets in the relevant Fund if the net capital activity exceeds, as a consequence of the aggregate transactions in that Fund on a given Business Day, a threshold (the "Threshold") set by the Directors from time to time.

Description of the swing pricing methodology

If the Net Capital Activity (as defined below) on a given Business Day leads to a net inflow of assets in excess of the Threshold in the relevant Fund, the Net Asset Value used to process all subscriptions, redemptions or conversions in that Fund is adjusted upwards by the swing factor set by the Directors from time to time.

If the Net Capital Activity on a given Business Day leads to a net outflow of assets in excess of the Threshold in the relevant Fund, the Net Asset Value used to process all subscriptions, redemptions or conversions in that Fund is adjusted downwards by the swing factor set by the Directors from time to time.

In any case, the swing factor shall not exceed 1.00 per cent of the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Fund. Further, for the purpose of calculating the expenses of a Fund which are based on the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund, the Administrator will continue to use the un-swinged Net Asset Value.

"Net Capital Activity" means the net cash movement of subscriptions and redemptions into and out of a particular Fund across all share classes on a given Business Day.

Publication of Net Asset Value per Share

Except where the determination of the Net Asset Value of a Fund, the Net Asset Value per Share and/or the issue and repurchase prices have been temporarily suspended in the circumstances described below in the section headed "**Suspension of Valuation of Assets**", the Net Asset Value per Share of each Class of a Fund and the issue and repurchase prices of the Shares on each Subscription Day and Redemption Day will be available from either the Investment Manager or the Administrator on each Dealing Day during normal business hours and is published on www.h2o-am.com. The Net Asset Value per Share published on www.h2o-am.com will be up to date.

Suspension of Valuation of Assets

The Directors, in consultation with the Manager, may at any time and from time to time temporarily suspend the determination of the Net Asset Value of any Fund or attributable to a Class and the issue, conversion and redemption of Shares in any Fund or Class:

- (a) during the whole or part of any period (other than for ordinary holidays or customary weekends)

when any of the Recognised Exchanges on which the relevant Fund's Financial Instruments are quoted, listed, traded or dealt are closed or during which dealings therein are restricted or suspended or trading is suspended or restricted; or

- (b) during the whole or part of any period when circumstances outside the control of the Directors exist as a result of which any disposal or valuation of Financial Instruments of the Fund is not reasonably practicable or would be detrimental to the interests of Shareholders or it is not possible to transfer monies involved in the acquisition or disposition of Financial Instruments to or from the relevant account of the ICAV; or
- (c) during the whole or any part of any period when any breakdown occurs in the means of communication normally employed in determining the value of any of the relevant Fund's Financial Instruments; or
- (d) during the whole or any part of any period when for any reason the value of any of the Fund's Financial Instruments cannot be reasonably, promptly or accurately ascertained;
- (e) during the whole or any part of any period when subscription proceeds cannot be transmitted to or from the account of any Fund or the ICAV is unable to repatriate funds (to include, for example, in the event of local restrictions with respect to transferring funds) required for making redemption payments or when such payments cannot, in the opinion of the Directors, be carried out at normal rates of exchange;
- (f) upon mutual agreement between the ICAV and the Depositary for the purpose of winding up the ICAV or terminating any Fund or Class; or
- (g) during any period when, as a result of political, economic, military or monetary events or any circumstances outside of the control, responsibility and power of the ICAV, disposal or valuation of a substantial portion of the Investments of the relevant Fund is not reasonably practicable without being seriously detrimental to the interests of the Shareholders of the relevant Fund or if, in the opinion of the Directors, the Net Asset Value of the Fund cannot be fairly calculated; or
- (h) if any other reason makes it impossible or impracticable to determine the value of a substantial portion of the Financial Instruments or the ICAV or any Fund.

Any suspension of valuation shall be notified immediately to the Central Bank and the Manager and in any event within the working day on which such suspension took effect and shall be communicated to Shareholders. Where possible, all reasonable steps will be taken to bring any period of suspension to an end as soon as possible.

Distributions

The ICAV can issue both accumulating and distributing Shares. Please see the relevant Supplement to determine the Shares available for each Fund.

Dividends may be paid out of the capital of each Fund or out of the net investment income and/or net realised and unrealised capital gains (i.e. realised and unrealised gains net of realised and unrealised

losses) of the Fund. The payment of dividends out of capital may result in the erosion of capital notwithstanding the performance of the ICAV. As a result, distributions may be achieved by foregoing the potential for future capital growth and this cycle may continue until all capital is depleted. Distributions out of capital may have different tax implications to distributions of income - investors should seek advice from their professional advisers in this regard. The rationale for providing for the payment of dividends out of capital is to allow each Fund the ability to maximise the amount distributable to investors who are seeking a higher dividend paying Share Class.

The distribution policy of each Share Classes and Fund is described in the relevant Supplement.

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

Unclaimed Dividends

Any dividend unclaimed after 6 years from the date it first becomes payable shall be forfeited automatically and will revert to the Fund without the necessity for any declaration or other action by the Directors, the Fund, or the Investment Manager.

5. TAXATION

General

The information given is not exhaustive and does not constitute legal or tax advice. It does not purport to deal with all of the tax consequences applicable to the ICAV or its current or future Funds or to all categories of investors, some of whom may be subject to special rules. Prospective investors should consult their own professional advisers as to the implications of their subscribing for, purchasing, holding, switching or disposing of Shares under the laws of the jurisdictions in which they may be subject to tax.

The following is a brief summary of certain aspects of Irish taxation law and practice relevant to the transactions contemplated in this Prospectus. It is based on the law and practice and official interpretation currently in effect, all of which are subject to change.

Dividends, interest and capital gains (if any) which the ICAV or any of the Funds receive with respect to their investments (other than securities of Irish issuers) may be subject to taxes, including withholding taxes, in the countries in which the issuers of investments are located. It is anticipated that the ICAV may not be able to benefit from reduced rates of withholding tax in double taxation agreements between Ireland and such countries. If this position changes in the future and the application of a lower rate results in a repayment to the ICAV the Net Asset Value will not be re-stated and the benefit will be allocated to the existing Shareholders rateably at the time of repayment.

Irish Taxation

The Directors have been advised that on the basis that the ICAV is resident in Ireland for taxation purposes the taxation position of the ICAV and the Shareholders is as set out below.

Definitions

For the purposes of this section, the following definitions shall apply.

“Exempt Irish Investor” means:-

- a pension scheme which is an exempt approved scheme within the meaning of Section 774 of the Taxes Act or a retirement annuity contract or a trust scheme to which Section 784 or 785 of the Taxes Act applies;
- a company carrying on life business within the meaning of Section 706 of the Taxes Act;
- an investment undertaking within the meaning of Section 739B(1) of the Taxes Act;
- a special investment scheme within the meaning of Section 737 of the Taxes Act;
- a charity being a person referred to in Section 739D(6)(f)(i) of the Taxes Act;
- a unit trust to which Section 731(5)(a) of the Taxes Act applies;
- a qualifying fund manager within the meaning of Section 784A(1)(a) of the Taxes Act where the Shares held are assets of an approved retirement fund or an approved minimum retirement fund;
- a qualifying management company within the meaning of Section 739B of the Taxes Act;
- an investment limited partnership within the meaning of Section 739J of the Taxes Act;

- a personal retirement savings account (“PRSA”) administrator acting on behalf of a person who is entitled to exemption from income tax and capital gains tax by virtue of Section 787I of the Taxes Act and the Shares are assets of a PRSA;
- a credit union within the meaning of Section 2 of the Credit Union Act, 1997;
- the National Asset Management Agency;
- 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 is the sole beneficial owner, or the State acting through the National Treasury Management Agency;
- the Motor Insurers’ Bureau of Ireland in respect of an investment made by it of moneys paid to the Motor Insurer Insolvency Compensation Fund under the Insurance Act 1964 (amended by the Insurance (Amendment) Act 2018), and the Motor Insurers’ Bureau of Ireland has made a declaration to that effect to the ICAV;
- a company which is within the charge to corporation tax in accordance with Section 110(2) of the Taxes Act in respect of payments made to it by the ICAV;
- a company that is within the charge to corporation tax in accordance with Section 739G(2) of the Taxes Act in respect of payments made to it by the ICAV, that has made a declaration to that effect and that has provided the ICAV with its tax reference number but only to extent that the relevant Fund is a money market fund (as defined in Section 739B of the Taxes Act); or
- any other Irish Resident or persons who are Ordinarily Resident in Ireland who may be permitted to own Shares under taxation legislation or by written practice or concession of the Irish Revenue Commissioners without giving rise to a charge to tax in the ICAV or jeopardising tax exemptions associated with the ICAV giving rise to a charge to tax in the ICAV;

provided that they have correctly completed the Relevant Declaration.

“Intermediary” means a person who:-

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

“Irish Resident”

- in the case of an individual, means an individual who is resident in Ireland for tax purposes.
- in the case of a trust, means a trust that is resident in Ireland for tax purposes.
- in the case of a company, means a company that is resident in Ireland for tax purposes.

An individual will be regarded as being resident in Ireland for a tax year if he/she is present in Ireland: (1) for a period of at least 183 days in that tax year; or (2) for a period of at least 280 days in any two consecutive tax years, provided that the individual is present in Ireland for at least 31 days in each period. In determining days present in Ireland, an individual is deemed to be present if he/she is in Ireland at any time during the day. This test took effect from 1 January 2009 (previously in determining days present in Ireland an individual was deemed to be present if he/she was in Ireland at the end of the day (midnight)).

A trust will generally be Irish resident where the trustee is resident in Ireland or a majority of the trustees (if more than one) are resident in Ireland.

A company which has its central management and control in Ireland is resident in Ireland irrespective of where it is incorporated. A company which does not have its central management and control in Ireland but which is incorporated in Ireland is resident in Ireland except where:-

- the company or a related company carries on a trade in Ireland, and either the company is ultimately controlled by persons resident in EU Member States or in countries with which Ireland has a double taxation treaty, or the company or a related company are quoted companies on a recognised Stock Exchange in the EU or in a treaty country under a double taxation treaty between Ireland and that country. This exception does not apply where it would result in an Irish incorporated company that is managed and controlled in a relevant territory (other than Ireland), but would not be resident in that relevant territory as it is not incorporated there, not being resident for tax purposes in any territory;

or;

- the company is regarded as not resident in Ireland under a double taxation treaty between Ireland and another country.

The Finance Act 2014 amended the above residency rules for companies incorporated on or after 1 January 2015. These new residency rules will ensure that companies incorporated in Ireland and also companies not so incorporated but that are managed and controlled in Ireland, will be tax resident in Ireland except to the extent that the company in question is, by virtue of a double taxation treaty between Ireland and another country, regarded as resident in a territory other than Ireland (and thus not resident in Ireland). For companies incorporated before this date these new rules came into effect on 1 January 2021 (except in limited circumstances).

It should be noted that the determination of a company's residence for tax purposes can be complex in certain cases and potential investors are referred to the specific legislative provisions that are contained in Section 23A of the Taxes Act.

"Ordinarily Resident in Ireland"

- in the case of an individual, means an individual who is ordinarily resident in Ireland for tax purposes;
- in the case of a trust, means a trust that is ordinarily resident in Ireland for tax purposes.

An individual will be regarded as ordinarily resident for a particular tax year if he/she has been Irish Resident for the three previous consecutive tax years (i.e. he/she becomes ordinarily resident with effect from the commencement of the fourth tax year). An individual will remain ordinarily resident in Ireland until he/she has been non-Irish Resident for three consecutive tax years. Thus, an individual who is resident and ordinarily resident in Ireland in the tax year 1 January 2020 to 31st December 2020 and departs from Ireland in that tax year will remain ordinarily resident up to the end of the tax year 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023.

The concept of a trust's ordinary residence is somewhat obscure and linked to its tax residence.

“Recognised Clearing System” means any clearing system listed in Section 246A of the Taxes Act (including, but not limited to, Euroclear, Clearstream Banking AG, Clearstream Banking SA and CREST) or any other system for clearing shares which is designated for the purposes of Chapter 1A in Part 27 of the Taxes Act, by the Irish Revenue Commissioners, as a recognised clearing system.

“Relevant Declaration” means the declaration relevant to the Shareholder as set out in Schedule 2B of the Taxes Act.

“Relevant Period” means a period of 8 years beginning with the acquisition of a Share by a Shareholder and each subsequent period of 8 years beginning immediately after the preceding Relevant Period.

“Taxes Act”, means the Taxes Consolidation Act, 1997 (of Ireland) as amended.

Taxation of the ICAV

The Directors have been advised that, under current Irish law and practice, the ICAV qualifies as an investment undertaking as defined in Section 739B of the Taxes Act., so long as the ICAV is resident in Ireland. Accordingly, the ICAV is not chargeable to Irish tax on its income and gains.

However, tax can arise on the happening of a “chargeable event” in the ICAV. A chargeable event includes any distribution payments to Shareholders or any encashment, redemption, cancellation, transfer or deemed disposal (a deemed disposal will occur at the expiration of a Relevant Period) of Shares or the appropriation or cancellation of Shares of a Shareholder by the ICAV for the purposes of meeting the amount of tax payable on a gain arising on a transfer. No tax will arise on the ICAV in respect of chargeable events in respect of a Shareholder who is neither Irish Resident nor Ordinarily Resident in Ireland at the time of the chargeable event provided that a Relevant Declaration is in place and the ICAV is not in possession of any information which would reasonably suggest that the information contained therein is no longer materially correct. In the absence of either a Relevant Declaration or the ICAV satisfying and availing of equivalent measures (see paragraph headed “*Equivalent Measures*” below) there is a presumption that the investor is Irish Resident or Ordinarily Resident in Ireland. A chargeable event does not include:

- An exchange by a Shareholder, effected by way of an arms-length bargain where no payment is made to the Shareholder, of Shares in the ICAV for other Shares in the ICAV;
- 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 Irish Revenue Commissioners;
- A transfer by a Shareholder of the entitlement to Shares where the transfer is between spouses and former spouses, subject to certain conditions; or
- An exchange of Shares arising on a qualifying amalgamation or reconstruction (within the meaning of Section 739H of the Taxes Act) of the ICAV with another investment undertaking.

If the ICAV becomes liable to account for tax if a chargeable event occurs, the ICAV shall be entitled to deduct from the payment arising on a chargeable event an amount equal to the appropriate tax and/or where applicable, to appropriate or cancel such number of Shares held by the Shareholder or the beneficial owner of the Shares as are 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 if no such deduction, appropriation or cancellation has been made.

Dividends received by the ICAV from investment in Irish equities may be subject to Irish dividend withholding tax at a rate of 25% (such sum representing income tax). However, the ICAV can make a declaration to the payer that it is a collective investment undertaking beneficially entitled to the dividends which will entitle the ICAV to receive such dividends without deduction of Irish dividend withholding tax.

Stamp Duty

No stamp duty is payable in Ireland on the issue, transfer, repurchase or redemption of Shares in the ICAV. Where any subscription for or redemption of Shares is satisfied by the in specie transfer of securities, property or other types of assets, Irish stamp duty may arise on the transfer of such assets.

No Irish stamp duty will be payable by the ICAV on the conveyance or transfer of stock or marketable securities provided that the stock or marketable securities in question have not been issued by a company registered in Ireland and 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 (1) of the Taxes Act (that is not an Irish Real Estate Fund within the meaning of Section 739K of the Taxes Act) or a “qualifying company” within the meaning of Section 110 of the Taxes Act) which is registered in Ireland.

Shareholders Tax

Shares which are held in a Recognised Clearing System

Any payments to a Shareholder or any encashment, redemption, cancellation or transfer of Shares held in a Recognised Clearing System will not give rise to a chargeable event in the ICAV (there is however ambiguity in the legislation as to whether the rules outlined in this paragraph with regard to Shares held in a Recognised Clearing System, apply in the case of chargeable events arising on a deemed disposal, therefore, as previously advised, Shareholders should seek their own tax advice in this regard). Thus the ICAV will not have to deduct any Irish taxes on such payments regardless of whether they are held by Shareholders who are Irish Residents or Ordinarily Resident in Ireland, or whether a non-resident Shareholder has made a Relevant Declaration. However, Shareholders who are Irish Resident or Ordinarily Resident in Ireland or who are not Irish Resident or Ordinarily Resident in Ireland but whose Shares are attributable to a branch or agency in Ireland may still have a liability to account for Irish tax on a distribution or encashment, redemption or transfer of their Shares.

To the extent any Shares are not held in a Recognised Clearing System at the time of a chargeable event (and subject to the discussion in the previous paragraph relating to a chargeable event arising on a deemed disposal), the following tax consequences will typically arise on a chargeable event.

Shareholders who are neither Irish Residents nor Ordinarily Resident in Ireland

The ICAV will not have to deduct tax on the occasion of a chargeable event in respect of a Shareholder if (a) the Shareholder is neither Irish Resident nor Ordinarily Resident in Ireland, (b) the Shareholder has made a Relevant Declaration on or about the time when the Shares are applied for or acquired by the Shareholder and (c) the ICAV is not in possession of any information which would reasonably suggest that the information contained therein is no longer materially correct. In the absence of either a Relevant Declaration (provided in a timely manner) or the ICAV satisfying and availing of equivalent measures (see paragraph headed “*Equivalent Measures*” below) tax will arise on the happening of a chargeable event in the ICAV regardless of the fact that a Shareholder is neither Irish Resident nor Ordinarily Resident in Ireland. The appropriate tax that will be deducted is as described below.

To the extent that a Shareholder is acting as an Intermediary on behalf of persons who are neither Irish Resident nor Ordinarily Resident in Ireland no tax will have to be deducted by the ICAV on the occasion of a chargeable event provided that either (i) the ICAV satisfied and availed of the equivalent measures or (ii) the Intermediary has made a Relevant Declaration that he/she is acting on behalf of such persons and the ICAV is not in possession of any information which would reasonably suggest that the information contained therein is no longer materially correct.

Shareholders who are neither Irish Residents nor Ordinarily Resident in Ireland and either (i) the ICAV has satisfied and availed of the equivalent measures or (ii) such Shareholders have made Relevant Declarations in respect of which the ICAV is not in possession of any information which would reasonably suggest that the information contained therein is no longer materially correct, will not be liable to Irish tax in respect of income from their Shares and gains made on the disposal of their Shares. However, any corporate Shareholder which is not Irish Resident and which holds Shares directly or indirectly by or for a trading branch or agency in Ireland will be liable to Irish tax on income from their Shares or gains made on disposals of the Shares.

Where tax is withheld by the ICAV on the basis that no Relevant Declaration has been filed with the ICAV by the Shareholder, Irish legislation provides for a refund of tax only to companies within the charge to Irish corporation tax, to certain incapacitated persons and in certain other limited circumstances.

Shareholders who are Irish Residents or Ordinarily Resident in Ireland

Unless a Shareholder is an Exempt Irish Investor and makes a Relevant Declaration to that effect and the ICAV is not in possession of any information which would reasonably suggest that the information contained therein is no longer materially correct or unless the Shares are purchased by the Courts Service, tax at the rate of 41% (25% where the Shareholder is a company and an appropriate declaration is in place) will be required to be deducted by the ICAV from a distribution (where payments are made annually or at more frequent intervals) to a Shareholder who is Irish Resident or Ordinarily Resident in Ireland. Similarly, tax at the rate of 41% (25% where the Shareholder is a company and an appropriate declaration is in place) will have to be deducted by the ICAV on any other distribution or gain arising to the Shareholder (other than an Exempt Irish Investor who has made a Relevant Declaration) on an encashment, redemption, cancellation, transfer or deemed disposal (see below) of Shares by a Shareholder who is Irish Resident or Ordinarily Resident in Ireland.

The Finance Act 2006 introduced rules (which were subsequently amended by the Finance Act 2008) in relation to an automatic exit tax for Shareholders who are Irish Resident or Ordinarily Resident in Ireland in respect of Shares held by them in the ICAV at the ending of a Relevant Period. Such Shareholders (both companies and individuals) will be deemed to have disposed of their Shares (“deemed disposal”) at the expiration of that Relevant Period and will be charged to tax at the rate of 41% (25% where the Shareholder is a company and an appropriate declaration is in place) on any deemed gain (calculated without the benefit of indexation relief) accruing to them based on the increased value (if any) of the Shares since purchase or since the previous exit tax applied, whichever is later.

For the purposes of calculating if any further tax arises on a subsequent chargeable event (other than chargeable events arising from the ending of a subsequent Relevant Period or where payments are made annually or at more frequent intervals), the preceding deemed disposal is initially ignored and the appropriate tax calculated as normal. Upon calculation of this tax, credit is immediately given against this tax for any tax paid as a result of the preceding deemed disposal. Where the tax arising on the subsequent chargeable event is greater than that which arose on the preceding deemed disposal, the ICAV will have to deduct the difference. Where the tax arising on the subsequent chargeable event is less than that which arose on the preceding deemed disposal, the ICAV will refund the Shareholder for the excess (subject to the paragraph headed “15% threshold” below).

10% Threshold - The ICAV will not have to deduct tax (“exit tax”) in respect of this deemed disposal where the value of the chargeable Shares (i.e. those Shares held by Shareholders to whom the declaration procedures do not apply) in the ICAV (or Fund being an umbrella scheme) is less than 10% of the value of the total Shares in the ICAV (or the Fund) and the ICAV has made an election to report certain details in respect of each affected Shareholder to the Irish Revenue Commissioners (the “Affected Shareholder”) in each year that the de minimus limit applies. In such a situation the obligation to account for the tax on any gain arising on a deemed disposal will be the responsibility of the Shareholder on a self-assessment basis (“self-assessors”) as opposed to the ICAV or Fund (or their service providers). The ICAV is deemed to have made the election to report once it has advised the Affected Shareholders in writing that it will make the required report.

15% Threshold - As previously stated where the tax arising on the subsequent chargeable event is less than that which arose on the preceding deemed disposal (e.g. due to a subsequent loss on an actual disposal), the ICAV will refund the Shareholder the excess. Where however immediately before the subsequent chargeable event, the value of chargeable Shares in the ICAV (or Fund being an umbrella scheme) does not exceed 15% of the value of the total Shares, the ICAV may elect to have any excess tax arising repaid directly by the Irish Revenue Commissioners to the Shareholder. The ICAV is deemed to have made this election once it notifies the Shareholder in writing that any repayment due will be made directly by the Irish Revenue Commissioners on receipt of a claim by the Shareholder.

Other

To avoid multiple deemed disposal events for multiple Shares an irrevocable election under Section 739D(5B) can be made by the ICAV to value the Shares held at the 30th June or 31st December of each year prior to the deemed disposal occurring. While the legislation is ambiguous, it is generally understood that the intention is to permit a fund to group shares in six month batches and thereby make it easier to calculate the exit tax by avoiding having to carry out valuations at various dates during the year resulting in a large administrative burden.

The Irish Revenue Commissioners have provided updated investment undertaking guidance notes which deal with the practical aspects of how the above calculations/objectives will be accomplished.

Shareholders (depending on their own personal tax position) who are Irish Resident or Ordinarily Resident in Ireland may still be required to pay tax or further tax on a distribution or gain arising on an encashment, redemption, cancellation, transfer or deemed disposal of their Shares. Alternatively they may be entitled to a refund of all or part of any tax deducted by the ICAV on a chargeable event.

Equivalent Measures

The Finance Act 2010 ("Act") introduced measures commonly referred to as equivalent measures to amend the rules with regard to Relevant Declarations. The position prior to the Act was that no tax would arise on an investment undertaking with regard to chargeable events in respect of a shareholder who was neither Irish Resident nor Ordinarily Resident in Ireland at the time of the chargeable event, provided that a Relevant Declaration was in place and the investment undertaking was not in possession of any information which would reasonably suggest that the information contained therein was no longer materially correct. In the absence of a Relevant Declaration there was a presumption that the investor was Irish Resident or Ordinarily Resident in Ireland. The Act however contained provisions that permit the above exemption in respect of shareholders who are not Irish Resident nor Ordinarily Resident in Ireland to apply where the investment undertaking is not actively marketed to such investors and appropriate equivalent measures are put in place by the investment undertaking to ensure that such shareholders are not Irish Resident nor Ordinarily Resident in Ireland and the investment undertaking has received approval from the Irish Revenue Commissioners in this regard.

Personal Portfolio Investment Undertaking

The Finance Act 2007 introduced provisions regarding the taxation of Irish Resident individuals or Ordinarily Resident in Ireland individuals who hold shares in investment undertakings. These provisions introduced the concept of a personal portfolio investment undertaking ("PPIU"). Essentially, an investment undertaking will be considered a PPIU in relation to a specific investor where that investor can influence the selection of some or all of the property held by the investment undertaking either directly or through persons acting on behalf of or connected to the investor. Depending on individuals' circumstances, an investment undertaking may be considered a PPIU in relation to some, none or all individual investors (i.e. it will only be a PPIU in respect of those individuals' who can "influence" selection). Any gain arising on a chargeable event in relation to an investment undertaking which is a PPIU in respect of an individual on or after 20th February 2007, will be taxed at the rate of 60%. Specific exemptions apply where the property invested in has been widely marketed and made available to the public or for non-property investments entered into by the investment undertaking. Further restrictions may be required in the case of investments in land or unquoted shares deriving their value from land.

Reporting

Pursuant to Section 891C of the Taxes Act 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 Irish 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 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. No details are to be reported in respect of Shareholders who are;

- Exempt Irish Investors (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.

Capital Acquisitions Tax

The disposal of Shares may be subject to Irish gift or inheritance tax (Capital Acquisitions Tax). However, provided that the ICAV falls within the definition of investment undertaking (within the meaning of Section 739B (1) of the Taxes Act), the disposal of Shares by a Shareholder is not liable to Capital Acquisitions Tax provided that (a) at the date of the gift or inheritance, the donee or successor is neither domiciled nor Ordinarily Resident in Ireland; (b) at the date of the disposition, the Shareholder disposing ("disponer") of the Shares is neither domiciled nor Ordinarily Resident in Ireland; and (c) the Shares are comprised in the gift or inheritance at the date of such gift or inheritance and at the valuation date.

With regard to Irish tax residency for Capital Acquisitions Tax purposes, special rules apply for non-Irish domiciled persons. A non-Irish domiciled donee or disponer will not be deemed to be resident or ordinarily resident in Ireland at the relevant date unless;

- i) that person has been resident in Ireland for the 5 consecutive years of assessment immediately preceding the year of assessment in which that date falls; and
- ii) that person is either resident or ordinarily resident in Ireland on that date.

Compliance with US reporting and withholding requirements

The foreign account tax compliance provisions ("**FATCA**") of the Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act 2010 represent an expansive information reporting regime enacted by the United States ("**US**") aimed at ensuring that Specified US Persons with financial assets outside the US are paying the correct amount of US tax. FATCA will generally impose a withholding tax of up to 30% with respect to certain US source income (including dividends and interest) and gross proceeds from the sale or other disposal of property that can produce US source interest or dividends paid to a foreign financial institution ("**FFI**") unless the FFI enters directly into a contract ("**FFI agreement**") with the US Internal Revenue Service ("**IRS**") or alternatively the FFI is located in a IGA country (please see below). An FFI agreement will impose obligations on the FFI including disclosure of certain information about US investors directly to the IRS and the imposition of withholding tax in the case of non-compliant investors. For these purposes the ICAV would fall within the definition of a FFI for the purpose of FATCA.

In recognition of both the fact that the stated policy objective of FATCA is to achieve reporting (as opposed to being solely the collecting of withholding tax) and the difficulties which may arise in certain jurisdictions with respect to compliance with FATCA by FFIs, the US developed an intergovernmental approach to the implementation of FATCA. In this regard the Irish and US Governments signed an intergovernmental

agreement (“**Irish IGA**”) on the 21st December 2012 and provisions were included in Finance Act 2013 for the implementation of the Irish IGA and also to permit regulations to be made by the Irish Revenue Commissioners with regard to registration and reporting requirements arising from the Irish IGA. In this regard, the Irish Revenue Commissioners (in conjunction with the Department of Finance) have issued Regulations – S.I. No. 292 of 2014 which is effective from 1 July 2014. Supporting Guidance Notes have been issued by the Irish Revenue Commissioners and are updated on ad-hoc basis.

The Irish IGA is intended to reduce the burden for Irish FFIs of complying with FATCA by simplifying the compliance process and minimising the risk of withholding tax. Under the Irish IGA, information about relevant US investors will be provided on an annual basis by each Irish FFI (unless the FFI is exempted from the FATCA requirements) directly to the Irish Revenue Commissioners. The Irish Revenue Commissioners will then provide such information to the IRS (by the 30th September of the following year) without the need for the FFI to enter into a FFI agreement with the IRS. Nevertheless, the FFI will generally be required to register with the IRS to obtain a Global Intermediary Identification Number commonly referred to as a GIIN.

Under the Irish IGA, FFIs should generally not be required to apply 30% withholding tax. To the extent the ICAV does suffer US withholding tax on its investments as a result of FATCA, the Directors may take any action in relation to an investor's investment in the ICAV to ensure that such withholding is economically borne by the relevant investor whose failure to provide the necessary information or to become a participating FFI gave rise to the withholding.

Each prospective investor should consult their own tax advisor regarding the requirements under FATCA with respect to their own situation.

Common Reporting Standard

On 14 July 2014, the OECD issued the Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information (“the Standard”) which therein contains the Common Reporting Standard (“CRS”). This has been applied in Ireland by means of the relevant international legal framework and Irish tax legislation. Additionally, on 9 December 2014, the European Union adopted EU Council Directive 2014/107/EU, amending Directive 2011/16/EU as regards mandatory automatic exchange of information in the field of taxation (“DAC2”) which, in turn, has been applied in Ireland by means of the relevant Irish tax legislation.

The main objective of the CRS and DAC2 is to provide for the annual automatic exchange of certain financial account information between relevant tax authorities of participating jurisdictions or EU member states.

The CRS and DAC2 draw extensively on the intergovernmental approach used for the purposes of implementing FATCA and, as such, there are significant similarities between the reporting mechanisms. However, whereas FATCA essentially only requires reporting of specific information in relation to Specified US Persons to the IRS, the CRS and DAC2 have significantly wider ambit due to the multiple jurisdictions participating in the regimes.

Broadly speaking, the CRS and DAC2 will require Irish Financial Institutions to identify Account Holders (and, in particular situations, Controlling Persons of such Account Holders) resident in other participating jurisdictions or EU member states and to report specific information in relation to these Account Holders

(and, in particular situations, specific information in relation to identified Controlling Persons) to the Irish Revenue Commissioners on an annual basis (which, in turn, will provide this information to the relevant tax authorities where the Account Holder is resident). In this regard, please note that the ICAV will be considered an Irish Financial Institution for the purposes of the CRS and DAC2.

For further information on the CRS and DAC2 requirements of the ICAV, please refer to the below “CRS/DAC2 Data Protection Information Notice”.

Shareholders and prospective investors should consult their own tax advisor regarding the requirements under CRS/DAC2 with respect to their own situation.

CRS/DAC2 Data Protection Information Notice

The ICAV hereby confirms that it intends to take such steps as may be required to satisfy any obligations imposed by (i) the Standard and, specifically, the CRS therein, as applied in Ireland by means of the relevant international legal framework and Irish tax legislation and (ii) DAC2, as applied in Ireland by means of the relevant Irish tax legislation, so as to ensure compliance or deemed compliance (as the case may be) with the CRS and the DAC2 from 1 January 2016.

In this regard, the ICAV is obliged under Section 891F and Section 891G of the Taxes Act and regulations made pursuant to those sections to collect certain information about each Shareholder’s tax arrangements (and also collect information in relation to relevant Controlling Persons of specific Shareholders).

In certain circumstances, the ICAV may be legally obliged to share this information and other financial information with respect to a Shareholder’s interests in the ICAV with the Irish Revenue Commissioners (and, in particular situations, also share information in relation to relevant Controlling Persons of specific Shareholders). In turn, and to the extent the account has been identified as a Reportable Account, the Irish Revenue Commissioners will exchange this information with the country of residence of the Reportable Person(s) in respect of that Reportable Account.

In particular, information that may be reported in respect of a Shareholder (and relevant Controlling Persons, if applicable) includes name, address, date of birth, place of birth, account number, account balance or value at year end (or, if the account was closed during such year, the balance or value at the date of closure of the account), any payments (including redemption and dividend/interest payments) made with respect to the account during the calendar year, tax residency(ies) and tax identification number(s).

Shareholders (and relevant Controlling Persons) can obtain more information on the ICAV’s tax reporting obligations on the website of the Irish Revenue Commissioners (which is available at <http://www.revenue.ie/en/business/aeoi/index.html>) or the following link in the case of CRS only: <http://www.oecd.org/tax/automatic-exchange/>.

All capitalised terms above, unless otherwise defined above, shall have the same meaning as they have in the Standard or DAC2 (as applicable).

Mandatory Disclosure Rules

Council Directive (EU) 2018/822 (amending Directive 2011/16/EU), commonly referred to as “DAC6”, became effective on 25 June 2018. Relevant Irish tax legislation has since been introduced to implement this Directive in Ireland.

DAC6 creates an obligation for persons referred to as “intermediaries” to make a return to the relevant tax authorities of information regarding certain cross-border arrangements with particular characteristics, referred to as “hallmarks” (most of which focus on aggressive tax planning arrangements). In certain circumstances, instead of an intermediary, the obligation to report may pass to the relevant taxpayer of a reportable cross-border arrangement.

The transactions contemplated under the prospectus may fall within the scope of DAC6 and thus may qualify as reportable cross-border arrangements. If that were the case, any person that falls within the definition of an “intermediary” (this could include the Manager, the Administrator, the Investment Manager, the Promoter, the legal and tax advisers of the ICAV etc.) or, in certain circumstances, the relevant taxpayer of a reportable cross-border arrangement (this could include Shareholder(s)) may have to report information in respect of the transactions to the relevant tax authorities. Please note that this may result in the reporting of certain Shareholder information to the relevant tax authorities.

Shareholders and prospective investors should consult their own tax advisor regarding the requirements of DAC6 with respect to their own situation.

6. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Registration, Registered Office and Share Capital

- (a) The ICAV was registered in Ireland on 11th December, 2015 as an umbrella type Irish collective asset-management vehicle with segregated liability between funds registered with and authorised by the Central Bank with registration number C144892 pursuant to Part 2 of the Act. The ICAV has no subsidiaries.
- (b) The registered office of the ICAV is as stated in the Directory at the front of the Prospectus.
- (c) Clause 2 of the Instrument provides that the ICAV's sole object is the collective investment in either or both transferable securities and other liquid financial assets referred to in Regulation 68 of the UCITS Regulations of capital raised from the public and which operates on the principle of risk spreading.
- (d) The Instrument provides that the share capital of the ICAV shall be equal to the value for the time being of the issued share capital of the ICAV. The actual value of the paid up share capital of the ICAV shall at all times be equal to the value of the assets of the ICAV after deduction of its liabilities. The share capital of the ICAV is to be divided into a specified number of Shares without assigning any nominal value to them.
- (e) The Instrument provides that shares of the ICAV shall be divided into ordinary participating shares of no nominal value ("**Shares**") and ordinary management shares of no nominal value ("**Management Shares**"). The ICAV may issue shares as fully paid up, or subscribed and partly paid up, in accordance with the Instrument, the requirements of the Central Bank, the Bank Regulations and the Act. The liability of Members in respect of payment on their shares shall be limited to the amount, if any, unpaid, on the shares respectively held by them.
- (f) Subject to the provisions of the Instrument, Shareholders have the right to participate in or receive profits or income arising from the acquisition, holding, management or disposal of investments of the relevant Fund, to vote at any general meeting of the ICAV or at any meeting of the relevant Fund or Class of Shares in respect of which such Shares have been issued and such other rights as may be provided in respect of Shares of a particular Fund or Class in each case as more particularly described in the Prospectus and/or relevant Supplement subject always to the requirements of the Central Bank, the Bank Regulations and the Act. Holders of Management Shares shall have the right to receive an amount not to exceed the consideration paid for such Management Shares and to vote at any general meeting of the ICAV in accordance with the provisions of the Instrument.
- (g) The Directors are authorised to exercise all the powers of the ICAV to issue shares in the ICAV on such terms and in such manner as they may think fit.
- (h) No share capital of the ICAV has been put under option nor has any share capital been agreed (conditionally or unconditionally) to be put under option.

2. Variation of Share Rights and Pre-Emption Rights

- (a) The rights attaching to the Shares issued in any Class or Fund may, whether or not the ICAV is being wound up, be varied or abrogated with the consent in writing of the holders of three-fourths of the issued Shares of that Class or Fund, or with the sanction of a special resolution passed at a general meeting of the Shareholders of that Class or Fund.
- (b) A resolution in writing signed by all the Members of the ICAV, Fund or Class for the time being entitled to attend and vote on such resolution at a general meeting shall be as valid and effective for all purposes as if the resolution had been passed at a general meeting of the ICAV, Fund or Class duly convened and held and may consist of several instruments in the like form each executed by or on behalf of one or more Members.
- (c) Subject to the Central Bank's requirements, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Instrument, a resolution in writing that is described as being an Ordinary Resolution or a Special Resolution which is signed by a Member or Members who, at the time of the signing of the resolution concerned, represent more than 50%, in the case of an Ordinary Resolution or 75%, in the case of a Special Resolution, of the total voting rights of all the Members who, at that time, would have the right to attend and vote at a general meeting of the ICAV or relevant Fund or Class and in respect of which all Members of the ICAV or relevant Fund or Class (as the case may be) concerned entitled to attend and vote on the resolution have been circulated by the Directors (or other person proposing it) with the proposed text of the resolution, shall be as valid and effective for all purposes as if the Ordinary Resolution or Special Resolution, as the case may be, had been passed at a general meeting of the ICAV or relevant Fund or Class duly convened and held.
- (d) The rights conferred upon the holders of the shares of any Class of the ICAV issued with preferred or other rights shall not, unless otherwise expressly provided by the terms of issue of the shares of that Class of the ICAV, be deemed to be varied by the creation or issue of further shares ranking *pari passu* therewith or by the liquidation of the ICAV or of any Fund and distribution of its assets to its Members in accordance with their rights or the vesting of assets in trustees for its Members in specie.
- (e) There are no rights of pre-emption upon the issue of Shares in the ICAV.

3. Voting Rights

The following rules relating to voting rights apply:

- (a) Fractions of Shares do not carry voting rights.
- (b) On a show of hands every Shareholder (with applicable voting rights) present in person or by proxy shall be entitled to one vote and a holder of Management Shares shall be entitled to one vote in respect of all Management Shares.
- (c) The chairman of a general meeting of the ICAV or at least two Members present in person or by proxy or any Member or Members present in person or by proxy representing at least one tenth of

the shares in issue having the right to vote at such meeting may demand a poll.

- (d) On a poll every Shareholder present in person or by proxy shall be entitled to one vote in respect of each Share held by him and a holder of Management Shares shall be entitled to one vote in respect of all Management Shares held by him. A Shareholder entitled to more than one vote need not cast all his votes or cast all the votes he uses in the same way.
- (e) In the case of an equality of votes, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, the Chairman of the meeting at which the show of hands takes place or at which the poll is demanded shall be entitled to a second or casting vote.
- (f) Any person (whether a Member or not) may be appointed to act as a proxy; a Member may appoint more than one proxy to attend on the same occasion.
- (g) The instrument appointing a proxy and the power of attorney or other authority (if any) under which it is signed or a notarially certified copy of such power or authority, must be deposited at the registered office or at such other place as is specified for that purpose in the notice of meeting or in the instrument of proxy issued by the ICAV not less than such minimum time specified before the time appointed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person named in the instrument proposes to vote and in default the instrument of proxy shall not be treated as valid. The Directors may at the expense of the ICAV send, by post or otherwise, to the Members instruments of proxy (with or without prepaid postage for their return) for use at any general meeting or at any meeting of any Class of Members, either in blank or nominating in the alternative any one or more of the Directors or any other persons.
- (h) To be passed, ordinary resolutions of the Members or of the Shareholders of a particular Fund or Class will require a simple majority of the votes cast by the Members or Shareholders voting in person or by proxy at the meeting at which the resolution is proposed. Special resolutions of the Members or of the Shareholders of a particular Fund or Class will require a majority of not less than 75% of the Members or Shareholders present in person or by proxy and voting in general meeting in order to pass a special resolution including a resolution to amend the Instrument.

4. Meetings

- (a) The Directors may convene extraordinary general meetings of the ICAV at any time.
- (b) The Directors, in accordance with the provisions of the Instrument, may elect to dispense with the holding of an annual general meeting by giving 60 days' written notice to all of the ICAV's Members.
- (c) One or more Members of the ICAV holding, or together holding, at any time not less than 50 % of the voting rights in the ICAV may convene an extraordinary general meeting of the ICAV. The Directors of the ICAV shall, at the request of one or more Members holding, or together holding, at the date of the making of the request, not less than 10% of the voting rights in the ICAV, proceed to convene an extraordinary general meeting of the ICAV. The request shall state the objects of the meeting and shall be signed by those making the request and deposited at the registered office of the ICAV and may consist of several documents in like form each signed by one or more of those making the request. If the Directors do not within 21 days after the date of the deposit of the request

proceed to convene a meeting to be held within 2 months after that date, those making the request, or any of them representing more than 50% of the total voting rights of all of them, may themselves convene a meeting, but any meeting so convened shall not be held more than 3 months after the date the request was first made.

- (d) Not less than fourteen clear days' notice of every annual general meeting and any extraordinary meeting and any convened for the passing of a special resolution must be given to the Members.
- (e) Two Members present either in person or by proxy shall be a quorum for a general meeting provided that the quorum for a general meeting convened to consider any alteration to the Class rights of Shares shall be two Shareholders holding or representing by proxy at least one third of the issued Shares of the relevant Fund or Class. If within half an hour after the time appointed for a meeting a quorum is not present the meeting, if convened on the requisition of or by Shareholders, shall be dissolved. In any other case it shall stand adjourned to the same time, day and place in the next week or to such other day and at such other time and place as the Directors may determine and if at the adjourned meeting a quorum is not present within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting, the Members present shall be a quorum and in the case of a meeting of a Fund or Class convened to consider the variation of rights of Shareholders in such Fund or Class the quorum shall be one Shareholder holding Shares of the Fund or Class in question or his proxy. All general meetings will be held in Ireland.
- (f) The foregoing provisions with respect to the convening and conduct of meetings shall save to the extent expressly provided in the Instrument with respect to meetings of a Fund or Class, apply mutatis mutandis to separate meetings of each Fund or Class of Members.

5. Reports and Accounts

The ICAV will prepare an annual report and audited accounts as of 31st December in each year and a half-yearly report and unaudited accounts as of 30th June in each year.

The audited annual report and accounts will be prepared in accordance with IFRS and will be published within four months of the ICAV's financial year end and its semi-annual report will be published within two months of the end of the half year period and, in each case, will be offered to subscribers before conclusion of a contract and supplied to Shareholders free of charge upon request and may also be obtained at the office of the Administrator. The Instrument may also be obtained free of charge from the office of the Administrator.

6. Communications and Notices to Shareholders

Communications and Notices to Shareholders or the first named of joint Shareholders shall be deemed to have been duly given as follows:

Post	48 hours after posting.
Facsimile	The day on which a positive transmission receipt is received.
Electronically	The day on which the electronic transmission has been sent to the electronic information system designated by a Shareholder.
Publication of Notice or Advertisement of Notice	The day of publication in a daily national newspaper circulating in the country or countries where Shares are marketed.

7. Transfer of Shares

- (a) Transfer of shares may be effected by transfer in writing or such other form as determined by the Directors accompanied by such evidence of ownership as the Directors may reasonably require to show the right of the transferor to make the transfer ("Instrument of Transfer"), signed by or on behalf of the transferor and every transfer shall state the full name and address of the transferor and transferee.
- (b) The Directors may, before the end of the period of two months commencing with the date of receipt of the Instrument of Transfer, decline to register the transfer in the following circumstances:
- (i) if in consequence of such transfer, the transferor or the transferee would hold a number of Shares less than the Minimum Holding;
 - (ii) if all applicable taxes and/or stamp duties have not been paid in respect of the Instrument of Transfer and unless the Instrument of Transfer is deposited at the registered office or such other place as the Directors may reasonably require, accompanied by such relevant information and declarations as the Directors may reasonably require from the transferee including without limitation, information and declarations of the type which may be requested from an applicant for Shares in the ICAV and such fee as may from time to time be specified by the Directors for the registration of any Instrument of Transfer;
 - (iii) where the Directors are aware or reasonably believe the transfer would result in the beneficial ownership of Shares by a person in contravention of any restrictions on ownership imposed by the Directors or might result in legal, regulatory, pecuniary, taxation or material administrative disadvantage to the ICAV, a Fund, a Class of Shares or Shareholders as a whole;
 - (iv) unless the Instrument of Transfer is deposited with the Administrator together with such evidence as is required by the Administrator to satisfy the Administrator as to its or the ICAV's requirements to prevent money laundering;

- (v) if the registration of such transfer would result in a contravention of any provision of law.
- (c) The registration of transfers may be suspended for such periods as the Directors may determine provided always that each registration may not be suspended for more than 30 days in any year.

8. Directors

The following is a summary of the principal provisions in the Instrument relating to the Directors:

- (a) The number of Directors shall not be less than two.
- (b) A Director need not be a Member.
- (c) The Instrument contains no provisions requiring Directors to retire on attaining a particular age.
- (d) A Director may vote and be counted in the quorum at a meeting to consider the appointment or the fixing or variation of the terms of appointment of any Director to any office or employment with the ICAV or any company in which the ICAV is interested, but a Director may not vote or be counted in the quorum on a resolution concerning his own appointment.
- (e) The Directors of the ICAV for the time being are entitled to such remuneration as may be determined by the Directors and disclosed in this Prospectus and may be reimbursed all reasonable travel, hotel and other expenses incurred in connection with the business of the ICAV or the discharge of their duties and may be entitled to additional remuneration if called upon to perform any special or extra services to or at the request of the ICAV.
- (f) The provisions of the Act relating to restrictions on Directors of an insolvent company or disqualifying persons from being appointed or acting as a director or other officer, statutory auditor, receiver or liquidator, or being in any way (directly or indirectly) concerned or taking part in the promotion, formation or management of a company apply to the ICAV.
- (g) Save as provided in the Instrument, a Director shall not vote in respect of any contract or arrangement or any proposal whatsoever in which he has any material interest otherwise than by virtue of his interests in shares or debentures or other securities of or otherwise in or through the ICAV. A Director shall not be counted in the quorum at a meeting in relation to any resolution on which he is debarred from voting. A Director shall in the absence of some material interest other than that indicated below, be entitled to vote and be counted in the quorum in respect of any resolution concerning any of the following matters, namely:-
 - (i) the giving of any security or indemnity to him in respect of money lent or obligations incurred by him at the request of or for the benefit of the ICAV or any of its subsidiaries or associated companies;
 - (ii) the giving of any security, guarantee or indemnity to a third party in respect of a debt or obligation of the ICAV or any of its subsidiaries or associated companies for which

he himself has assumed responsibility in whole or in part under a guarantee or indemnity or by the giving of security;

- (iii) any proposal concerning an offer of shares or other securities of or by the ICAV or any of its subsidiaries or associated companies for subscription or purchase in which offer he is or is to be interested as a participant in the underwriting or sub-underwriting thereof; or
- (iv) any proposal concerning any other company in which he is interested, directly or indirectly and whether as an officer or shareholder or otherwise howsoever PROVIDED THAT he is not the holder of or beneficially interested in 5% or more of the issued shares of any class of such company, or of any third company through which his interest is derived, or of any of the voting rights available to shareholders of the relevant company (any such interest being deemed for the purposes of this Clause to be a material interest in all circumstances);
- (v) any proposal concerning the purchase of any policy of insurance against Directors' and officers' liability.

(h) The office of a Director must be vacated in any of the following events namely:-

- (i) if he resigns his office by notice in writing signed by him and left at the registered office of the ICAV;
 - (ii) if he becomes bankrupt or makes any arrangement or composition with his creditors generally;
 - (iii) if he becomes of unsound mind;
 - (iv) if he is absent from meetings of the Directors for six successive months without leave expressed by a resolution of the Directors and the Directors resolve that his office be vacated;
 - (v) if he ceases to be a Director by virtue of, or becomes prohibited or restricted from being a Director by reason of, an order made under the provisions of any law or enactment;
 - (vi) if he is requested by a majority of the other Directors (not being less than two in number) to vacate office; or
 - (vii) if he is removed from office by ordinary resolution of the ICAV;
 - (viii) if he ceases to be approved to act as a director by the Central Bank.
- (i) The ICAV may by ordinary resolution remove a Director before the end of that Director's period of office despite anything in the Instrument or in any contract between the ICAV and the Director, in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

9. Directors' Interests

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

No present Director or any connected person has any interests beneficial or non-beneficial in the share capital of the ICAV.

10. Winding Up of ICAV

(a) The ICAV may be wound up:

- (i) if at any time after the first anniversary of the registration of the ICAV, the Net Asset Value of the ICAV falls below €100 million on each Dealing Day for a period of six consecutive weeks and the Members resolve to wind up the ICAV by Ordinary Resolution; or
- (ii) if within a period of three months or such other period as agreed under the terms of the Depositary Agreement from the date on which (a) the Depositary notifies the ICAV of its desire to retire in accordance with the terms of the Depositary Agreement and has not withdrawn notice of its intention to so retire; (b) the appointment of the Depositary is terminated by the ICAV in accordance with the terms of the Depositary Agreement; or (c) the Depositary ceases to be approved by the Central Bank to act as Depositary, no new Depositary has been appointed. In such cases, the Directors shall instruct the Secretary of the ICAV to convene an extraordinary general meeting of the ICAV at which there shall be proposed an Ordinary Resolution to wind up the ICAV. Notwithstanding anything set out above, the Depositary's appointment shall only terminate on revocation of the ICAV's authorisation by the Central Bank; or
- (iii) when it becomes illegal or in the opinion of the Directors of the ICAV impracticable or inadvisable to continue operating the ICAV.

(b) In all cases other than those set out above, the Members may resolve to wind up the ICAV by Special Resolution in accordance with the summary approval procedure as provided for in the Act.

(c) In the event of a winding up the liquidator shall firstly apply the assets of the ICAV in satisfaction of creditors' claims in such manner and order as he thinks fit. The liquidator shall in relation to the assets available for distribution among Members make such transfers thereof to and from the Classes as may be necessary in order that the effective burden of creditors' claims may be shared between the Members of different Classes in such proportions as the liquidator in his discretion deems equitable.

(d) The assets available for distribution among the Members shall be applied in the following priority:

- (i) Firstly, in the payment to the holders of the Shares of each Class or Fund of a sum in the Base Currency (or in any other currency selected by the liquidator) as nearly as

possible equal (at a rate of exchange determined by the liquidator) to the Net Asset Value of the Shares of such Class or Fund held by such Shareholders respectively as at the date of commencement of winding up.

- (ii) Secondly, in the payment to the holders of the Management Shares of sums up to the consideration paid therefor out of the assets of the ICAV not comprised within any Funds provided that if there are insufficient assets to enable such payment in full to be made, no recourse shall be had to the assets comprised in any of the Funds.
 - (iii) Thirdly, in the payment to the holders of Shares of each Class or Fund of any balance then remaining in the relevant Fund, such payment being made in proportion to the number of Shares of the relevant Class or Fund held.
 - (iv) Fourthly, any balance then remaining and not attributable to any Fund or Class of Shares shall be apportioned between the Funds and Classes of Shares pro-rata to the Net Asset Value of each Fund or Class of Shares immediately prior to any distribution to Shareholders and the amounts so apportioned shall be paid to Shareholders pro-rata to the number of Shares in that Fund or Class held by them.
- (e) The liquidator may with the authority of an Ordinary Resolution of the ICAV divide among the Shareholders (pro rata to the value of their respective shareholdings in the ICAV) in specie the whole or any part of the assets of the ICAV, and whether or not the assets shall consist of property of a single kind provided that any Shareholder shall be entitled to request the sale of any asset or assets proposed to be so distributed and the distribution to such Shareholder of the cash proceeds of such sale. The costs of any such sale shall be borne by the relevant Shareholder.
- (f) Notwithstanding any other provision contained in the Instrument, should the Directors at any time and in their absolute discretion resolve that it would be in the best interests of the Shareholders to wind up the ICAV, then any such winding up shall be commenced in accordance with the summary approval procedure as provided for in the Act. Any liquidator appointed to wind up the ICAV shall distribute the assets of the ICAV in accordance with the provisions of the Instrument.

11. Termination of a Fund

The ICAV, in consultation with the Manager, may terminate a Fund:

- (a) if, at any time after the first anniversary of the establishment of such Fund, the Net Asset Value of the Fund falls below €10 million on each Dealing Day for a period of six consecutive weeks and the Shareholders of that Fund resolve by ordinary resolution to terminate the Fund;
- (b) by giving not less than two nor more than twelve weeks' notice to the Shareholders of such Fund or Class, expiring on a Dealing Day, and redeeming, at the Redemption Price on such Dealing Day, all of the Shares of the Fund or Class not previously redeemed;
- (c) and redeem, at the redemption price on such Dealing Day, all of the Shares in such Fund or Class not previously redeemed if the Shareholders of 75% in value of the Shares in issue of the Fund or Class resolve at a meeting of the Shareholders of the Fund or Class, duly convened and held, that

such Shares should be redeemed.

If a particular Fund or Class is to be terminated and all of the Shares in such Fund or Class are to be redeemed as aforesaid, the Directors, with the sanction of an Ordinary Resolution of the relevant Fund or Class, may divide amongst the Shareholders in specie all or part of the assets of the relevant Fund or Class according to the Net Asset Value of the Shares then held by each Shareholder in the relevant Fund or Class provided that any Shareholder shall be entitled to request, at the expense of such Shareholder, the sale of any asset or assets proposed to be so distributed and the distribution to such Shareholder of the cash proceeds of such sale.

12. Indemnities and Insurance

Every person or body corporate who is or has been a Director or Secretary of the ICAV or any person or body corporate who is or has acted as auditor of the ICAV and such person's heirs, administrators and executors, shall be indemnified and secured harmless out of the assets and profits of the ICAV from and against all actions, costs, charges, losses, damages and expenses, which they may incur or sustain by reason of any contract entered into or any act done, concurred in, or omitted in or about the execution of their duty or supposed duty in their respective offices or trusts, except such (if any) as they shall incur or sustain by or through their own negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust.

The Directors have the power to purchase and maintain for the benefit of any persons who are or were at any time Directors, Secretary or Auditors of the ICAV insurance against any liability incurred by such persons in respect of any act or omission in the execution or discharge of their duties or in the exercise of their powers.

13. General

- (a) As at the date of this Prospectus, the ICAV has no loan capital (including term loans) outstanding or created but unissued.
- (b) No share or loan capital of the ICAV is subject to an option or is agreed, conditionally or unconditionally, to be made the subject of an option.
- (c) The ICAV does not have, nor has it had since registration, any employees.
- (d) The ICAV does not intend to purchase or acquire nor agree to purchase or acquire any property.
- (e) The rights conferred on Shareholders by virtue of their shareholdings are governed by the Instrument, the general law of Ireland and the Act.
- (f) The ICAV is not engaged in any litigation or arbitration and no litigation or claim is known by the Directors to be pending or threatened against the ICAV.
- (g) The ICAV has no subsidiaries.
- (h) Dividends which remain unclaimed for six years from the date on which they become payable will be forfeited. On forfeiture such dividends will become part of the assets of the Fund to which they

relate. No dividend or other amount payable to any Shareholder shall bear interest against the ICAV.

- (i) No person has any preferential right to subscribe for any authorised but unissued capital of the ICAV.

14. Material Contracts

The following contracts which are or may be material have been entered into otherwise than in the ordinary course of business:-

- (a) Management Agreement between the ICAV and the Manager dated 5th May, 2022, as same may be amended from time to time, pursuant to which the Manager was appointed as manager of the ICAV subject to the overall supervision of the Directors. The Management Agreement may be terminated by the ICAV by giving three months' prior written notice to the Manager or by the Manager by giving six months' prior notice to the ICAV or forthwith by notice in writing in certain circumstances such as the ICAV's authorisation being revoked by the Central Bank, the Manager's authorisation being revoked by the Central Bank, the winding up of either party or unremedied breach after notice. The Manager has the power to delegate its duties in accordance with the Central Bank's requirements. The Management Agreement provides that the ICAV shall indemnify and hold harmless, out of the assets of the relevant Fund, the Manager from and against any and all actions, proceedings, claims, demands, losses, damages, costs and expenses (including reasonable legal and professional fees and expenses arising therefrom or incidental thereto) which may be made or brought against or suffered or incurred by the Manager arising out of or in connection with the performance of its obligations and duties under the Management Agreement in the absence of any negligence, wilful default, fraud, bad faith or material breach of the Management Agreement on the part of the Manager in the performance of its duties under the Management Agreement or as otherwise may be required by law.
- (b) Investment Management Agreement between the ICAV, the Manager and the Investment Manager dated 5th May, 2022, as novated by a novation agreement dated 11th December, 2024 and effective 1st April, 2025, and as same may be further novated or amended from time to time, under which the Investment Manager was appointed as Investment Manager of the ICAV's assets. The Investment Management Agreement may be terminated by any party on 90 days written notice or forthwith by notice in writing in certain circumstances such as the insolvency of any party or unremedied breach after notice. The Investment Manager has the power to delegate its duties in accordance with the Central Bank's requirements. Under the terms of the Investment Management Agreement, the ICAV shall indemnify and hold harmless the Investment Manager, out of the assets of the relevant Fund, against all claims, demands, losses or damages (including costs and expenses arising therefrom or incidental thereto) which may be made against or suffered by the Investment Manager as a result of or in the course of the proper discharge of the Investment Manager's obligations thereunder otherwise than by reason of fraud, negligence, wilful default, recklessness, bad faith or material breach of the Investment Management Agreement in the performance or non-performance by the Investment Manager of its obligations thereunder.

- (c) Administration Agreement between the ICAV, the Manager and the Administrator dated 5th May, 2022, as same may be amended from time to time, under which the latter was appointed as Administrator to provide certain administration, secretarial, and related services to the ICAV, subject to the terms and conditions of the Administration Agreement and subject to overall supervision of the Manager. The responsibilities of the Administrator include registration and transfer agency services, valuation of the ICAV's assets and calculation of the Net Asset Value per Share and the preparation of the ICAV's semi-annual and annual reports. The Administration Agreement may be terminated by any party on 90 days written notice or forthwith by notice in writing in certain circumstances such as the insolvency of any party or unremedied breach after notice. The Administration Agreement provides that in the absence of negligence, recklessness, fraud, bad faith, wilful default or breach of the Agreement by the Administrator in connection with the performance of its duties and obligations under the Administration Agreement, the Administrator (including officers, directors, employees and agents) shall not be under any liability (including liability for consequential or indirect damages) to the Shareholders, the ICAV, any Fund, or any other person on account of anything done, omitted or suffered by the Administrator pursuant to the Administration Agreement or in the furtherance of the interests of the ICAV or in accordance with or in pursuance of any request or advice of the ICAV or its duly authorised agent(s) or such other of its delegate(s) of any of them. The ICAV has undertaken to hold harmless and indemnify the Administrator against all actions or claims which may be brought against, suffered or incurred by the Administrator, its delegates, directors, officers, employees, servants or agents in the proper performance of its obligations and duties under the Administration Agreement and from and against all taxes on profits or gains of the ICAV which may be assessed upon or become payable by the Administrator or its delegates, directors, officers, employees, servants or agents provided that such indemnity shall only be given in the absence of negligence, recklessness, bad faith, fraud or wilful default or breach of the Administration Agreement on the part of the Administrator or on the part of any of its delegates, directors, officers, employees, servants or agents in connection with the performance of the Administrator's duties and obligations under the Administration Agreement.
- (d) Depositary Agreement between the ICAV and the Depositary dated 22nd December, 2015, as amended and replaced on 12th April, 2017 under which the Depositary was appointed as Depositary of the ICAV's assets subject to the overall supervision of the ICAV. The Depositary Agreement may be terminated by either party on 90 days written notice or forthwith by notice in writing in certain circumstances such as the insolvency of either party or unremedied breach after notice provided that the Depositary shall continue to act as Depositary until a successor Depositary approved by the Central Bank is appointed by the ICAV or the ICAV's authorisation by the Central Bank is revoked. The Depositary has the power to delegate its duties but its liability will not be affected by the fact that it has entrusted to a third party some or all of the assets in its safekeeping.

The Depositary Agreement provides that the Depositary (its officers, directors and employees) shall be indemnified by the ICAV and held harmless from and against all damages, costs, liabilities and expenses resulting from the fact that the Depositary has acted pursuant to the Depositary Agreement and in accordance with Proper Instructions other than in respect of where such damages, costs, liabilities and expenses arise by reason of (i) loss of custody assets by the Depositary or a sub-custodian (unless the loss has arisen as a result of an

external event beyond the control of the Depositary) and/or (ii) the Depositary's negligent or intentional failure to properly fulfil its obligations pursuant to the Depositary Agreement and the UCITS Regulations.

- (e) Distribution Agreement between the ICAV, the Manager and the Distributor dated 5th May, 2022, as novated by a novation agreement dated 11th December, 2024 and effective 1st April, 2025, and as same may be further novated or amended from time to time under which the Distributor was appointed to act as distributor of shares of the ICAV. The Distribution Agreement may be terminated by either party on 90 days' written notice or forthwith by notice in writing in certain circumstances such as the insolvency of either party or unremedied breach after notice. The Distributor has the power to delegate its duties but its liability will not be affected by any such delegation. Under the terms of the Distribution Agreement, the ICAV shall indemnify and hold harmless the Distributor, out of the assets of the relevant Fund, against all claims, demands, losses or damages (including costs and expenses arising therefrom or incidental thereto) which may be made against or suffered by the Distributor as a result of or in the course of the proper discharge of the Distributor's obligations thereunder otherwise than by reason of fraud, negligence, wilful default, recklessness, bad faith or material breach of the Distribution Agreement in the performance or non-performance by the Distributor of its obligations thereunder.

15. Documents Available for Inspection

Copies of the following documents, which are available for information only and do not form part of this document, may be inspected at the registered office of the ICAV in Ireland during normal business hours on any Business Day:

- (a) The Instrument (copies may be obtained free of charge from the Manager or the Administrator).
- (b) The Act and the Regulations.
- (c) Once published, the latest annual and half yearly reports of the ICAV (copies of which may be obtained from either the Investment Manager or the Administrator free of charge).
- (d) A list of the directorships and partnerships which the Directors of the ICAV have held in the last 5 years together with an indication as to whether they are still directors or partners.

Copies of the Prospectus and Key Investor Information Document (KIID) may also be obtained by Shareholders from the Administrator, the Manager or the Investment Manager.

APPENDIX I

PERMITTED INVESTMENTS AND INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

1. Permitted Investments

Investments of a Fund are confined to:

- 1.1 Transferable securities and money market instruments, as prescribed in the UCITS Regulations 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, as defined in the UCITS Regulations, other than those dealt on a regulated market.
- 1.4 Units of UCITS.
- 1.5 Units of AIFs.
- 1.6 Deposits with credit institutions as prescribed in the UCITS Regulations.
- 1.7 Financial derivative instruments as prescribed in the UCITS Regulations.

2. Investment Restrictions

- 2.1 A Fund may invest no more than 10% of net assets in transferable securities and money market instruments other than those referred to in paragraph 1.
- 2.2 A Fund may invest no more than 10% of net assets in recently issued transferable securities which will be admitted to official listing on a stock exchange or other market (as described in paragraph 1.1) within a year. This restriction will not apply in relation to investment by the UCITS in certain US securities known as Rule 144A securities provided that:
 - the securities are issued with an undertaking to register with the US Securities and Exchanges Commission within one year of issue; and
 - the securities are not illiquid securities i.e. they may be realised by the Fund within seven days at the price, or approximately at the price, at which they are valued by the Fund.
- 2.3 A Fund may invest no more than 10% of net assets in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by the same body provided that the total value of transferable securities and money market instruments held in the issuing bodies in each of which it invests more than 5% is less than 40%.

- 2.4 Subject to the prior approval of the Central Bank, the limit of 10% (in 2.3) is raised to 25% in the case of bonds that are issued by a credit institution which has its registered office in 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 assets in these bonds issued by one issuer, the total value of these investments may not exceed 80% of the net asset value of a Fund.
- 2.5 The limit of 10% (in 2.3) is raised to 35% if the transferable securities or money market instruments are issued or guaranteed by 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 Fund 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 in a third country deemed equivalent pursuant to Article 107(4) of the Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012.
- 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 assets:
- investments in transferable securities or money market instruments;
 - deposits, and/or
 - 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 assets.
- 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 assets 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 assets 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), Government of the People's Republic of China, Government of Singapore, European Investment Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Finance Corporation, International Monetary Fund, Euratom, The Asian Development Bank, European Central Bank, Government of Brazil (provided the issues are of investment grade), Government of India (provided the issues are of investment grade), Council of Europe, Eurofima, African Development Bank, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (The World Bank), The Inter-American Development Bank, European Union, Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac), Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae), Student Loan Marketing Association (Sallie Mae), Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Tennessee Valley Authority, Straight-A Funding LLC.

The Fund must hold securities from at least 6 different issues, with securities from any one issue not exceeding 30% of net assets.

3. Investment in Collective Investment Schemes (“CIS”)

- 3.1 A Fund may not invest more than 20% of net assets in any one collective investment scheme.
- 3.2 Investment in non-UCITS may not, in aggregate, exceed 30% of net assets.
- 3.3 The collective investment schemes in which a Fund may invest are prohibited from investing more than 10% of net assets in other open-ended collective investment schemes.
- 3.4 When a Fund invests in the units of other collective investment schemes 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 collective investment schemes.
- 3.5 Where by virtue of investment in the units of another investment fund, a responsible person, an investment manager or an investment advisor receives a commission on behalf of the UCITS (including a rebated commission), the responsible person shall ensure that the relevant commission is paid into the property of the UCITS.

4. Index Tracking UCITS

- 4.1 A Fund may invest up to 20% of net assets in Shares and/or debt securities issued by the same body where the investment policy of the UCITS is to replicate an index which satisfies the criteria set out in the UCITS 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, or management company acting in connection with all of the collective investment schemes 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:

- (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 collective investment schemes;
- (iv) 10% of the money market instruments of any single issuing body.

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.

5.3 5.1 and 5.2 shall not be applicable to:

- (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 a 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 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;
- (v) Shares held by an investment company or investment companies 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 shareholders.
- 5.7 Neither an investment company, 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:
- transferable securities;
 - money market instruments¹;
 - units of CIS; or
 - financial derivative instruments.
- 5.8 A Fund may hold ancillary liquid assets.

6. Financial Derivative Instruments ('FDIs')

- 6.1 A Fund's global exposure (as prescribed in the UCITS Regulations) relating to FDI must not exceed its total net asset value.

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

- 6.2 A Fund may invest in FDIs 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.
- 6.3 Investment in FDIs are subject to the conditions and limits laid down by the Central Bank.

7. Restrictions on Borrowing and Lending

- (a) The ICAV may only borrow on a temporary basis and the aggregate amount of such borrowings may not exceed 10% of the Net Asset Value of each Fund. Subject to this limit, the Directors may exercise all borrowing powers on behalf of the ICAV.

¹ Any short selling of money market instruments by a Fund is prohibited.

- (b) In accordance with the provisions of the UCITS Regulations, the Depositary may charge the assets of the ICAV as security for such borrowings. A Fund may acquire foreign currency by means of a back-to-back loan agreement. Foreign currency obtained in this manner is not classed as borrowings for the purpose of the borrowing restriction above, provided that the offsetting deposit is denominated in the base currency of the Fund and equals or exceeds the value of the foreign currency loan outstanding.

The ICAV will, with respect to each Fund, adhere to any investment or borrowing restrictions imposed and any criteria necessary to obtain and/or maintain any credit rating in respect of any Shares or Class in the ICAV, subject to the UCITS Regulations.

It is intended that the ICAV shall have the power (subject to the prior approval of the Central Bank) to avail itself of any change in the investment and borrowing restrictions laid down in the UCITS Regulations which would permit investment by the ICAV in securities, derivative instruments or in any other forms of investment in which investment is at the date of this Prospectus restricted or prohibited under the UCITS Regulations.

APPENDIX II

RECOGNISED EXCHANGES

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

(i) any exchange or market or affiliate thereof which is:

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

located in any of the member countries of the OECD including their territories covered by the OECD Convention; or

located in the United Kingdom.

(ii) any of the following exchanges or markets or affiliates thereof:-

Abu Dhabi	-	Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange
Argentina	-	Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires
Argentina	-	Bolsa de Comercio de Cordoba
Argentina	-	Bolsa de Comercio de La Plata
Argentina	-	Bolsa de Comercio de Mendoza
Argentina	-	Bolsa de Comercio de Rosario
Bahrain	-	Bahrain Stock Exchange
Bangladesh	-	Dhaka Stock Exchange
Bangladesh	-	Chittagong Stock Exchange
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	Banja Luka Stock Exchange
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	Sarajevo Stock Exchange
Botswana	-	Botswana Stock Exchange
Brazil	-	Bahia-Sergipe-Alagoas Stock Exchange
Brazil	-	BM&F Bovespa
Brazil	-	Brasilia Stock Exchange
Brazil	-	Extremo Sul Porto Alegre Stock Exchange
Brazil	-	Minas Esperito Santo Stock Exchange
Brazil	-	Parana Curitiba Stock Exchange
Brazil	-	Pernambuco e Bahia Recife Stock Exchange
Brazil	-	Regional Fortaleza Stock Exchange
Brazil	-	Bolsa de Valores do Rio de Janeiro
Brazil	-	Santos Stock Exchange
China (PRep. of)	-	Fujian Securities Exchange
China (PRep. of)	-	Hainan Securities Exchange

China (PRep. of)	-	Shanghai Securities Exchange
China (PRep. of)	-	Shenzhen Stock Exchange
Colombia	-	Bolsa de Valores de Colombia
Dubai	-	Dubai Financial Market
Ecuador	-	Bolsa de Valores de Quito
Ecuador	-	Bolsa de Valores de Guayaquil
Egypt	-	Egyptian Exchange
Ghana	-	Ghana Stock Exchange
Hong Kong	-	Hong Kong Stock Exchange
Hong Kong	-	Growth Enterprise Market
India	-	Ahmedabad Stock Exchange
India	-	Bangalore Stock Exchange
India	-	Bombay Stock Exchange
India	-	Calcutta Stock Exchange
India	-	Cochin Stock Exchange
India	-	Delhi Stock Exchange
India	-	Gauhati Stock Exchange
India	-	Hyderabad Stock Exchange
India	-	Ludhiana Stock Exchange
India	-	Madras Stock Exchange
India	-	Magadh Stock Exchange
India	-	Mumbai Stock Exchange
India	-	National Stock Exchange of India
India	-	Pune Stock Exchange
India	-	Uttar Pradesh Stock Exchange
Indonesia	-	Indonesia Stock Exchange
Indonesia	-	Surabaya Stock Exchange
Ivory Coast	-	Bourse Régionale des Valeurs Mobilières (BRVM)
Jordan	-	Amman Financial Market
Kazakhstan	-	Central Asian Stock Exchange
Kazakhstan	-	Kazakhstan Stock Exchange
Kenya	-	Nairobi Stock Exchange
Kuwait	-	Kuwait Stock Exchange
Lebanon	-	Beirut Stock Exchange
Malaysia	-	Bursa Malaysia Berhad
Mauritius	-	Stock Exchange of Mauritius
Morocco	-	Societe de la Bourse des Valeurs de Casablanca
Nigeria	-	FMDQ
Nigeria	-	Nigerian Stock Exchange
Oman	-	Muscat Securities Market
Pakistan	-	Islamabad Stock Exchange
Pakistan	-	Karachi Stock Exchange
Pakistan	-	Lahore Stock Exchange
Peru	-	Bolsa de Valores de Lima
Philippines	-	Philippine Stock Exchange
Qatar	-	Qatar Exchange
Russia	-	Moscow Exchange

Serbia	-	Belgrade Stock Exchange
Singapore	-	Singapore Exchange
South Africa	-	Johannesburg Stock Exchange
Sri Lanka	-	Colombo Stock Exchange
Taiwan (RC)	-	Gre Tei Securities Market
Taiwan (RC)	-	Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation
Thailand	-	Stock Exchange of Thailand
Ukraine	-	Ukrainian Exchange
United Arab Emirates	-	Abu Dhabi Securities Market
United Arab Emirates	-	Dubai Financial Market
United Arab Emirates	-	NASDAQ Dubai
Venezuela	-	Caracas Stock Exchange
Venezuela	-	Maracaibo Stock Exchange
Venezuela	-	Venezuela Electronic Stock Exchange
Vietnam	-	Hanoi Stock Exchange
Vietnam	-	Ho Chi Minh City Securities Trading Center
Zambia	-	Lusaka Stock Exchange
Zimbabwe	-	Harare Stock Exchange

(iii) any of the following markets or affiliates thereof:

The market organised by the International Capital Market Association;

The market conducted by the “**listed money market institutions**”, as described in the Bank of England publication “**The Regulations of the Wholesale Cash and OTC Derivatives Markets in GBP, Foreign Exchange and Bullion**” dated April 1988, as amended from time to time;

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

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

The OTC market in Japan regulated by the Securities Dealers Association of Japan;

NASDAQ in the United States;

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

The OTC market in the United States regulated by the National Association of Securities Dealers Inc. (also described as the OTC market in the United States conducted by primary and secondary dealers regulated by the Securities and Exchanges Commission and by the National Association of Securities Dealers (and by banking institutions regulated by the US Comptroller of the Currency,

the Federal Reserve System or Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation);

The French market for Titres de Créances Négociables (OTC market in negotiable debt instruments);

The OTC market in Canadian Government Bonds, regulated by the Investment Dealers Association of Canada;

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

(iv) the following derivatives exchanges:

All exchanges or markets of affiliates thereof which are listed under (i), (ii) and (iii) on which derivatives trade;

Any derivatives exchanges or derivative market or affiliate thereof which is:

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

located in the United Kingdom; or

located in any of the member countries of the OECD including their territories covered by the OECD Convention and the following exchanges:

- the Shanghai Futures Exchange;
- the Taiwan Futures Exchange;
- Jakarta Futures Exchange;
- the Bolsa de Mercadorias & Futuros, Brazil;
- the South African Futures Exchange;
- the Thailand Futures Exchange;
- the Malaysia Derivatives Exchange;
- Hong Kong Futures Exchange;
- OTC Exchange of India;
- Singapore Exchange;
- Singapore Commodity Exchange;
- SGXDT.

For the purposes only of determining the value of the assets of a Fund, the term "Recognised Exchange" shall be deemed to include, in relation to any derivatives contract utilised by a Fund, any organised exchange or market on which such contract is regularly traded.

APPENDIX III

LIST OF SUB-CUSTODIAL AGENTS APPOINTED BY THE DEPOSITARY

NAME OF COUNTRY	SUB-CUSTODIAN
EUROPE	
AUSTRIA	CACEIS BANK S.A., GERMANY BRANCH
BELGIUM	CACEIS BANK
CYPRUS	CYPRUS HSBC CONTINENTAL EUROPE, GREECE
DENMARK	DANSKE BANK A/S, COPENHAGEN
FINLAND	SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN, HELSINKI
FRANCE	CACEIS BANK
GERMANY	CACEIS BANK S.A., GERMANY BRANCH
GREECE	HSBC CONTINENTAL EUROPE, GREECE
ICELAND	CLEARSTREAM BANKING, LUXEMBOURG
IRELAND	IRELAND HSBC BANK PLC
ITALY	CACEIS BANK, ITALY BRANCH
LUXEMBOURG	CLEARSTREAM BANKING, LUXEMBOURG
THE NETHERLAND	CACEIS BANK
NORWAY	SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN AB
PORTUGAL	BANCO SANTANDER TOTTA, LISBOA
SPAIN	SPAIN CACEIS BANK SPAIN S.A.U
SWEDEN	SE BANKEN, STOCKHOLM
SWITZERLAND	CACEIS BANK, SWITZERLAND BRANCH
TURKEY	CITIBANK A.S., ISTANBUL
UNITED KINGDOM	UNITED KINGDOM HSBC BANK PLC
EASTERN EUROPEAN STATES	
BALTIC STATES (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania)	AS SEB PANK, TALLINN (ESTONIA) SEB BANKA, RIGA (LATVIA) SEB BANKAS, VILNIUS (LITHUANIA)
BULGARIA	UNICREDIT BULBANK AD, SOFIA
CROATIA	ZAGREBACKA BANKA D.D., ZAGREB
POLAND	BANK PEKAO S.A.
ROMANIA	UNICREDIT BANK S.A., BUCHAREST
SERBIA	UNICREDIT BANK SERBIA JSC, BELGRADE
RUSSIA	AO UNICREDIT BANK
SLOVENIA	UNICREDIT BANKA SLOVENIJA D.D.
HUNGARY	UNICREDIT BANK HUNGARY ZRT.
SLOVAKIA	UNICREDIT BANK CZECH REPUBLIC AND SLOVAKIA, A.S
CZECH REPUBLIC	UNICREDIT BANK CZECH REPUBLIC AND SLOVAKIA, A.S.
AMERICAS	
BRAZIL	BRAZIL SANTANDER CACEIS BRASIL DTVM S.A
CANADA	CIBC MELLON, TORONTO
CHILE	BANCO DE CHILE, SANTIAGO DE CHILE
COLOMBIA	COLOMBIA SANTANDER CACEIS COLOMBIA S.A., SOCIEDAD

NAME OF COUNTRY	SUB-CUSTODIAN
	FIDUCIARIA
MEXICO	BANCO S3 MEXICO S.A
PERU	CITIBANK DEL PERU S.A., LIMA
USA	BROWN BROTHERS HARRIMAN, NEW YORK
ASIA	
BANGLADESH	THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION LIMITED, DHAKA
HONG KONG	THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION LIMITED, HONG KONG
HONG KONG (A SHARES)	THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION LIMITED, HONG KONG
INDIA	THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION LIMITED, INDIA
INDONESIA	INDONESIA PT BANK HSBC INDONESIA
JAPAN	THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION LIMITED, TOKYO
KOREA (SOUTH)	THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION LIMITED, SEOUL
MALAYSIA	HSBC, KUALA LUMPUR
PAKISTAN	STANDARD CHARTERED BANK, KARACHI
PHILIPPINES	HSBC, MANILA
SINGAPORE	THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION LIMITED, SINGAPORE
SRI LANKA	THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION LIMITED, COLOMBO
TAIWAN	THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION LIMITED, TAIPEI
THAILAND	THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION LIMITED, BANGKOK
VIETNAM	HSBC BANK (VIETNAM) LTD
AFRICA	
BOTSWANA	STANDARD CHARTERED BANK (BOTSWANA) LIMITED
EGYPT	CITIBANK, CAIRO
GHANA	STANDARD CHARTERED BANK, GHANA
IVORY COAST	STANDARD CHARTERED BANK, CÔTE D'IVOIRE
KENYA	STANDARD CHARTERED BANK (KENYA) LIMITED
MOROCCO	ATTIJARIWafa BANK, CASABLANCA
MAURITIUS	STANDARD CHARTERED BANK (MAURITIUS) LTD
SOUTH AFRICA	STANDARD CHARTERED BANK JOHANNESBURG
NIGERIA	STANDARD CHARTERED BANK NIGERIA LIMITED
ZAMBIA	STANDARD CHARTERED BANK ZAMBIA PLC
MIDDLE EAST	
ISRAEL	HAPOALIM BANK, TEL AVIV
JORDAN	STANDARD CHARTERED BANK JORDAN

NAME OF COUNTRY	SUB-CUSTODIAN
BAHRAIN	BNY MELLON, BRUSSELS IN BAHRAIN
KUWAIT	BNY MELLON, BRUSSELS IN KUWAIT
OMAN	BNY MELLON, BRUSSELS IN OMAN
QATAR	BNY MELLON, BRUSSELS IN QATAR
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES (DUBAI-DFM/ABU DHABI- ADX) AND NASDAQ DUBAI	BNY MELLON, BRUSSELS IN DUBAI AND HSBC BANK MIDDLE EAST LIMITED, DUBAI
OCEANIA	
AUSTRALIA	HSBC CUSTODY NOMINEES (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED
NEW ZEALAND	HSBC NOMINEES (NEW ZEALAND) LIMITED

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON FACILITIES FOR INVESTORS

In accordance with Article 93(1) of Directive 2009/65/EC, find hereafter information on the facilities to perform the tasks referred to in Article 92(1) of this Directive:

- **Process subscriptions, repurchase and redemption orders and make other payments to unit-holders relating to the units of the UCITS**

Shareholders investing through a distributor, agent or any other intermediary should place all dealing requests through their intermediary.

For investors conducting business directly with the ICAV, detailed information on subscription, repurchase and redemption orders, as well as payments of repurchase and redemption proceeds, is available in the prospectus.

Shareholders can place requests to buy, switch or redeem shares to CACEIS Bank, Ireland Branch having its registered address at Bloodstone Building, Sir John Rogerson's Quay, DUBLIN - D02 KF24.

Payments relating to the units of the UCITS will be made by CACEIS Bank, Ireland Branch having its registered address at Bloodstone Building, Sir John Rogerson's Quay, DUBLIN - D02 KF24.

- **Provide investors with information on how orders can be made and how repurchase and redemption proceeds are paid**

Information on how orders can be made and how repurchase and redemption proceeds are paid can be obtained from **H2O AM EUROPE** having its registered address at 39 Avenue Pierre 1er de Serbie, 75008 Paris, France or from **CACEIS Bank, Ireland Branch** having its registered address at Bloodstone Building, Sir John Rogerson's Quay, DUBLIN - D02 KF24

- **Facilitate the handling of information and access to procedures and arrangements referred to in Article 15 of Directive 2009/65/EC relating to investors' exercise of their rights**

Information can be obtained from H2O AM EUROPE having its registered address at 39 Avenue Pierre 1er de Serbie, 75008 Paris, France.

Shareholders investing through a distributor, agent or other intermediary who wishes to make a complaint about the operation of the fund should contact their intermediary.

- **Make the information and documents required pursuant to Chapter IX of Directive 2009/65/EC available to investors**

Information can be obtained from H2O AM EUROPE having its registered address at 39 Avenue Pierre 1er de Serbie, 75008 Paris, France.

- **Provide investors with information relevant to the tasks that the facilities perform in a durable medium**

H2O AM EUROPE having its registered address at 39 avenue Pierre 1er de Serbie, 75008 Paris, France.

This information can be obtained from Client Servicing (or is available in the Prospectus or on the H2O website www.h2o-am.com).

The latest issue, sale, repurchase or redemption price of the units is available at the registered office of the Fund, on the website www.h2o-am.com.

<u>Contact information</u>	
	H2O AM EUROPE
Address	39 avenue Pierre 1er de Serbie, 75008 Paris
E-mail	clientservices@h2o-am.com
	CACEIS Bank, Ireland Branch
Address	Bloodstone Building Sir John Rogerson's Quay DUBLIN - D02 KF24

SUPPLEMENT 2
H2O MULTI AGGREGATE FUND

Supplement dated 1st April, 2025 to the Prospectus for H2O Global Strategies ICAV dated 1st April, 2025.

This Supplement contains information relating specifically to the H2O Multi Aggregate Fund (the “**Fund**”), a Fund of H2O Global Strategies ICAV (the “**ICAV**”), an open-ended umbrella type Irish collective asset-management vehicle with limited liability and segregated liability between sub-funds authorised by the Central Bank on 22nd December, 2015 as a UCITS pursuant to the UCITS Regulations. The ICAV currently has four other Funds, namely, the H2O Multi Emerging Debt Fund, the H2O Fidelio, the H2O Barry Short Fund and the H2O Barry Active Value Fund.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in the context of and in conjunction with the Prospectus for the ICAV dated 1st April, 2025 (the “Prospectus”) which immediately precedes this Supplement and is incorporated in this Prospectus. To the extent that there is any inconsistency between the Prospectus and this Supplement, the Supplement shall prevail.

The Directors of the ICAV whose names appear in the Prospectus under the heading “**Management and Administration**” accept responsibility for the information contained in this Supplement and the 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) such information is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information. The Directors accept responsibility accordingly.

Investors should read and consider the section entitled “**Risk Factors**” before investing in the Fund.

The Fund may invest principally in financial derivative instruments and will also use such financial derivative instruments for efficient portfolio management and hedging purposes. The Fund’s Net Asset Value may have an elevated volatility due to its investment policy. An investment in the UCITS should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors. Further information relating to same (including the expected effect of the use of such instruments) is set out below at the section entitled “Financial Derivative Instruments”.

Although the Fund may invest substantially in cash deposits, cash equivalents, certificates of deposits and/or Money Market Instruments in certain circumstances, Shares in the Fund are not deposits and are different in nature to a deposit in that the investment is not guaranteed and the value of the investment is capable of fluctuation. Investment in the Fund involves certain investment risks, including the possible loss of principal.

1. Interpretation

The expressions below shall have the following meanings:

“**Benchmark**” means Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Total Return Index Value (hedged into USD).

As at the date of this Prospectus, the administrator of the benchmark is Bloomberg Index Services Limited, which appears on the register of administrators and benchmarks maintained by ESMA pursuant to Article 36 of the Benchmark Regulation.

“Business Day”

means each day on which banks in Dublin are open. Additional Business Days may be created by the Directors and notified to Shareholders in advance.

“Dealing Day”

means each Valuation Day and/or such other day or days as may be determined by the Directors, in consultation with the Manager, and notified to Shareholders in advance provided that there shall be at least one Dealing Day in each fortnight. See also the section entitled **“Suspension of Valuation of Assets”** in the Prospectus.

“Dealing Deadline”

means for each Dealing Day

- (i) in relation to subscription requests, 11:30 am (Irish time) on the relevant Dealing Day; and
- (ii) in relation to redemption requests, 11:30 am (Irish time) on the Dealing Day; or
- (iii) such other time as the Directors, in consultation with the Manager, may determine and notify to Shareholders in advance provided always that the Dealing Deadline is no later than the Valuation Point on that Dealing Day.

“Distribution Period”

shall have the meaning set out in Section 14 of this Supplement.

“Initial Offer Price”

means the initial fixed price applicable to each relevant Share Class on the first Dealing Day of that Share Class and is shown for each share class in the section entitled **“7. Information on Share Classes”**.

“Subscription Settlement Cut-off”

means three Business Days after the relevant Dealing Day.

“Valuation Day”

means each Business Day and/or such other day or days as may be determined by the Directors.

“Valuation Point”

means 23:59 Irish time on each Valuation Day or such time as the Directors may determine and notify Shareholders in advance provided that the Valuation Point shall be after the Dealing Deadline.

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

2. Base Currency

The Base Currency shall be USD.

3. Investment Objective

The Fund’s objective is to outperform the Benchmark over the recommended minimum investment period of three years.

The Benchmark is a flagship measure of global investment grade debt from twenty-four local currency markets. This multi-currency benchmark includes treasury, government-related, corporate and securitized fixed-rate bonds from both developed and emerging markets issuers.

4. Investment Policy

In order to achieve the investment objective, the Fund will invest in a diversified portfolio of global debt securities issued by governments, supranationals and corporates, which are listed on Recognised Exchanges (as described below under “Bond and Other Debt Securities”) and currency markets (as described below under “Currency Exposure”).

In addition, in order to participate in debt and currency markets which are less accessible via direct investment or as a means to provide more diversified exposure to an asset class, the Fund may undertake investments in debt securities and currency markets indirectly using collective investment schemes (as described below under “Collective Investment Schemes”) or via the use of derivatives designed for this purpose (as described below under “Financial Derivative Instruments”).

The Fund may also hold cash, Money Market Instruments and equities, as further described below under “Cash/Liquid Assets”.

The Fund is considered to be actively managed in reference to the Benchmark by virtue of the fact that (i) it seeks to outperform the Benchmark (ii) the performance fees payable to the Investment Manager are calculated based on the performance of the Fund against the Benchmark (iii) the Benchmark is used as the reference index for the purposes of calculating the global exposure of the Fund using the Relative VaR methodology. While certain of the Fund’s securities may be components of and may have similar weightings to the Benchmark, the Investment Manager will use its discretion to invest in securities or sectors not included in the Benchmark in order to take advantage of investment opportunities. The investment strategy does not restrict the extent to which

the Fund's holdings may deviate from the Benchmark and deviations may be significant. This is likely to increase the extent to which the Fund can outperform or underperform the Benchmark.

Investment Strategy

The Investment Manger uses a combination of 'top down' and 'bottom up' analysis in its selection of debt securities and currencies. The 'top down' analysis is based on factors such as economic fundamentals and market sentiment (the optimism or pessimism of investors as a whole) and produces outputs such as asset allocation and sector weightings. The 'bottom up' analysis is focussed on credit analysis and is carried out on each transaction before it is considered as an investment. Bottom up security selection will be based on factors including issuers' business models, strategic positioning, competitiveness, balance-sheet strength, sustainability of cash flows and expected level of growth.

Diversification will be achieved by allocation of the Fund's assets among a diversified range of global bond markets, issuers (corporate and sovereign) and currencies, as further set out below under "*Bonds and other Debt Securities*" and "*Currency Exposure*". The Investment Manager also diversifies the Fund outside the issuers within the Benchmark into corporate, sovereign and global bond markets.

The overall "Modified Duration" (as described hereinafter) to interest rates of the Fund is comprised within a range of 0 to +10. Modified Duration measures the impact of a change in interest rates on the Fund's valuation (i.e. it measures the sensitivity to interest rate changes). A Modified Duration close to 10 means that a 1% rise in interest rates would cause the Fund's net asset value to fall by 10%, while a 1% fall in interest rates would cause the Fund's net asset value to rise by 10%. In addition to investment in debt securities and currencies, the Investment Manager will utilise interest rate futures and options as set out below under "*Financial Derivative Instruments*" in order to manage the Modified Duration of the Fund.

The Investment Manager combines the following strategies to in order to implement the "top down" and "bottom up" analysis and to seek to outperform the Benchmark:

Management of bonds:

1. Management of the Fund's exposure to global bond markets taking into account the Fund's sensitivity to interest rate changes; **by aiming to correctly** anticipate changes in interest rates in respect of global bond markets, the Fund will seek to outperform the Benchmark.
2. Allocation of the Fund's assets among the G4 bond markets (the United States, Germany, the United Kingdom and Japan) taking into account the Fund's sensitivity to interest rate changes; by aiming to correctly anticipate changes in interest rates in respect of each G4 bond market, the Fund will seek to outperform the Benchmark.
3. Allocation of the Fund's assets taking into account the Fund's sensitivity to interest rate changes over the four different bond maturity yield curve segments 1-3 years maturity; 3-7 years maturity, 7-15 years maturity and 15-30 years maturity of each G4 bond market; **by**

aiming to correctly anticipate changes in interest rates within each of the four bond maturity yield curve segments, the Fund will seek to outperform the Benchmark.

4. Sector allocation between government, corporate and securitised bonds; the Fund will aim to be overweight the best-performing sectors of the Benchmark and/or underweight the worst-performing sectors of the Benchmark.
5. Security selection within each sector set out in 4 above; the Fund will aim to be overweight the securities which are best-performing within the Benchmark and/or underweight the securities which are worst-performing within the Benchmark and will also invest in off-Benchmark securities which, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, are likely to perform better than securities encompassed within the Benchmark.
6. Management of currencies:
 - Strategic exposure to the US dollar: purchase or sale of the US dollar against all other currencies; the Fund will seek to outperform the Benchmark by being exposed to currencies that will, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, appreciate versus the US dollar, the currency in which the Benchmark is denominated.
 - Relative allocation among the three main currency “blocs”: “euro” bloc (euro, pound sterling, Norwegian and Danish krone, Swedish and Icelandic krona, Swiss franc, Polish zloty, Czech koruna and Hungarian forint); “yen” bloc (Japanese yen and South Korean won); “commodities” bloc (where currency trends are linked to commodity prices, mainly Canadian dollar, Australian dollar, New Zealand dollar and South African rand), which will, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, appreciate versus the US dollar.
 - Further allocation within each currency bloc by buying and selling those currencies within each currency bloc, which will, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, appreciate the most within each currency bloc.
 - Diversification among non-OECD market currencies, which are not included in the above described currency blocs but which will, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, appreciate versus the US dollar.

Type of Instruments

Bonds and other Debt Securities

Subject to the investment restrictions set out in Appendix 1, the Fund may invest directly or indirectly in bonds and other debt securities of governments, supranationals and corporates of various types and maturities, including, for example, fixed rate, floating rate and variable rate notes, bonds, coupon-bearing and deferred interest instruments (such as zero coupon bonds).

The Fund may also invest in debt securities with embedded derivative instruments such as convertible bonds, warrants, convertible preference shares, index-linked debt securities, credit-

linked notes, preferred stock and collateralised securities (such as Asset-Backed / Mortgage-Backed Securities and Collateralised Loan Obligations, as described further below). As these securities may embed a derivative element as provided for in the Fund's risk management process, any leverage arising from investment in such securities will be accurately monitored, measured and managed in accordance with the risk management process in place for the Fund.

Asset-Backed/Mortgage-Backed Securities (ABS/MBS)

Asset-backed securities (ABS) are made up of pools of debt securities and securities with debt like characteristics and are backed by a pool of assets, such as auto, student, home equity and other loans, credit card receivables or similar, which provide funds for interest payments to the ABS investors and for the repayment of the invested principal. In case of mortgage-backed securities (MBS), the securities are secured by a pool of commercial and residential mortgages. One of the main purposes of ABS/MBS is to re-allocate credit and prepayment risks among the investors, which is achieved by creating different tranches within the securities that have a senior-subordinated structure as regards the credit and prepayment risks. Collateralized Loan Obligations (CLO) are Asset-backed securities backed by a pool of loans corporates and bonds.

Ratings

Debt securities may be rated investment grade (BBB- or greater) (as rated by Standard & Poor's, Moody's or Fitch) or below investment grade.

Recognised Exchanges

With the exception of permitted investments in unlisted transferable securities, investment by the Fund in assets with exposure to the above markets will be restricted to those listed on the Recognised Exchanges as listed in Appendix II to the Prospectus.

The Fund may invest up to 10% of net assets in Russian bond markets provided that the Fund will only invest in debt securities that are listed / traded on the Moscow Exchange.

Equities and Equity-Related Securities

The Fund may also invest up to 10% of net assets in equities and equity-related securities such as common stock, preferred stock, ADRs and GDRs. The equities and equity-related securities invested in by the Fund will be listed or traded on Recognised Exchanges worldwide. The Fund will invest in equity and equity-related securities for the purpose of out-performing the Benchmark by benefiting from low or negative correlations of such equity securities with the Benchmark. Such securities will not have any particular industry / geographic or market capitalisation focus.

The Investment Manger uses a combination of 'top down' and 'bottom up' analysis in its selection of equity securities. The 'top down' analysis is based on factors such as economic fundamentals and market sentiment (the optimism or pessimism of investors as a whole) and produces outputs such as asset allocation and sector weightings. The 'bottom up' analysis is focussed on credit analysis and is carried out on each equity security before it is considered as an investment. Bottom

up security selection will be based on factors including issuers' business models, strategic positioning, competitiveness, balance-sheet strength, sustainability of cash flows and expected level of growth.

Currency Exposure

The Fund may invest in currencies to take exposure for investment purposes in certain markets or in order to hedge the Fund's exposure to currencies. The Fund may have currency exposure which the Investment Manager may decide not to hedge or only to partially hedge and may also hedge positions in assets denominated in currencies which are attractive to the Investment Manager.

While the Fund will have a strategic exposure to the US Dollar, the Fund may be exposed to all currencies both OECD and non-OECD, through both purchases and sales.

Cash / Liquid Assets

The Fund will at all times consider market valuations and the prevailing investment climate. Should the Investment Manager perceive the investment climate to be negative, the Fund may retain substantial amounts in cash or ancillary liquid assets (including short term Money Market Instruments and cash deposits) pending investment or reinvestment. In addition, the Fund may hold cash due to recent subscriptions pending investment or in anticipation of future redemptions. The amount of cash and /or cash equivalents that the Fund will hold will vary depending on prevailing circumstances, however it is possible that up to 100% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund may be held in Money Market Instruments at any time.

Investors should note the difference between the nature of a deposit and the nature of an investment in the Fund, in particular the risk that the principal invested in the Fund is capable of fluctuation and thus Shareholders may not have all of their principal returned to them on redemption. In addition, investment into the Fund will not benefit from any deposit protection scheme such as might be applicable to an investment in a deposit.

Collective Investment Schemes

Up to 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund may be invested in collective investment schemes. Such schemes may include other UCITS funds, or regulated alternative investment funds (which may be domiciled world-wide, but will largely be domiciled in the EU and the UK), provided such funds fall within the requirements set out in the Central Bank's guidance and the level of protection of which is equivalent to that provided to unitholders of a UCITS. The Fund will invest in such schemes primarily when such investment is consistent with the Fund's primary investment focus. The collective investment schemes in which the Fund may invest may be managed by the Investment Manager or by an affiliated entity.

Financial Derivative Instruments

The Fund may utilise financial derivative instruments ("FDI") for investment purposes and/or efficient portfolio management and/or to protect against foreign exchange risks as further set out

below, subject always to the conditions and within the limits laid down by the Central Bank. These techniques and instruments shall comprise futures, options, swaps (interest rate swaps, cross-currency swaps and index swaps), forwards and credit derivatives. These instruments may be exchange traded or over-the-counter in accordance with the limitations and requirements of the Central Bank.

Futures

The Fund may, subject to the conditions and limits laid down by the Central Bank, enter into foreign exchange futures, interest rate futures, bond futures and index futures. Futures are contracts in standardised form between two parties entered into on an exchange, whereby one party agrees to sell to the other party an asset at a price fixed at the date of the contract, but with delivery and payment to be made at a point in the future. The Fund may use these techniques for investment purposes (as a more efficient or cost effective mechanism of getting exposure to underlying bond and currency markets) and/or efficient portfolio management and/or to hedge against changes in (i) exchange rates (ii) interest rates and (ii) securities prices.

Options

The Fund may, subject to the conditions and limits laid down by the Central Bank, purchase and write call and put options. The Fund may use bond options, interest rate options, foreign exchange options and index options. Options are contracts, which can be entered into on-exchange or off-exchange, whereby one party gets the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell an asset at a fixed or predetermined price at a point in the future. For example, the Fund may purchase put options to provide an efficient, liquid and effective mechanism for "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value on debt securities / currencies that it owns. This allows the Fund to benefit from future gains in the value of a security without the risk of the fall in value of the security. The Fund may also purchase call options to provide an efficient, liquid and effective mechanism for taking positions in debt securities / currencies. This allows the Fund to benefit from future gains in the value of a security/currency without the need to purchase and hold the security/currency. The Fund may also sell call and put options. When selling a call option, the fund (seller) agrees to deliver the specified amount of underlying shares to a buyer at the strike price in the contract. When selling a put option, the Fund (seller) agrees to buy the underlying shares. The Fund may sell call and put options to sell the volatility of the underlying asset. The volatility is the main component of the price of an option. As the volatility level is a direct function of the volatility of its underlying asset, selling call and put options amounts to selling the volatility of the underlying asset. The Fund may use these techniques for investment purposes and/or efficient portfolio management and/or to hedge against changes in (i) exchange rates (ii) interest rates and (iii) securities prices.

Swaps

The Fund may, subject to the conditions and limits laid down by the Central Bank, utilise interest rate swaps, cross-currency swaps and index swaps. Swaps are contracts entered into off exchange, which are variations of forward contracts whereby two parties agree to exchange a series of future cash flows; such contracts are generally extensively tailored to meet the needs of one or other of the parties with respect to such matters as frequency of settlement, initial payments

and consequences of default.

An interest rate swap is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange fixed or floating cash flow streams typically referencing a particular interest rate calculated on specified notional amounts at specified dates during the life of the swap. The use of interest rate swaps may allow the interest rate sensitivity of the Fund to be changed faster or more cheaply than through the use of physical cash markets or more precisely than through exchange traded derivative markets. They may also be used to express views on the direction of interest rate movements. For example in order to protect against falling interest rates in Europe, the Investment Manager may choose to enter into a Euro rates receiver swap, whereby the Fund receives a fixed swap rate in EUR against paying Euribor.

A cross-currency swap is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange fixed or floating cash flow streams calculated on notional amounts in different currencies, at specified dates during the life of the swap. There may be a final, interim or initial exchange of the notional amounts. For example, in order to hedge cash flows from a bond which is denominated in USD and not in the fund's base currency EUR, the Investment Manager may choose to enter into a cross-currency swap, whereby the Fund receives payments in EUR against paying the USD cash flows from the bond.

In an index swap one or both of the cash flow streams are related to the return of an index or indices, calculated on a notional amount, at specified dates during the life of the swap. For example, in order to take a long exposure to the MSCI EM, the Investment Manager may choose to enter into an index swap, whereby the Fund pays USD SOFR and receives the return of the MSCI EM.

Forwards

Forward currency contracts may, subject to the conditions and limits laid down by the Central Bank, be used for investment purposes and/or to hedge currency exposures of the Fund or any class in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank. Such currency exposure will arise where the assets in which the Fund invests are denominated in a different currency than the Base Currency of the Fund or the designated currency of the relevant Class. For example, if the Fund purchased a EUR denominated 5 year issue, it is preferable for the Fund to earn the yield on this asset without taking on the risk of adverse movements between EUR and USD. To facilitate this outcome the Fund would sell the EUR forward versus the USD at a forward date thus locking in the current exchange rate. A forward currency exchange contract is a contract to purchase or sell a specific currency at a future date at a price set at the time of the contract. Forward currency contracts are similar to futures contracts, but are not entered into on an exchange and are individually negotiated between the parties.

Interest rate forwards may be used to hedge or take long or short interest rate exposure - in order to take exposure to falling interest rates in Europe, the Investment Manager may choose to receive an interest rate starting at a forward date.

The Fund may also invest in To Be Announced (TBA), which are forward contracts on mortgage-backed securities. Pass-through securities issued by Freddie Mac, Fannie Mae and Ginnie Mae

trade in the TBA market. The term To Be Announced (TBA) is derived from the fact that the actual mortgage-backed security that will be delivered to fulfil a TBA trade is not designated at the time the trade is made. The securities are to be announced 48 hours prior to the established trade settlement date. Purchasing a TBA involves a risk of loss if the value of the security to be purchased declines prior to the settlement date.

Credit Derivatives

The Fund may use credit derivatives for investment purposes and in order to reduce the credit risks to which the Fund is exposed. A Credit Derivative is a financial instrument that transfers credit risk related to an underlying entity or a portfolio of underlying entities from one party to another without transferring the underlying(s).

Credit Default Swaps (CDS): Contract such that the seller agrees, for an upfront or continuing premium or fee, to compensate the buyer when a specified event, such as default, restructuring of the issuer of the reference entity, or failure to pay, occurs. Buyers of credit default swaps can remove risky entities from their balance sheets without selling them. Sellers can gain higher returns from investments or diversify their portfolios by entering markets without actually buying the corresponding securities. CDS include Credit Default Swaps on Single Entities, Credit Default Swaps on Baskets of Entities, First-Loss and Tranche-Loss Credit Default Swaps and Credit Default Index Swaps.

Credit Default Swaps on Baskets of Entities are similar to single entity default swaps except that the underlying is a basket of entities rather than one single entity.

First-Loss and Tranche-Loss Credit Default Swaps are similar to a single entity default swap, except that the underlying is a basket of entities rather than one single entity.

Credit Default Index Swaps (CDS Indices) is a portfolio of single-entity credit default swaps. Whenever a default in the portfolio occurs, the premium notional is reduced by the loss amount of the defaulted entity and at the same time the protection buyer gets compensated by the lost amount. The most popular credit default index swaps are the standardised credit default index swaps like CDX index and the ITRAXX index.

Credit Default Swaps on Baskets of Entities, First-Loss and Tranche-Loss Credit Default Swaps and CDS Indices, allow the Fund to gain a diversified exposure to the credit market as the performance of these instruments do not depend on the performance of a single-name credit reference.

Options on CDS includes Credit Default Swap Options, also known as a credit default swaptions, which gives its holder the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell protection on a specified reference entity for a specified future time period for a certain spread, and Credit Default Index Swap Options, which is an option to buy or sell the underlying CDS Indices.

Sustainable Finance

The Fund is classified as an Article 6 Fund pursuant to the EU Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (EU Regulation 2019/2088) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector (the “SFDR”). This means that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 8 of the SFDR or have sustainable investment as its objective in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 9 of SFDR.

Principal Adverse Impact Reporting

As the Fund was not designed to specifically avoid investments that include one or more sustainability risks, such as avoiding a particular industry/sector in its entirety, the Investment Manager does not currently consider adverse impacts of its investment decisions on sustainability factors to be relevant to the investment strategies of the Fund.

Taxonomy Regulation

The Fund does not have as its objective sustainable investment, nor does it promote environmental or social characteristics. As a result, the Fund does not fall within the scope of Article 5 or Article 6 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment. The investments underlying the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Securities Financing Transactions

The Fund may enter into Repurchase and/or Reverse Repurchase Agreements (“**Repos**”) in accordance with the limits and requirements of the Central Bank. The maximum proportion of the Fund’s assets which can be subject to Repos is 50% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund’s assets. All types of assets which may be held by the Fund in accordance with its investment objectives and policies may be subject to a Repo.

The expected proportion of the Fund’s assets which will be subject to Repos is 0% - 20% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund’s assets. The proportion of the Fund’s assets which are subject to Repos at any given time will depend on prevailing market conditions and the value of the relevant investments. The amount of assets engaged in Repos, expressed as an absolute amount and as a proportion of the Fund’s assets, as well as other relevant information relating to the use of Repos shall be disclosed in the annual report and semi-annual report of the ICAV.

Recognised Exchanges

With the exception of permitted investments in unlisted transferable securities, investment by the Fund is restricted to the Recognised Exchanges as listed under Appendix II to the Prospectus. FDIs may be traded on Recognised Exchanges worldwide or may be traded over the counter. The Investment Manager will only enter into over the counter derivative transactions on behalf of the Fund with counterparties which consist of leading credit institutions subject to prudential

supervision and which belong to categories approved by the Central Bank as set down in the Regulations.

FDI Costs

Investors should be aware that when the Fund enters into FDI contracts (including those used for currency hedging as described in greater detail below) and/or Repos, operational costs and/or fees shall be deducted from the revenue delivered to the Fund.

In the case of certain OTC derivative contracts, such fees and costs may include financing fees and in the case of FDI which are listed on Recognised Exchanges and/or centrally cleared, such fees and costs may include brokerage, exchange and clearing house fees. One of the considerations taken into account by the Investment Manager when selecting brokers and counterparties to FDI transactions on behalf of the Fund is that any such costs and/or fees which are deducted from the revenue delivered to the Fund shall be at normal commercial rates and shall not include any hidden revenue.

Such direct or indirect costs and fees will be paid to the relevant broker or counterparty to the FDI transaction, which, in the case of FDI used for currency hedging purposes, may include the Depository or entities related to the Depository. The identity of the entities to which such direct and indirect costs and fees are paid shall be disclosed in the annual financial statements of the ICAV. All revenues generated through the use of FDI and/or Repos, net of direct and indirect operational costs and fees, will be returned to the Fund.

Collateral Policy

Where necessary, the Fund will accept collateral from its counterparties in order to reduce counterparty risk exposure generated through the use of over the counter derivative instruments. Any collateral received by the Fund shall comprise of cash collateral and/or securities of varying maturity which satisfy the requirements of the Central Bank relating to non-cash collateral which may be received by a UCITS. The collateral provided shall be required to have an initial market value at least equal to such amount as determined by the Directors, depending on the nature of the derivative instruments and counterparty exposure.

The Fund will favour using cash as collateral. If it were to use non-cash as collateral, the Investment Manager would typically only accept non-cash collateral that does not exhibit high price volatility and, therefore, a haircut policy is not required. If the Fund did accept non-cash collateral that exhibited high price volatility, then the Investment Manager would negotiate appropriate haircuts taking into account such factors as the issuer credit quality and price volatility of the collateral and, where relevant, the outcome of any stress tests. The haircut policy applied to posted collateral will vary depending on the class of asset received from the counterparty but will generally range from 100% to 115% depending on the jurisdiction of account and portfolio security.

Cash collateral received by the Fund may be reinvested in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank at the discretion of the Investment Manager. In this regard, any cash collateral received by the Fund may also be placed on deposit with relevant credit institutions as permitted

by the UCITS Regulations. In such circumstances, the Fund shall be exposed to the creditworthiness of the relevant credit institution with which cash collateral is placed.

Leverage

As a result of its use of financial derivative instruments, the Fund may leverage its positions to generate a notional exposure in excess of the Net Asset Value of the Fund. The Value-at-Risk (“**VaR**”) methodology is an advanced risk measurement methodology which attempts to predict, using historical data, the likely scale of losses that might be expected to occur over a given period of time. In order to measure market risk volatility, the Fund will use a relative “Value at Risk” methodology (“**VaR**”). The VaR approach is a measure of the maximum potential loss due to market risk rather than leverage. More particularly, the VaR approach measures the maximum potential loss at a given confidence level (probability) over a specific time period under normal market conditions. The VaR of the Fund will not be greater than twice the VaR of the Fund’s reference portfolio. The reference portfolio for the purpose of the Fund’s relative VaR calculation is the Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Total Return Index Value (hedged into USD).

The VaR for the Fund will be calculated daily using a one-tailed 99% confidence level, a 20 day holding period and the historical period will not be less than one year unless a shorter period is justified. The Fund shall, at all times, comply with the limits on levels of market risk measured through the use of the Value at Risk methodology as set out above.

VaR methods rely on a number of assumptions about the forecasting of investment markets and the ability to draw inferences about the future behaviour of market prices from historical movements. If those assumptions are incorrect by any significant degree, the size and frequency of losses actually incurred in the investment portfolio may considerably exceed those predicted by a VaR model (and even a small degree of inaccuracy in the forecasting models used can produce large deviations in the forecast produced). VaR does enable a comparison of risks across asset classes and serves as an indicator to a portfolio manager of the investment risk in a portfolio. If used in this way, and with an eye to the limitations of VaR methods and the particular model chosen, it can act as a signal to the Investment Manager of an increase in the general level of risk in a portfolio and as a trigger for corrective action by the Investment Manager. The measurement and monitoring of all exposures relating to the use of derivative instruments will be performed on at least a daily basis.

The requirements of the European Securities and Markets Authority (“**ESMA**”) and the Central Bank prescribe in detail disclosures which need to be made in respect of leverage. Although the VaR methodology as described above is used to control and assess the Fund’s exposures, the Fund also calculates leverage based on the sum of the notionals of the derivatives used as is required by the Central Bank. Generally, the level of leverage for the Fund arising from the use of FDIs calculated on this basis is expected to be between 100% and 1,500% of Net Asset Value of the Fund but may be higher on occasion. It is expected that typically this level will be approximately between 100% and 750%. The wide range of expected level of leverage (i.e. between 100% and 1,500% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund) is due to the broad range of asset classes and corresponding FDI which will from time to time be utilised by the Investment Manager by virtue of its investment strategy. This measure of leverage can be high as it includes positions implemented

to adjust existing positions as a result of market movements or subscription/redemption activity and it does not take into account any netting or hedging arrangements even though such arrangements are entered into for the purposes of risk reduction. In particular short-dated interest rate instruments or options may increase such leverage number, since a higher notional is required to generate the desired exposure due to the low duration/sensitivity of such instruments.

The Investment Manager will not utilise FDI other than those listed above until such time as a revised risk management process has been prepared, submitted to and cleared by the Central Bank.

Risks associated with the use of FDI are detailed in the Prospectus at the section entitled "**Risk Factors**".

Currency Hedging

Foreign exchange transactions may be used for currency hedging purposes. A Share Class of the Fund which is denominated in a currency other than the Base Currency may be hedged against exchange rate fluctuation risks between the denominated currency of the Share Class and the Base Currency of the Fund. The Investment Manager may attempt to mitigate the risk of such fluctuation by using FDI, namely forward currency contracts, for currency hedging purposes subject to the conditions and within the limits laid down by the Central Bank.

Details of the Share Classes which are to be hedged using such instruments are set out under Section 7 ("**Information on Share Classes**") below (by the use of the term "Hedged" in the name of the Class), however, the successful execution of a hedging strategy which mitigates exactly this risk cannot be assured.

Investors' attention is drawn to the Sections entitled "Hedged Classes", "Currency Risk" and "Share Currency Designation Risk" in the main body of the Prospectus.

Borrowing Powers

The ICAV may only borrow on a temporary basis and the aggregate amount of such borrowings may not exceed 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Subject to this limit, the Directors may exercise all borrowing powers on behalf of the Fund. In accordance with the provisions of the UCITS Regulations, the Directors may instruct that the Depositary may charge the assets of the Fund as security for such borrowings.

5. Profile of a Typical Investor

The Fund is geared towards investors seeking a performance linked to global bond and currency markets over an investment period of at least three years.

The amount that it is appropriate to invest in the Fund will depend on the personal situation of each investor. To determine this amount, investors should consider their personal assets, the applicable regulations, their current and future financial needs over the recommended investment period and

the level of risk they are prepared to accept. Investors are strongly advised to diversify their assets so that they are not exposed solely to the risks of the Fund.

6. Offer

The following Share Classes are currently available at the Net Asset Value per Share:

Class I - CHF (Hedged)
Class I - EUR (Hedged)
Class I - GBP (Hedged)
Class I – USD
Class I - D EUR (Hedged)
Class I - D GBP (Hedged)
Class I - D USD
Class I - B USD
Class I - B EUR (Hedged)
Class I - B CHF (Hedged)

Class R - CHF (Hedged)
Class R - EUR (Hedged)
Class R - USD
Class R - D USD
Class R - B USD
Class R - B EUR (Hedged)
Class R - B CHF (Hedged)

Class N - C EUR (Hedged)
Class N - B USD
Class N - B EUR (Hedged)
Class N - B CHF (Hedged)

7. Information on Share Classes

Class R, Class R - D, Class R - B are primarily aimed at retail investors, Class N - B and Class N - C Shares are primarily aimed at distributors, and Class I, Class I – D and Class I - B Shares are primarily aimed at institutional investors.

Classes may differ amongst other things on the basis of the Investment Manager's Fee and Performance Fee applicable to these Classes. Further information in relation to fees is set out below at Section 13 entitled "**Fees and Expenses**".

The following features apply to each Share Class:

Unit classes	Base currency	Initial Subscription	Minimum subsequent subscription	Investment Management Fee Rate	Performance Fee
R USD	USD	0.001 of a share	0.001 of a share	1.40%	Not Applicable
R CHF (Hedged)	CHF	0.001 of a share	0.001 of a share	1.40%	Not Applicable
R EUR (Hedged)	EUR	0.001 of a share	0.001 of a share	1.40%	Not Applicable
R - D USD	USD	0.001 of a share	0.001 of a share	1.40%	Not Applicable
I USD	USD	USD100,000	0.001 of a share	0.70%	Not Applicable
I CHF (Hedged)	CHF	CHF100,000	0.001 of a share	0.70%	Not Applicable
I GBP (Hedged)	GBP	STG100,000	0.001 of a share	0.70%	Not Applicable
I EUR (Hedged)	EUR	EUR100,000	0.001 of a share	0.70%	Not Applicable
I - D USD	USD	USD100,000	0.001 of a share	0.70%	Not Applicable
I - D EUR (Hedged)	EUR	EUR100,000	0.001 of a share	0.70%	Not Applicable
I - D GBP (Hedged)	GBP	STG100,000	0.001 of a share	0.70%	Not Applicable
N - C EUR (Hedged)	EUR	0.001 of a share	0.001 of a share	1.0%	Not Applicable

Unit classes	Base currency	Initial Subscription	Minimum subsequent subscription	Investment Management Fee Rate	Performance Fee
I - B USD	USD	USD100,000	0.001 of a share	0.50%	20% of the amount by which the relevant Class outperforms the relevant Benchmark
I - B EUR (Hedged)	EUR	EUR100,000	0.001 of a share	0.50%	20% of the amount by which the relevant Class outperforms the relevant Benchmark
I - B CHF (Hedged)	CHF	CHF100,000	0.001 of a share	0.50%	20% of the amount by which the relevant Class outperforms the relevant Benchmark
R - B USD	USD	0.001 of a share	0.001 of a share	1.10%	20% of the amount by which the relevant Class outperforms the relevant Benchmark
R - B EUR (Hedged)	EUR	0.001 of a share	0.001 of a share	1.10%	20% of the amount by which the relevant Class outperforms the relevant Benchmark

Unit classes	Base currency	Initial Subscription	Minimum subsequent subscription	Investment Management Fee Rate	Performance Fee
R - B CHF (Hedged)	CHF	0.001 of a share	0.001 of a share	1.10%	20% of the amount by which the relevant Class outperforms the relevant Benchmark
N - B USD	USD	0.001 of a share	0.001 of a share	0.60%	20% of the amount by which the relevant Class outperforms the relevant Benchmark
N - B EUR (Hedged)	EUR	0.001 of a share	0.001 of a share	0.60%	20% of the amount by which the relevant Class outperforms the relevant Benchmark
N - B CHF (Hedged)	CHF	0.001 of a share	0.001 of a share	0.60%	20% of the amount by which the relevant Class outperforms the relevant Benchmark

8. Initial Subscription and Minimum Holding Size

Each investor must satisfy the Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription requirements applicable to the relevant Class as outlined above. There is no Minimum Holding requirement.

The Directors reserve the right to differentiate between Shareholders and to waive or reduce the Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription for certain investors.

9. Application for Shares

Applications for Shares may be made through the Administrator through the process described in the Prospectus.

10. Redemption of Shares

Requests for redemption of Shares may be made through the Administrator through the process described in the Prospectus.

11. Conversion of Shares

Subject to the Initial Subscription and Minimum Holding requirements of the relevant Classes, Shareholders may request conversion of some or all of their Shares in one Fund of the ICAV or Class to Shares in another Fund of the ICAV or Class or another Class in the Fund in accordance with the procedures specified in the Prospectus under the heading “**Conversion of Shares**”.

Conversion Charge

It is not currently intended to impose a conversion charge on the conversion of Shares in any Class to Shares in another Class of a Fund.

12. Suspension of Dealing

Shares may not be issued, redeemed or converted during any period when the calculation of the Net Asset Value of the Fund is suspended in the manner described in the Prospectus under the heading “**Suspension of Valuation of Assets**”. Applicants for Shares and Shareholders requesting redemption and/or conversion of Shares will be notified of such suspension and, unless withdrawn, applications for Shares will be considered and requests for redemption and/or conversion will be processed as at the next Dealing Day following the ending of such suspension.

13. Fees and Expenses

The Fund will bear its attributable portion of the fees and operating expenses of the ICAV. The fees and operating expenses of the ICAV are set out under the heading “**Fees, Charges and Expenses**” in the Prospectus.

Subscription Fee

Subscription Fees may be charged for the benefit of distributors and other financial intermediaries as outlined in the Prospectus in the section entitled “Definitions” and as further set out below.

Class I, Class I - D, Class R, Class R - D, and Class N - C Shares are subject to a subscription fee of up to 5.00% of the aggregate investment amount, payable to the Fund.

Class I – B Shares are subject to a subscription fee of up to 1.00% of the aggregate investment amount, Class R – B Shares and Class N – B Shares are subject to a subscription fee of up to 2.00% of the aggregate investment amount, which fees may be charged for the benefit of distributors and other financial intermediaries as outlined in the Prospectus.

Redemption Fee

No redemption fee is chargeable.

Manager's Fee

The Manager shall be entitled to receive out of the assets of the Fund an annual management fee up to 0.0275 % of the NAV of the Fund (plus VAT, if any), subject to the Fixed Minimum Annual Management Fee at ICAV Level, further information in relation to which is detailed in the “Fees” section of the Prospectus under the sub-section titled “Manager's Fees”.

The Manager's annual management fee will be accrued and calculated on each Valuation Point and payable monthly in arrears. The Manager shall be entitled to reimbursement of all reasonable and properly vouched out-of-pocket expenses (plus any applicable taxes) incurred on behalf of the Fund out of the assets of the Fund.

Investment Management Fee

Pursuant to the Investment Management Agreement, the Investment Manager is entitled to charge a maximum Investment Management Fee equal to a per annum percentage of the Net Asset Value of each Class. The Investment Management Fee Rate per annum for each Class is shown above in the section entitled “**Information on Share Classes**”. Any Investment Management Fees levied will also be subject to the imposition of Value Added Tax (“**VAT**”) if required.

The fee will be calculated and accrued daily using the Investment Management Fee Rate applied pro rata to the Net Asset Value of each Class at the relevant Valuation Point, such Net Asset Value adjusted so as to be calculated before any deduction in respect of any accrued Performance Fees, but after the deduction of all other operating and other expenses and liabilities of the Fund for that month. The Investment Management Fee is payable on the first Business Day of each calendar month.

The Investment Manager shall be entitled to be reimbursed by the ICAV for reasonable out of pocket expenses incurred by it and any VAT on all fees and expenses payable to or by it.

Performance Fee

The ICAV will pay the Investment Manager a performance fee (the “**Performance Fee**”) of the relevant Share Class in the Fund (as set out in Section 7 above) in respect of each Performance Period (as defined below).

The Performance Fee Rate (the “PFR”) of each Class is shown above in the section entitled “**Information on Share Classes**”.

In the event that the ICAV is liquidated, or the Fund or the Investment Management Agreement is terminated prior to the end of a Performance Period, the Performance Fee will be computed as though the effective date of the liquidation of the ICAV or termination of the Fund or the Investment Management Agreement, as appropriate, was the end of the Performance Period.

The Performance Fee is charged separately against each Class, and may be waived or reduced with the Directors’ approval.

Performance Fee Calculation

The Investment Manager shall be entitled to a performance fee in respect of the relevant Share Class in the Fund (as set out in Section 7 above) accrued daily and payable annually in arrears at the end of each 12 month period ending on 31st December in each year and calculated in the following manner:

- 1) Each Performance Fee shall be determined on the basis of a performance period in respect of each Share Class (each such period, the “Performance Period”). Each Performance Period is for 12 month periods, commencing on 1st January and terminating on 31st December in each year. The first Performance Period in respect of each Share Class shall commence on the Business Day following the launch of the relevant Share Class and shall terminate on the 31st December in the following calendar year.
- 2) Every Business Day, the Net Asset Value of each Share Class of the Fund (net of fixed fees but before Performance Fees) is compared to the Reference Net Asset Value per Share Class. The Reference Net Asset Value in respect of each Share Class is the Net Asset Value per Share Class that replicates the subscriptions/redemptions in and out of the relevant Share Class of the Fund and that is increased by the performance of the Benchmark (as defined below).
- 3) The relevant Benchmark for each relevant Share Class of the Fund is as follows:

SHARE CLASS	BENCHMARK
I - B USD	Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Total Return Index Value hedged in USD
R - B USD	
N - B USD	
I - B EUR (Hedged)	Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Total Return Index Value hedged in EUR

SHARE CLASS	BENCHMARK
R - B EUR (Hedged)	
N - B EUR (Hedged)	
R - B CHF (Hedged)	Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Total Return Index Value hedged in CHF
I - B CHF (Hedged)	
N - B CHF (Hedged)	

- 4) The daily difference between the Fund's Net Asset Value per Share Class and the Reference Net Asset Value per Share Class is referred to as the daily Performance Fee Provision. It is accrued (provisioned) daily.

It corresponds to a cash amount that is dependent not only on the daily performance of the relevant Share Class versus its Benchmark, but also on the net assets of the relevant Share Class and their daily variations; as a consequence, the Performance Fee Provision has to be appraised as a profit & loss (P&L) account that varies each day according to the Share Class' relative performance (of the day) and to its net asset value (of the previous day). The profit of a day resulting from an out-performance of the relevant Share Class above its Benchmark may thus be (wholly or partly) returned to the relevant Share Class the next day following an under-performance below Benchmark.

- 5) The positive (or negative) Performance Fee Provision is calculated as the outperformance (or under-performance) of the Share Class against its Benchmark, multiplied by 20%.
- 6) In addition, when positive over the day, the Performance Fee Provision can only be accrued provided that any underperformance of the relevant Share Class against the Benchmark in all preceding Performance Periods has been clawed back (cleared). In other words, the Performance Fee Provision can only be accrued if the relevant Share Class incurs a net out-performance against its Benchmark since inception.
- 7) When the Performance Fee Provision is negative (i.e. overall underperformance versus the Benchmark), then it does not affect the NAV and no performance fee is paid; nonetheless, it is monitored daily so that a Performance Fee Provision can be accrued again when sufficient Performance Fees have been generated to turn the Performance Fee Provision positive again.
- 8) The Performance Fee Provision accrued over each Performance Period is paid and debited at the end of each Performance Period. The amount paid is the performance fee. For the avoidance of doubt, the calculation of the Performance Fee does not crystallise more than once a year.

- 9) In the event that a Shareholder redeems all or any Shares prior to the end of a Performance Period, any Performance Fee that has accrued in relation to such redeemed Shares from the beginning of the relevant Performance Period until the date of redemption, shall be payable to the Investment Manager.

Worked Example of Performance Fee

Performance Fee Example: Based on outperformance of a Benchmark									
Relevant Date	Performance Fee Rate	Number of Shares	Day Count	Gross NAV per Share	Benchmark Value	Share Class Return	Benchmark Return	Reference Asset Value	Incentive Fee Accrued

Calculation Day (T-1)				100.00	100.00			100.00	
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1st Valuation Point of Calculation Period (T0)	20%	10,000	1	101.00	102.00	1.00%	2.00%	102.00	0
Valuation Point (T1)	20%	10,000	2	104.00	103.00	4.00%	3.00%	103.00	2,000.00
Valuation Point (T2)	20%	10,000	3	101.00	102.00	1.00%	2.00%	102.00	0

Outperformance vs Benchmark									
Calculation Day (T3) - Positive Performance Scenario	20%	10,000	4	101.40	100.50	1.40%	0.50%	100.50	1,800.00
Calculation Day (T3) - Negative Performance Scenario	20%	10,000	4	99.00	95.00	-1.00%	-5.00%	95.00	8,000.00

Underperformance vs Benchmark									
Calculation Day (T3) - Positive Performance Scenario	20%	10,000	4	101.40	104.00	1.40%	4.00%	104.00	0
Calculation Day (T3) - Negative Performance Scenario	20%	10,000	4	99.00	100.00	-1.00%	0.00%	100.00	0

The above example can be explained further as follows:

T-1 - a sample Share Class launch value and Benchmark value at launch date which is the beginning of the Performance Period;

T0 – the first valuation point where the Share Class return is positive, however the Benchmark return for the period is greater, accordingly, there is no accrual of performance fees;

T1 - the second valuation point where the Share Class return is positive and this return is greater than the Benchmark return, accordingly, there is an accrual of performance fees;

T2 - the third valuation point where the Share Class return is positive, however, the Benchmark return is greater so the performance fee accrual for the prior day is reversed and, accordingly, there is no accrual of performance fees;

T3 – the fourth valuation point outlines a number of scenarios:

- Scenario 1 (Outperformance vs Benchmark) where the Share Class return is positive and this return is greater than the Benchmark return, accordingly, there is an accrual of performance fees;

- Scenario 2 (Outperformance vs Benchmark) where the Share Class return is negative and the Benchmark return is also negative. However, the Share Class has performed better than the Benchmark as it has a lower negative return; accordingly, there is an accrual of performance fees;

- Scenario 3 (Underperformance vs Benchmark) where the Share Class return is positive, however, the Benchmark return for the period is greater, accordingly, there is no accrual of performance fees;

- Scenario 4 (Underperformance vs Benchmark) where the Share Class return is negative and the Benchmark return is zero, accordingly, the Benchmark return is greater so there is no accrual of performance fees.

In cases where the Share Class return exceeds the Benchmark return, the examples demonstrate the application of the Performance Fee rate of 20%, which is applied to the difference between the Share Class Net Asset Value (gross of performance fees) and the Reference Net Asset Value of the relevant Share Class that replicated the subscriptions/redemptions in and out and that is increased by the performance of the Benchmark.

The past performance of the Fund against the Benchmark can be found at www.h2o-am.com.

Excess performance shall be calculated net of all costs but could be calculated without deducting the performance fee itself, provided that in doing so it is in the investor's best interest (i.e. it would result in the investor paying less fees).

The performance fee shall be calculated by the Administrator.

The calculation of the Performance Fee will be verified by the Depositary and will not be open to the possibility of manipulation.

Included in the calculation of the performance fee shall be net realised and unrealised capital gains plus net realised and unrealised capital losses as at the end of the relevant Performance Period. As a result, performance fees may be paid on unrealised gains which may subsequently never be realised. Further, investors should be aware that performance fees may be payable in times of negative performance (for example, the Relevant Share Class has out-performed the Benchmark, but, overall, has a negative performance).

Administrator's Fees

The Administrator shall be entitled to receive out of the assets of the Fund an annual fee which will not exceed 0.03% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (plus VAT, if any), accrued and calculated on each Valuation Point and payable monthly in arrears, subject to a minimum annual fee of EUR 15,000.

The Administrator shall also be compensated out of the assets of the Fund for other services, including inter alia account set-up, account maintenance, company secretarial services, preparation of financial statements of the ICAV, registration and transaction fees, each of which shall be at normal commercial rates together with VAT, if any, thereon.

The Administrator shall also be entitled to reimbursement of all reasonable and vouched out-of-pocket expenses (plus any applicable taxes) it incurs out of the assets of the Fund.

Depositary Fees

The Depositary shall be entitled to receive out of the assets of the Fund an annual fee not exceeding 0.01% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (plus VAT, if any), accrued and calculated on each Valuation Point and payable monthly in arrears, subject to a minimum annual fee of EUR 8,000.

The Depositary shall also be entitled to be repaid out of the assets of the Fund for all of its reasonable disbursements incurred on behalf of the Fund, including the safe-keeping fees and expenses of any sub-custodian (which shall be at normal commercial rates) and transaction charges (which shall also be at normal commercial rates) levied by the Depositary or any sub-custodian and any applicable taxes it incurs on behalf of the Fund. Such custody fees shall accrue and be payable monthly in arrears.

Anti-Dilution Levy

An Anti-Dilution Levy may be charged at the discretion of the Directors as outlined in the Prospectus in the section entitled "**Anti-Dilution Levy**".

14. Dividends and Distributions

The Instrument empowers the Directors to declare dividends in respect of any Shares in the Fund out of the capital or net income of the Fund in respect of investments (whether in the form of dividends, interest or otherwise) and /or net realised and unrealised capital gains (i.e. realised and unrealised capital gains net of realised and unrealised capital losses) during the Accounting Period, subject to certain adjustments.

Shares may be issued as either accumulating Share Classes or distributing Share Classes.

Distributing Share Classes

Class R - D USD, Class I - D USD, Class I - D EUR (Hedged) and Class I - D GBP (Hedged) are distributing Share Classes.

The amount to be distributed in respect of distributing Share Classes in respect of each Distribution Period shall be determined by the Directors in consultation with the Investment Manager within the amount available for distribution provided that any amount which is not distributed in respect of such Distribution Period may be carried forward to the next Distribution Period. Distributions not claimed within six years from their due dates will lapse and revert to the Fund.

The Distribution Period in respect of each distributing Share Class shall be each Accounting Period.

Distributions, if applicable, will be paid by cheque or warrant or bank transfer at the expense of Shareholders, or, upon election by a Shareholder, may be reinvested in additional Shares.

Accumulating Share Classes

Class R USD, Class R CHF (Hedged), Class R EUR (Hedged), Class I USD, Class I CHF (Hedged), Class I GBP (Hedged), Class I EUR (Hedged), Class N - C EUR (Hedged), Class I - B USD, Class R - B USD, Class I - B EUR (Hedged), Class R - B EUR (Hedged), Class N - B USD, Class N - B EUR (Hedged), Class N - B CHF (Hedged), Class I - B CHF (Hedged) and Class R - B CHF (Hedged) Shares are accumulating Share Classes. All net income and net realised and unrealised gains (i.e. realised and unrealised capital gains net of all realised and unrealised losses) less accrued expenses of the Fund attributable to the relevant Class will be accumulated and reflected in the Net Asset Value per Share.

The Directors may at any time determine to change the policy of the Fund with respect to dividends distribution. If the Directors so determine full details of any such change will be disclosed in an updated prospectus or supplement and Shareholders will be notified in advance.

15. Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the "Risk Factors" section in the Section of the Prospectus entitled "The ICAV".

Sustainability Risk

The management of sustainability risk forms part of the due diligence process implemented by the Investment Manager. When assessing the sustainability risk associated with underlying investments, the Investment Manager is assessing the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition.

Sustainability risk is identified, monitored and managed by the Investment Manager monitoring security positions held by the Fund and by excluding any investment in entities involved in the production, use, storage, commercialisation, or transfer of anti-personnel mines and cluster munitions, in accordance with the Oslo and Ottawa conventions.

The Fund's investment strategy is based on a combination of a top-down and a bottom-up analysis in the selection of debt securities and currencies. The top-down analysis is based on factors such as the broader macro economic themes and fundamentals, market sentiment, as well as market data and broader asset risk considerations. Furthermore, the vast majority of the investments selected under this process are sovereign bonds and currencies. As such, sustainability risk is not deemed relevant by the Investment Manager for this analysis. The bottom-up analysis is focused on the credit analysis factors and while sustainability risks may be more relevant for this part of the portfolio, the Investment Manager's primary considerations for making selections are influenced by other factors such as business models, competitiveness, balance-sheet strength. Therefore, the Investment Manager has determined that sustainability risk is not relevant for the Fund overall.

SUPPLEMENT 1
H2O MULTI EMERGING DEBT FUND

Supplement dated 1st April, 2025 to the Prospectus for H2O Global Strategies ICAV dated 1st April, 2025.

This Supplement contains information relating specifically to the H2O Multi Emerging Debt Fund (the “**Fund**”), a Fund of H2O Global Strategies ICAV (the “**ICAV**”), an open-ended umbrella type Irish collective asset-management vehicle with limited liability and segregated liability between sub-funds authorised by the Central Bank on 22nd December, 2015 as a UCITS pursuant to the UCITS Regulations. The ICAV currently has four other Funds, namely, the H2O Multi Aggregate Fund, the H2O Fidelio Fund, the H2O Barry Short Fund and the H2O Barry Active Value Fund.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in the context of and in conjunction with the Prospectus for the ICAV dated 1st April, 2025 (the “Prospectus”) which immediately precedes this Supplement and is incorporated in this Prospectus. To the extent that there is any inconsistency between the Prospectus and this Supplement, the Supplement shall prevail.

The Directors of the ICAV whose names appear in the Prospectus under the heading “**Management and Administration**” accept responsibility for the information contained in this Supplement and the 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) such information is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information. The Directors accept responsibility accordingly.

Investors should read and consider the section entitled “**Risk Factors**” before investing in the Fund.

The Fund may invest principally in financial derivative instruments and will also use such financial derivative instruments for efficient portfolio management and hedging purposes. The Fund’s Net Asset Value may have an elevated volatility due to its investment policy. An investment in the UCITS should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors. Further information relating to same (including the expected effect of the use of such instruments) is set out below at the section entitled “Financial Derivative Instruments”.

Although the Fund may invest substantially in cash deposits, cash equivalents, certificates of deposits and/or Money Market Instruments in certain circumstances, Shares in the Fund are not deposits and are different in nature to a deposit in that the investment is not guaranteed and the value of the investment is capable of fluctuation. Investment in the Fund involves certain investment risks, including the possible loss of principal.

1. Interpretation

The expressions below shall have the following meanings:

“Business Day”	means each day on which banks in Dublin are open. Additional Business Days may be created by the Directors and notified to Shareholders in advance.
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“Dealing Day”	means each Valuation Day and/or such other day or days as may be determined by the Directors, in consultation with the Manager, and notified to Shareholders in advance provided that there shall be at least one Dealing Day in each fortnight. See also the section entitled “Suspension of Valuation of Assets” in the Prospectus.
“Dealing Deadline”	means for each Dealing Day <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) in relation to subscription requests, 11:30am (Irish time) on the Dealing Day; and (ii) in relation to redemption requests, 11:30am (Irish time) on the Dealing Day; or (iii) such other time as the Directors, in consultation with the Manager, may determine and notify to Shareholders in advance provided always that the Dealing Deadline is no later than the Valuation Point on that Dealing Day.
“Distribution Period”	means each Accounting Period.
“Initial Offer Price”	means the initial fixed price applicable to each relevant Share Class on the first Dealing Day of that Share Class and is shown for each share class in the section entitled “7. Information on Share Classes” .
“Performance Fee Rate” or “PFR”	means the rate as shown in the section entitled “7. Information on Share Classes” .
“Subscription Settlement Cut-off”	means three Business Days after the relevant Dealing Day.
“Valuation Day”	means each Business Day and/or such other day or days as may be determined by the Directors.
“Valuation Point”	means 23:59 Irish time on each Valuation Day or such time as the Directors may determine and notify Shareholders in advance provided that the Valuation Point shall be after the Dealing Deadline.

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

2. **Base Currency**

The Base Currency shall be USD.

3. **Investment Objective**

The Fund's objective is to outperform by 2.5% per year the benchmark index, which is denominated in USD and made up of 50% JPM EMBI Global Diversified and 50% JPM GBI EM Global Diversified unhedged, as further described below.

The benchmark index is not hedged against currency risk and is made up in equal proportions of the two following indices:

- (i) The J.P. Morgan Emerging Markets Bond Index Global Diversified (JPM EMBI-GD) index, denominated in USD, represents the performance of the sovereign debts of approximately sixty emerging countries issued in hard currencies (*external debt*); and
- (ii) The J.P. Morgan Government Bond Index Emerging Market Global Diversified (JPM GBI-EM GD), denominated in local currencies, represents the performance of the sovereign debts of sixteen emerging countries issued in local currencies (*domestic debt*);

(the "**Benchmark**").

As at the date of this Prospectus, the administrator of the Benchmark, namely JP Morgan Securities LLC is availing of the transitional arrangements afforded under Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 (the "Benchmark Regulation") and, accordingly, does not appear on the register of administrators and benchmarks maintained by ESMA pursuant to Article 36 of the Benchmark Regulation.

Investment Policy

The Fund will aim to generate positive returns by building a diversified portfolio of bonds and other international debt securities, which are listed on Recognised Exchanges, and by investing in currency markets.

The portfolio will primarily be comprised of bonds and other debt securities issued by either government, supranationals and corporate entities located within emerging markets (as described below under "Bonds and Other Debt Securities") as well as investments in currency markets (as described further below under "Currency Exposure").

In addition, in order to participate in debt and currency markets which are less accessible via direct investment or as a means to provide more diversified exposure to an asset class, the Fund may undertake investments in debt securities and currency markets indirectly using collective investment schemes (as described below under "Collective Investment Schemes") or via the use of derivatives designed for this purpose (as described below under "Financial Derivative Instruments").

The Fund may also hold cash and Money Market Instruments as further described under “Cash / Liquid Assets” below.

The Fund is considered to be actively managed in reference to the Benchmark by virtue of the fact that (i) it seeks to outperform the Benchmark (ii) the performance fees payable to the Investment Manager are calculated based on the performance of the Fund against the Benchmark (iii) the Benchmark is used as the reference index for the purposes of calculating the global exposure of the Fund using the Relative VaR methodology. While certain of the Fund’s securities may be components of and may have similar weightings to the Benchmark, the Investment Manager will use its discretion to invest in securities or sectors not included in the Benchmark in order to take advantage of investment opportunities. The investment strategy does not restrict the extent to which the Fund’s holdings may deviate from the Benchmark and deviations may be significant. This is likely to increase the extent to which the Fund can outperform or underperform the Benchmark.

Investment Strategy

The Investment Manger uses a combination of ‘top down’ and ‘bottom up’ analysis in its selection of debt securities and currencies. The ‘top down’ analysis is based on factors such as economic fundamentals and market sentiment (the optimism or pessimism of investors as a whole) and produces outputs such as asset allocation and sector weightings. The ‘bottom up’ analysis is focussed on credit analysis and is carried out on each transaction before it is considered as an investment. Bottom up security selection will be based on factors including issuers’ business models, strategic positioning, competitiveness, balance-sheet strength, sustainability of cash flows and expected level of growth.

Diversification will be achieved by allocation of the Fund’s assets among a diversified range of emerging markets, issuers (corporate and sovereign) and currencies, as further set out below under “*Bonds and other Debt Securities*” and “*Currency Exposure*”. The Investment Manager also diversifies the Fund outside the issuers within the Benchmark into corporate, sovereign and emerging bond markets as well as into the G10 currencies.

The overall “Modified Duration” of the Fund (as hereinafter described) to interest rates is comprised within a range from 0 to +10. Modified Duration measures the impact of a change in interest rates on the Fund’s valuation (i.e. it measures the Fund’s sensitivity to interest rate changes). A Modified Duration close to 10 means that a 1% rise in interest rates would cause the Fund’s Net Asset Value to fall by 10%, while a 1% fall in interest rates would cause the Fund’s Net Asset Value to rise by 10%. In addition to investment in debt securities and currencies, the Investment Manager will utilise interest rate futures and options as set out below under “*Financial Derivative Instruments*” in order to manage the Modified Duration of the Fund.

The Investment Manager uses the following approaches in order to implement the “top down” and “bottom up” analysis and to seek to outperform the Benchmark:

Management of bonds:

1. Management of the Fund’s exposure to global bond markets, taking into account the Fund’s sensitivity to interest rate changes; by aiming to correctly anticipate changes in

interest rates in respect of global bond markets, the Fund will seek to outperform the Benchmark.

2. Allocation of the Fund's assets, taking into account the Fund's sensitivity to interest rate changes, over the four different bond maturity yield curve segments: 1-3 years maturity, 3-7 years maturity, 7-15 years maturity and 15-30 years maturity; by aiming to correctly anticipate changes in interest rates within each of the four bond maturity yield curve segments, the Fund will seek to outperform the Benchmark.
3. Debt security selection within each segment of maturity (as explained at 2. above) within each issuing country, within or outside the Benchmark; the Fund will aim to be overweight the securities which are best-performing within the Benchmark and/or underweight the securities which are worst-performing within the Benchmark and will also invest in off-Benchmark securities which, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, are likely to perform better than securities encompassed within the Benchmark.

Currency management:

4. Strategic exposure to the US dollar: purchase or sale of the US dollar against all other G10 currencies and all emerging currencies; the Fund will seek to outperform the Benchmark by being exposed to currencies that will, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, appreciate versus the US dollar, the currency in which the Benchmark is denominated.

Type of Instruments

Bonds and other Debt Securities

Subject to the investment restrictions set out in Appendix 1, the Fund may invest up to 100% of net assets directly or indirectly in bonds and other debt securities of emerging market governments, supnationals and corporates of various types and maturities, including, for example, fixed rate, floating rate and variable rate notes, bonds, coupon-bearing and deferred interest instruments (such as zero coupon bonds). The Fund may also invest up to 50% of net assets in bonds and other debt securities of government or corporate issuers located in the Eurozone.

The Fund may also invest in debt securities with embedded derivative instruments such as convertible bonds, warrants, convertible preference shares, index-linked debt securities, credit-linked notes, preferred stock and collateralised securities (such as Asset-Backed / Mortgage-Backed Securities as described further below). As these securities may embed a derivative element, any leverage arising from investment in such securities will be accurately monitored, measured and managed in accordance with the risk management process in place for the Fund.

Up to 100% of the net assets of the Fund may be invested in bonds issued or guaranteed by emerging countries with no rating restrictions.

Up to 25% of the net assets of the Fund may be invested in non-government bonds from emerging countries' companies with no limits of rating, issued in the G4 hard currencies (USD, EUR, GBP,

JPY) or in local currencies.

Up to 20% of the net assets of the Fund may be invested in Mortgage Backed Securities or in Asset Backed Securities denominated in euro (as described further below). Within this 20% limit, the Fund may be exposed up to 10% of its net assets in ABS or MBS that may not be rated at the time of issuance or whose issuer may not be rated at the time of issuance. As these securities may embed a derivative element as provided for in the Fund's risk management process (such as an interest rate swap, that converts fixed rate payments from the underlying assets to floating rate payments or vice versa), any leverage arising from investment in such securities will be accurately monitored, measured and managed in accordance with the risk management process in place for the Fund.

Asset-Backed/Mortgage-Backed Securities (ABS/MBS)

Asset-backed securities (ABS) are securities made up of pools of debt securities and securities with debt like characteristics and are backed by a pool of assets, such as auto, student, home equity and other loans, credit card receivables or similar, which provide funds for interest payments to the ABS investors and for the repayment of the invested principal. In case of mortgage-backed securities (MBS), the securities are secured by a pool of commercial and residential mortgages. One of the main purposes of ABS/MBS is to re-allocate credit and prepayment risks among the investors, which is achieved by creating different tranches within the securities that have a senior-subordinated structure as regards the credit and prepayment risks.

Ratings

Up to 100% of the net asset value of the Fund may be invested in below investment grade securities and investors' attention is drawn to the "**Risk Factors**" Section of the Prospectus.

Recognised Exchanges

With the exception of permitted investments in unlisted transferable securities, investment by the Fund in assets with exposure to the above markets will be restricted to those listed on the Recognised Exchanges as listed in Appendix II to the Prospectus.

The Fund may invest up to 30% of net assets in Russian bond markets provided that the Fund will only invest in debt securities that are listed / traded on the Moscow Exchange.

The trading, registration, settlement and custodial systems in some emerging markets are not fully developed; the assets of the Fund which are traded in such markets and which have been entrusted to sub-custodians in such markets may be exposed to risk in circumstances in which the Depositary will have no liability. These risks are further set out in "**Risk Factors**" in section 15 of the Supplement below.

Currency Exposure

The Fund may invest in currencies to take exposure for investment purposes in certain markets or in order to hedge the Fund's exposure to currencies. The Fund may have currency exposure which the Investment Manager may decide not to hedge or only to partially hedge and may also hedge

positions in assets denominated in currencies which are attractive to the Investment Manager.

While the Fund will have a strategic exposure to the US Dollar, the Fund may be exposed to all currencies both OECD and non-OECD, through both purchases and sales.

Cash / Liquid Assets

The Fund will at all times consider market valuations and the prevailing investment climate. Should the Investment Manager perceive the investment climate to be negative, the Fund may retain substantial amounts in cash or ancillary liquid assets (including short term Money Market Instruments and cash deposits) pending investment or reinvestment. In addition, the Fund may hold cash due to recent subscriptions pending investment or in anticipation of future redemptions. The amount of cash and /or cash equivalents that the Fund will hold will vary depending on prevailing circumstances, however it is possible that up to 100% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund may be held in Money Market Instruments at any time.

Investors should note the difference between the nature of a deposit and the nature of an investment in the Fund, in particular the risk that the principal invested in the Fund is capable of fluctuation and thus Shareholders may not have all of their principal returned to them on redemption. In addition, investment into the Fund will not benefit from any deposit protection scheme such as might be applicable to an investment in a deposit.

Collective Investment Schemes

Up to 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund may be invested in collective investment schemes. Such schemes may include other UCITS funds, or regulated alternative investment funds primarily domiciled in the EU and the UK, provided such funds fall within the requirements set out in the Central Bank's guidance and the level of protection of which is equivalent to that provided to unitholders of a UCITS. The Fund will invest in such schemes primarily when such investment is consistent with the Fund's primary investment focus. The collective investment schemes in which the Fund may invest may be managed by the Investment Manager or by an affiliated entity.

Financial Derivative Instruments

The Fund may utilise financial derivative instruments ("FDI") for investment purposes and/or efficient portfolio management and/or to protect against foreign exchange risks as further set out below, subject always to the conditions and within the limits laid down by the Central Bank. These techniques and instruments shall comprise futures, options, swaps (interest rate swaps, exchange rate swaps and credit default swaps) and forwards. These instruments may be exchange traded or over-the-counter in accordance with the limitations and requirements of the Central Bank.

Futures

The Fund may, subject to the conditions and limits laid down by the Central Bank, enter into foreign exchange futures, interest rate futures, bond futures and index futures. Futures are contracts in standardised form between two parties entered into on an exchange, whereby one party agrees to sell to the other party an asset at a price fixed at the date of the contract, but with delivery and

payment to be made at a point in the future. The Fund may use these techniques for investment purposes (as a more efficient or cost effective mechanism of getting exposure to underlying bond and currency markets) and/or efficient portfolio management and/or to hedge against changes in (i) exchange rates (ii) interest rates and (ii) securities prices.

Options

The Fund may, subject to the conditions and limits laid down by the Central Bank, purchase and write call and put options. The Fund may use bond options, interest rate options and foreign exchange options and index options. Options are contracts, which can be entered into on-exchange or off-exchange, whereby one party gets the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell an asset at a fixed or predetermined price at a point in the future. For example, the Fund may purchase put options to provide an efficient, liquid and effective mechanism for "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value on debt securities / currencies that it owns. This allows the Fund to benefit from future gains in the value of a debt security / currency without the risk of the fall in value of such security/ currency. The Fund may also purchase call options to provide an efficient, liquid and effective mechanism for taking positions in debt securities / currencies. This allows the Fund to benefit from future gains in the value of a security / currency without the need to purchase and hold the security/currency. The Fund may also sell call and put options. When selling a call option, the fund (seller) agrees to deliver the specified amount of underlying shares to a buyer at the strike price in the contract. When selling a put option, the Fund (seller) agrees to buy the underlying shares. The Fund may use these techniques for investment purposes and/or efficient portfolio management and/or to hedge against changes in (i) exchange rates (ii) interest rates and (iii) securities prices.

Swaps

The Fund may, subject to the conditions and limits laid down by the Central Bank, utilise swap contracts (interest rate swaps, exchange rate swaps and credit default swaps). Swaps are contracts entered into off exchange, which are variations of forward contracts whereby two parties agree to exchange a series of future cash flows; such contracts are generally extensively tailored to meet the needs of one or other of the parties with respect to such matters as frequency of settlement, initial payments and consequences of default.

An interest rate swap is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange fixed or floating cash flow streams typically referencing a particular interest rate calculated on specified notional amounts at specified dates during the life of the swap. The use of interest rate swaps may allow the interest rate sensitivity of the Fund to be changed faster or more cheaply than through the use of physical cash markets or more precisely than through exchange traded derivative markets. They may also be used to express views on the direction of interest rate movements. For example in order to protect against falling interest rates in Europe, the Investment Manager may choose to enter into a Euro rates receiver swap, whereby the Fund receives a fixed swap rate in EUR against paying Euribor.

The Fund may utilise exchange rate swap contracts. An FX swap is an agreement between two parties to exchange different currencies at the beginning and at the end of the life of the swap. FX swaps may be used as an alternative to spot and forward foreign exchange contracts. For example

in order to protect against USD depreciating against EUR, the Investment Manager may choose to enter into an FX swap, whereby the Fund pays a fixed USD amount against receiving a fixed EUR amount at maturity.

The Fund may use credit default swaps ('CDS') for investment purposes and in order to reduce the credit risks to which the Fund is exposed. A CDS is a contract that compensates the buyer in the event of a default by an underlying borrower. It is a contract where the seller agrees, for an upfront or continuing premium or fee, to compensate the buyer when a specified event, such as default, restructuring of the issuer of the reference entity, or failure to pay, occurs. Buyers of credit default swaps can remove risky entities from their balance sheets without selling them. Sellers can gain higher returns from investments or diversify their portfolios by entering markets without actually buying the corresponding securities.

Forwards

Forward currency contracts may, subject to the conditions and limits laid down by the Central Bank, be used for investment purposes and/or to hedge currency exposures of the Fund or any class in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank. Such currency exposure will arise where the assets in which the Fund invests are denominated in a different currency than the Base Currency of the Fund or the designated currency of the relevant Class. For example, if the Fund purchased a EUR denominated 5 year issue, it is preferable for the Fund to earn the yield on this asset without taking on the risk of adverse movements between EUR and USD. To facilitate this outcome the Fund would sell the EUR forward versus the USD at a forward date thus locking in the current exchange rate. A forward currency exchange contract is a contract to purchase or sell a specific currency at a future date at a price set at the time of the contract. Forward currency contracts are similar to futures contracts, but are not entered into on an exchange and are individually negotiated between the parties.

Sustainable Finance

The Fund is classified as an Article 6 Fund pursuant to the EU Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (EU Regulation 2019/2088) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector (the "SFDR"). This means that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 8 of the SFDR or have sustainable investment as its objective in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 9 of SFDR.

Principal Adverse Impact Reporting

As the Fund was not designed to specifically avoid investments that include one or more sustainability risks, such as avoiding a particular industry/sector in its entirety, the Investment Manager does not currently consider adverse impacts of its investment decisions on sustainability factors to be relevant to the investment strategies of the Fund.

Taxonomy Regulation

The Fund does not have as its objective sustainable investment, nor does it promote environmental or social characteristics. As a result, the Fund does not fall within the scope of Article 5 or Article 6 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment. The investments underlying the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Securities Financing Transactions

The Fund may enter into Repurchase and/or Reverse Repurchase Agreements (“**Repos**”) in accordance with the limits and requirements of the Central Bank. The maximum proportion of the Fund’s assets which can be subject to Repos is 50% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund’s assets. All types of assets which may be held by the Fund in accordance with its investment objectives and policies may be subject to a Repo.

The expected proportion of the Fund’s assets which will be subject to Repos is 0 – 20% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund’s assets. The proportion of the Fund’s assets which are subject to Repos at any given time will depend on prevailing market conditions and the value of the relevant investments. The amount of assets engaged in Repos, expressed as an absolute amount and as a proportion of the Fund’s assets, as well as other relevant information relating to the use of Repos shall be disclosed in the annual report and semi-annual report of the ICAV.

Recognised Exchanges

With the exception of permitted investments in unlisted transferable securities, investment by the Fund is restricted to the Recognised Exchanges as listed under Appendix II to the Prospectus. FDIs may be traded on Recognised Exchanges worldwide or may be traded over the counter. The Investment Manager will only enter into over the counter derivative transactions on behalf of the Fund with counterparties which consist of leading credit institutions subject to prudential supervision and which belong to categories approved by the Central Bank as set down in the Regulations.

FDI Costs

Investors should be aware that when the Fund enters into FDI contracts (including those used for currency hedging as described in greater detail below) and/or Repos, operational costs and/or fees shall be deducted from the revenue delivered to the Fund.

In the case of certain OTC derivative contracts, such fees and costs may include financing fees and in the case of FDI which are listed on Recognised Exchanges and/or centrally cleared, such fees and costs may include brokerage, exchange and clearing house fees. One of the considerations taken into account by the Investment Manager when selecting brokers and counterparties to FDI transactions on behalf of the Fund is that any such costs and/or fees which are deducted from the revenue delivered to the Fund shall be at normal commercial rates and shall not include any hidden revenue.

Such direct or indirect costs and fees will be paid to the relevant broker or counterparty to the FDI transaction, which, in the case of FDI used for currency hedging purposes, may include the Depository or entities related to the Depository. The identity of the entities to which such direct and indirect costs and fees are paid shall be disclosed in the annual financial statements of the ICAV. All revenues generated through the use of FDI and/or Repos, net of direct and indirect operational costs and fees, will be returned to the Fund.

Collateral Policy

Where necessary, the Fund will accept collateral from its counterparties in order to reduce counterparty risk exposure generated through the use of over the counter derivative instruments. Any collateral received by the Fund shall comprise of cash collateral and/or securities of varying maturity which satisfy the requirements of the Central Bank relating to non-cash collateral which may be received by a UCITS. The collateral provided shall be required to have an initial market value at least equal to such amount as determined by the Directors, depending on the nature of the derivative instruments and counterparty exposure.

The Fund will favour using cash as collateral. If it were to use non-cash as collateral, the Investment Manager would typically only accept non-cash collateral that does not exhibit high price volatility and, therefore, a haircut policy is not required. If the Fund did accept non-cash collateral that exhibited high price volatility, then the Investment Manager would negotiate appropriate haircuts taking into account such factors as the issuer credit quality and price volatility of the collateral and, where relevant, the outcome of any stress tests. The haircut policy applied to posted collateral will vary depending on the class of asset received from the counterparty but will generally range from 100% to 115% depending on the jurisdiction of account and portfolio security.

Cash collateral received by the Fund may be reinvested in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank at the discretion of the Investment Manager. In this regard, any cash collateral received by the Fund may also be placed on deposit with relevant credit institutions as permitted by the UCITS Regulations. In such circumstances, the Fund shall be exposed to the creditworthiness of the relevant credit institution with which cash collateral is placed.

Leverage

As a result of its use of financial derivative instruments, the Fund may leverage its positions to generate a notional exposure in excess of the Net Asset Value of the Fund. The Value-at-Risk (“**VaR**”) methodology is an advanced risk measurement methodology which attempts to predict, using historical data, the likely scale of losses that might be expected to occur over a given period of time. In order to measure market risk volatility, the Fund will use a relative “Value at Risk” methodology (“**VaR**”). The VaR approach is a measure of the maximum potential loss due to market risk rather than leverage. More particularly, the VaR approach measures the maximum potential loss at a given confidence level (probability) over a specific time period under normal market conditions. The VaR of the Fund will not be greater than 200% of the VaR of the Fund’s reference portfolio. The reference portfolio for the purpose of the Fund’s relative VaR calculation is 50% JPM EMBI Global Diversified and 50% JPM GBI EM Global Diversified.

The VaR for the Fund will be calculated daily using a one-tailed 99% confidence level, a 20 day holding period and the historical period will not be less than one year unless a shorter period is justified. The Fund shall, at all times, comply with the limits on levels of market risk measured through the use of the Value at Risk methodology as set out above. It is expected that the use of financial derivative techniques and instruments will not increase the Fund's risk level.

VaR methods rely on a number of assumptions about the forecasting of investment markets and the ability to draw inferences about the future behaviour of market prices from historical movements. If those assumptions are incorrect by any significant degree, the size and frequency of losses actually incurred in the investment portfolio may considerably exceed those predicted by a VaR model (and even a small degree of inaccuracy in the forecasting models used can produce large deviations in the forecast produced). VaR does enable a comparison of risks across asset classes and serves as an indicator to a portfolio manager of the investment risk in a portfolio. If used in this way, and with an eye to the limitations of VaR methods and the particular model chosen, it can act as a signal to the Investment Manager of an increase in the general level of risk in a portfolio and as a trigger for corrective action by the Investment Manager. The measurement and monitoring of all exposures relating to the use of derivative instruments will be performed on at least a daily basis.

The requirements of the European Securities and Markets Authority ("**ESMA**") and the Central Bank prescribe in detail disclosures which need to be made in respect of leverage. Although the VaR methodology as described above is used to control and assess the Fund's exposures, the Fund also calculates leverage based on the sum of the notionals of the derivatives used as is required by the Central Bank. Generally, the level of leverage for the Fund arising from the use of FDIs calculated on this basis is expected to be between 100% and 3,000% of Net Asset Value of the Fund but may be higher on occasion. It is expected that typically this level will be approximately between 100% and 800%. The wide range of expected level of leverage (i.e. between 100% and 3,000% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund) is due to the broad range of asset classes and corresponding FDI which will from time to time be utilised by the Investment Manager by virtue of its investment strategy. This measure of leverage can be high as it includes positions implemented to adjust existing positions as a result of market movements or subscription/redemption activity and it does not take into account any netting or hedging arrangements even though such arrangements are entered into for the purposes of risk reduction. In particular short-dated interest rate instruments or options may increase such leverage number, since a higher notional is required to generate the desired exposure due to the low duration/sensitivity of such instruments.

The Investment Manager will not utilise FDI other than those listed above until such time as a revised risk management process has been prepared, submitted to and cleared by the Central Bank.

Risks associated with the use of FDI are detailed in the Prospectus at the section entitled "**Risk Factors**".

Currency Hedging

Foreign exchange transactions may be used for currency hedging purposes. A Share Class of the Fund which is denominated in a currency other than the Base Currency may be hedged against

exchange rate fluctuation risks between the denominated currency of the Share Class and the Base Currency of the Fund. The Investment Manager may attempt to mitigate the risk of such fluctuation by using FDI, namely forward currency contracts, for currency hedging purposes subject to the conditions and within the limits laid down by the Central Bank.

Details of the Share Classes which are to be hedged using such instruments are set out under Section 7 ("**Information on Share Classes**") below (by the use of the term "Hedged" in the name of the Class), however, the successful execution of a hedging strategy which mitigates exactly this risk cannot be assured.

Investors' attention is drawn to the Sections entitled "Hedged Classes", "Currency Risk" and "Share Currency Designation Risk" in the main body of the Prospectus.

Borrowing Powers

The ICAV may only borrow on a temporary basis and the aggregate amount of such borrowings may not exceed 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Subject to this limit, the Directors may exercise all borrowing powers on behalf of the Fund. In accordance with the provisions of the UCITS Regulations, the Directors may instruct that the Depositary may charge the assets of the Fund as security for such borrowings.

4. Profile of a Typical Investor

The Fund is geared towards investors seeking a performance linked to developed and emerging bond and currency markets over an investment period of at least three years.

The amount that it is appropriate to invest in the Fund will depend on the personal situation of each investor. To determine this amount, investors should consider their personal assets, the applicable regulations, their current and future financial needs over the recommended investment period and the level of risk they are prepared to accept. Investors are strongly advised to diversify their assets so that they are not exposed solely to the risks of this Fund.

5. Offer

The following Share Classes are currently available at the Net Asset Value per Share:

Class I EUR (Hedged)
Class R CHF (Hedged)
Class R EUR
Class R EUR (Hedged)
Class R USD
Class I EUR
Class I USD
Class I CHF (Hedged)
Class N – EUR
Class N - D USD

6. Information on Share Classes

Class R Shares are primarily aimed at retail investors, whereas Class I Shares are primarily aimed at institutional investors. Class N Shares are primarily aimed at distributors.

Classes may differ amongst other things on the basis of the Investment Manager's Fee and Performance Fee applicable to these Classes. Further information in relation to fees is set out below at Section 13 entitled “**Fees and Expenses**”.

The following features apply to each Share Class:

Unit classes	Base currency	Initial Subscription	Minimum subsequent subscription	Investment Management Fee Rate	Performance Fee Rate
R EUR	EUR	0.001 of a share	0.001 of a share	1.60%	20% of the amount by which the relevant Class outperforms the relevant Benchmark (as further described in Section 13 of this Supplement)
R USD	USD	0.001 of a share	0.001 of a share	1.60%	
R CHF (Hedged)	CHF	0.001 of a share	0.001 of a share	1.60%	
R EUR (Hedged)	EUR	0.001 of a share	0.001 of a share	1.60%	
I EUR	EUR	EUR 100,000	0.001 of a share	0.80%	
I USD	USD	USD100, 000	0.001 of a share	0.80%	
I CHF (Hedged)	CHF	CHF100,000	0.001 of a share	0.80%	
I EUR (Hedged)	EUR	EUR100,000	0.001 of a share	0.80%	
N EUR	EUR	0.001 of a share	0.001 of a share	0.90%	
N – D USD	USD	0.001 of a share	0.001 of a share	0.90%	

7. Initial Subscription and Minimum Holding Size

Each investor must satisfy the Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription requirements applicable to the relevant Class as outlined above. There is no Minimum Holding applicable to the relevant Class.

The Directors reserve the right to differentiate between Shareholders and to waive or reduce the Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription for certain investors.

8. Application for Shares

Applications for Shares may be made through the Administrator through the process described in the Prospectus.

9. Redemption of Shares

Requests for redemption of Shares may be made through the Administrator through the process described in the Prospectus.

10. Conversion of Shares

Subject to the Initial Subscription and Minimum Holding requirements of the relevant Classes, Shareholders may request conversion of some or all of their Shares in one Fund of the ICAV or Class to Shares in another Fund of the ICAV or Class or another Class in the Fund in accordance with the procedures specified in the Prospectus under the heading "**Conversion of Shares**".

Conversion Charge

It is not currently intended to impose a conversion charge on the conversion of Shares in any Class to Shares in another Class of a Fund.

11. Suspension of Dealing

Shares may not be issued, redeemed or converted during any period when the calculation of the Net Asset Value of the Fund is suspended in the manner described in the Prospectus under the heading "**Suspension of Valuation of Assets**". Applicants for Shares and Shareholders requesting redemption and/or conversion of Shares will be notified of such suspension and, unless withdrawn, applications for Shares will be considered and requests for redemption and/or conversion will be processed as at the next Dealing Day following the ending of such suspension.

12. Fees and Expenses

The fees and operating expenses of the ICAV are set out under the heading “Fees, Charges and Expenses” in the Prospectus.

Subscription Fee

Subscription Fees may be charged for the benefit of distributors and other financial intermediaries as outlined in the Prospectus in the section entitled “Definitions”, as further set out below.

Class I Shares are subject to a subscription fee of up to 1.00% of the aggregate investment amount and Class R Shares and Class N Shares are subject to a subscription fee of up to 2% of the aggregate investment amount.

Redemption Fee

No redemption fee shall be charged.

Manager’s Fee

The Manager shall be entitled to receive out of the assets of the Fund an annual management fee up to 0.0275 % of the NAV of the Fund (plus VAT, if any) , subject to the Fixed Minimum Annual Management Fee at ICAV Level, further information in relation to which is detailed in the “Fees” section of the Prospectus under the sub-section titled “Manager’s Fees”.

The Manager’s annual management fee will be accrued and calculated on each Valuation Point and payable monthly in arrears. The Manager shall be entitled to reimbursement of all reasonable and properly vouched out-of-pocket expenses (plus any applicable taxes) incurred on behalf of the Fund out of the assets of the Fund.

Investment Management Fee

Pursuant to the Investment Management Agreement, the Investment Manager is entitled to charge a maximum investment management fee equal to a per annum percentage of the Net Asset Value of each Class. The Investment Management Fee Rate per annum for each Class is shown above in the section entitled “**Information on Share Classes**”. Any investment management fees levied will also be subject to the imposition of Value Added Tax (“**VAT**”) if required.

The fee will be calculated and accrued daily using the Investment Management Fee Rate applied pro rata to the Net Asset Value of each Class at the relevant Valuation Point, such Net Asset Value adjusted so as to be calculated before any deduction in respect of any accrued Performance Fees, but after the deduction of all other operating and other expenses and liabilities of the Fund for that month. The Investment Management Fee is payable on the first Business Day of each calendar month.

The Investment Manager shall be entitled to be reimbursed by the ICAV for reasonable out of pocket expenses incurred by it and any VAT on all fees and expenses payable to or by it.

Performance Fee

The ICAV will pay the Investment Manager a performance fee (the "**Performance Fee**") in relation to each Class in respect of each Performance Period (as defined below).

The Performance Fee Rate (the "**PFR**") of each Class is shown above in the section entitled "**Information on Share Classes**".

In the event that the ICAV is liquidated, or the Fund or the Investment Management Agreement is terminated prior to the end of a Performance Period, the Performance Fee will be computed as though the effective date of the liquidation of the ICAV or termination of the Fund or the Investment Management Agreement, as appropriate, was the end of the Performance Period.

The Performance Fee is charged separately against each Class, and may be waived or reduced with the Directors' approval.

Performance Fee Calculation

The Investment Manager shall be entitled to a performance fee in respect of each Class of Shares in the Fund accrued daily and payable annually in arrears at the end of each 12 month period ending on 31st December in each year and calculated in the following manner:

- 1) Each Performance Fee shall be determined on the basis of a performance period in respect of each Share Class (each such period, the "**Performance Period**"). Each Performance Period is for 12 month periods, commencing on 1st January and terminating on 31st December in each year. The first Performance Period in respect of each Share Class shall commence on the Business Day following the launch of the relevant Share Class and shall terminate on the 31st December in the following calendar year.
- 2) Every Business Day, the Net Asset Value of each Share Class of the Fund (net of fixed fees but before Performance Fees) is compared to the **Reference Net Asset Value** per Share Class. The Reference Net Asset Value in respect of each Share Class is the Net Asset Value per Share Class that replicates the subscriptions/redemptions in and out of the relevant Share Class of the Fund and that is increased by the performance of the Benchmark (as defined below) + hurdle rate of 2.5% per annum.

- 3) The relevant Benchmark for each Share Class of the Fund is as follows:

SHARE CLASS	BENCHMARK
R USD	50% JP Morgan EMBI Global Diversified Unhedged USD 50% JP Morgan GBI-EM Global Diversified Unhedged USD
I USD	
N – D USD	
R EUR	50% JP Morgan EMBI Global Diversified Unhedged EUR 50% JP Morgan GBI-EM Global Diversified Unhedged EUR
I EUR	
N EUR	
I EUR (Hedged)	50% JP Morgan EMBI Global Diversified Hedged EUR 50% JP Morgan GBI-EM Global Diversified Hedged EUR
R EUR (Hedged)	
R CHF (Hedged)	50% JP Morgan EMBI Global Diversified Hedged CHF 50% JP Morgan GBI-EM Global Diversified Hedged CHF
I CHF (Hedged)	

- 4) The sum of the daily difference between the relevant Net Asset Value per Share Class and the Reference Net Asset Value per Share Class is referred to as the daily Performance Fee Provision. It is accrued (provisioned) daily. It corresponds to a cash amount that is dependent not only on the daily performance of the relevant Share Class versus its Benchmark, but also on the net assets of the relevant Share Class and their daily variations; as a consequence, the Performance Fee Provision has to be appraised as a profit & loss (P&L) account that varies each day according to the Share Class' relative performance (of the day) and to its net asset value (of the previous day). The profit of a day resulting from an out-performance of the relevant Share Class above its Benchmark may thus be (wholly or partly) returned to the relevant Share Class the next day following an under-performance below Benchmark.
- 5) The positive (or negative) Performance Fee Provision is calculated as the outperformance (or under-performance) of the Share Class against its Benchmark, multiplied by 20%.
- 6) In addition, when positive over the day, the Performance Fee Provision can only be accrued provided that any underperformance of the relevant Share Class against the Benchmark in all preceding Performance Periods has been clawed back (cleared). In other words, the Performance Fee Provision can only be accrued if the relevant Share Class incurs a net out-performance against its Benchmark since inception.

- 7) When the Performance Fee Provision is negative (i.e. overall underperformance versus the Benchmark), then it does not affect the NAV and no performance fee is paid; nonetheless, it is monitored daily so that a Performance Fee Provision can be accrued again when sufficient Performance Fees have been generated to turn the Performance Fee Provision positive again.
- 8) The Performance Fee Provision accrued over each Performance Period is paid and debited at the end of each Performance Period. The amount paid is the performance fee. For the avoidance of doubt, the calculation of the Performance Fee does not crystallise more than once a year.
- 9) In the event that a Shareholder redeems all or any of his Shares other than at the end of a Performance Period, any Performance Fee that has accrued in relation to such redeemed Shares from the beginning of the relevant Performance Period until the date of redemption, shall be payable to the Investment Manager.

Worked Example of Performance Fee

Performance Fee Example: Based on outperformance of a Benchmark											
Relevant Date	Performance Fee Rate	Number of Shares	Hurdle Rate	Day Count	Gross NAV per Share	Benchmark Value	Share Class Return	Benchmark Return	Hurdle Rate	Reference Asset Value	Incentive Fee Accrued

Calculation Day (T-1)					100.00	100.00				100.00	
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1st Valuation Point of Calculation Period (T0)	20%	10,000	2.50%	1	101.00	102.00	1.00%	2.00%	0.01%	102.01	0
Valuation Point (T1)	20%	10,000	2.50%	2	104.00	103.00	4.00%	3.00%	0.01%	103.01	1,972.22
Valuation Point (T2)	20%	10,000	2.50%	3	101.00	102.00	1.00%	2.00%	0.02%	102.02	0

Outperformance vs Benchmark											
Calculation Day (T3) - Positive Performance Scenario	20%	10,000	2.50%	4	101.40	100.50	1.40%	0.50%	0.03%	100.53	1,744.44
Calculation Day (T3) - Negative Performance Scenario	20%	10,000	2.50%	4	99.00	95.00	-1.00%	-5.00%	0.03%	95.03	7,944.44

Underperformance vs Benchmark											
Calculation Day (T3) - Positive Performance Scenario	20%	10,000	2.50%	4	101.40	104.00	1.40%	4.00%	0.03%	104.03	0
Calculation Day (T3) - Negative Performance Scenario	20%	10,000	2.50%	4	99.00	100.00	-1.00%	0.00%	0.03%	100.03	0

The above example can be explained further as follows:

T-1 - a sample Share Class launch value and Benchmark value at launch date which is the beginning of the Performance Period;

T0 – the first valuation point where the Share Class return is positive, however the Benchmark return for the period is greater, accordingly, there is no accrual of performance fees;

T1 - the second valuation point where the Share Class return is positive and this return is greater than the Benchmark return, accordingly, there is an accrual of performance fees;

T2 - the third valuation point where the Share Class return is positive, however, the Benchmark return is greater so the performance fee accrual for the prior day is reversed and, accordingly, there is no accrual of performance fees;

T3 – the fourth valuation point outlines a number of scenarios:

- Scenario 1 (Outperformance vs Benchmark) where the Share Class return is positive and this return is greater than the Benchmark return, accordingly, there is an accrual of performance fees;

- Scenario 2 (Outperformance vs Benchmark) where the Share Class return is negative and the Benchmark return is also negative. However, the Share Class has performed better than the Benchmark as it has a lower negative return; accordingly, there is an accrual of performance fees;

- Scenario 3 (Underperformance vs Benchmark) where the Share Class return is positive, however, the Benchmark return for the period is greater, accordingly, there is no accrual of performance fees;

- Scenario 4 (Underperformance vs Benchmark) where the Share Class return is negative and the Benchmark return is zero, accordingly, the Benchmark return is greater so there is no accrual of performance fees.

In cases where the Share Class return exceeds the Benchmark return + 2.5% hurdle rate per annum, the examples demonstrate the application of the Performance Fee rate of 20%, which is applied to the difference between the Share Class Net Asset Value (gross of performance fees) and the Reference Net Asset Value of the relevant Share Class that replicated the subscriptions/redemptions in and out and that is increased by the performance of the Benchmark + 2.5% per annum.

The past performance of the Fund against the Benchmark can be found at www.h2o-am.com.

Excess performance shall be calculated net of all costs but could be calculated without deducting the performance fee itself, provided that in doing so it is in the investor's best interest (i.e. it would result in the investor paying less fees).

The performance fee shall be calculated by the Administrator.

The calculation of the Performance Fee will be verified by the Depositary and will not be open to the possibility of manipulation.

Included in the calculation of the performance fee shall be net realised and unrealised capital gains plus net realised and unrealised capital losses as at the end of the relevant Performance Period. As a result, performance fees may be paid on unrealised gains which may subsequently never be realised. Further, investors should be aware that performance fees may be payable in times of negative performance (for example, the Relevant Share Class has out-performed the Benchmark, but, overall, has a negative performance).

Administrator's Fees

The Administrator shall be entitled to receive out of the assets of the Fund an annual fee which will not exceed 0.03% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (plus VAT, if any), accrued and calculated on each Valuation Point and payable monthly in arrears, subject to a minimum annual fee of EUR 15,000.

The Administrator shall also be compensated out of the assets of the Fund for other services, including inter alia account set-up, account maintenance, company secretarial services, preparation of financial statements of the ICAV, registration and transaction fees, each of which shall be at normal commercial rates together with VAT, if any, thereon.

The Administrator shall also be entitled to reimbursement of all reasonable and vouched out-of-pocket expenses (plus any applicable taxes) it incurs out of the assets of the Fund.

Depositary Fees

The Depositary shall be entitled to receive out of the assets of the Fund an annual fee not exceeding 0.01% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (plus VAT, if any), accrued and calculated on each Valuation Point and payable monthly in arrears, subject to a minimum annual fee of EUR 8,000.

The Depositary shall also be entitled to be repaid out of the assets of the Fund for all of its reasonable disbursements incurred on behalf of the Fund, including the safe-keeping fees and expenses of any sub-custodian (which shall be at normal commercial rates) and transaction charges (which shall also be at normal commercial rates) levied by the Depositary or any sub-custodian and any applicable taxes it incurs on behalf of the Fund. Such custody fees shall accrue and be payable monthly in arrears.

Anti-Dilution Levy

An Anti-Dilution Levy may be charged at the discretion of the Directors as outlined in the Prospectus in the section entitled "**Anti-Dilution Levy**".

13. Dividends and Distributions

The Instrument empowers the Directors to declare dividends in respect of any Shares in the Fund out of the capital or net income of the Fund in respect of investments (whether in the form of dividends, interest or otherwise) and /or net realised and unrealised capital gains (i.e. realised and

unrealised capital gains net of realised and unrealised capital losses), subject to certain adjustments.

Shares may be issued as either accumulating Share Classes or distributing Share Classes.

Distributing Share Classes

Class N – D USD are distributing Share Classes.

The amount to be distributed in respect of distributing Share Classes in respect of each Distribution Period shall be determined by the Directors in consultation with the Investment Manager within the amount available for distribution provided that any amount which is not distributed in respect of such Distribution Period may be carried forward to the next Distribution Period. Distributions not claimed within six years from their due dates will lapse and revert to the Fund.

Distributions, if applicable, will be paid by cheque or warrant or bank transfer at the expense of Shareholders, or, upon election by a Shareholder, may be reinvested in additional Shares.

Accumulating Share Classes

Class R EUR, Class R USD, Class R CHF (Hedged), Class R EUR (Hedged), Class I EUR, Class I USD, Class I CHF (Hedged), Class I EUR (Hedged) and Class N EUR , and are accumulating Share Classes.

All net income and net realised and unrealised gains (i.e. realised and unrealised capital gains net of all realised and unrealised losses) less accrued expenses of the Fund attributable to the relevant Class will be accumulated and reflected in the Net Asset Value per Share.

The Directors may at any time determine to change the policy of the Fund with respect to dividends distribution. If the Directors so determine full details of any such change will be disclosed in an updated prospectus or supplement and Shareholders will be notified in advance.

14. Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the “**Risk Factors**” section in the Section of the Prospectus entitled “**The ICAV**”.

Sustainability Risk

The management of sustainability risk forms part of the due diligence process implemented by the Investment Manager. When assessing the sustainability risk associated with underlying investments, the Investment Manager is assessing the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition.

Sustainability risk is identified, monitored and managed by the Investment Manager monitoring security positions held by the Fund and by excluding any investment in entities involved in the

production, use, storage, commercialisation, or transfer of anti-personnel mines and cluster munitions, in accordance with the Oslo and Ottawa conventions.

The Fund's investment strategy is based on a combination of a top-down and a bottom-up analysis in the selection of debt securities and currencies. The top-down analysis is based on factors such as the broader macro economic themes and fundamentals, market sentiment, as well as market data and broader asset risk considerations. Furthermore, the vast majority of the investments selected under this process are sovereign bonds and currencies. As such, sustainability risk is not deemed relevant by the Investment Manager for this analysis. The bottom-up analysis is focused on the credit analysis factors and while sustainability risks may be more relevant for this part of the portfolio, the Investment Manager's primary considerations for making selections are influenced by other factors such as business models, competitiveness, balance-sheet strength. Therefore, the Investment Manager has determined that sustainability risk is not relevant for the Fund overall.

**SUPPLEMENT 3
H2O FIDELIO FUND**

Supplement dated 1st April, 2025 to the Prospectus for H2O Global Strategies ICAV dated 1st April, 2025.

This Supplement contains information relating specifically to the H2O Fidelio Fund (the “**Fund**”), a Fund of H2O Global Strategies ICAV (the “**ICAV**”), an open-ended umbrella type Irish collective asset-management vehicle with limited liability and segregated liability between sub-funds authorised by the Central Bank on 22nd December, 2015 as a UCITS pursuant to the UCITS Regulations. The ICAV currently has four other Funds, namely, H2O Multi Emerging Debt Fund, H2O Multi Aggregate Fund, H2O Barry Short Fund and H2O Barry Active Value Fund.

This Fund is in the course of termination. Accordingly, Shares are no longer available for subscription into this Fund.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in the context of and in conjunction with the Prospectus for the ICAV dated 1st April, 2025 (the “Prospectus”) which immediately precedes this Supplement and is incorporated in this Prospectus. To the extent that there is any inconsistency between the Prospectus and this Supplement, the Supplement shall prevail.

The Directors of the ICAV whose names appear in the Prospectus under the heading “**Management and Administration**” accept responsibility for the information contained in this Supplement and the 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) such information is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information. The Directors accept responsibility accordingly.

Investors should read and consider the section entitled “**Risk Factors**” before investing in the Fund.

The Fund may invest principally in financial derivative instruments and will also use such financial derivative instruments for efficient portfolio management and hedging purposes. The Fund’s Net Asset Value may have an elevated volatility due to its investment policy. An investment in the UCITS should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors. Further information relating to same (including the expected effect of the use of such instruments) is set out below at the section entitled “Financial Derivative Instruments”.

Although the Fund may invest substantially in cash deposits, cash equivalents, certificates of deposits and/or Money Market Instruments in certain circumstances, Shares in the Fund are not deposits and are different in nature to a deposit in that the investment is not guaranteed and the value of the investment is capable of fluctuation. Investment in the Fund involves certain investment risks, including the possible loss of principal.

1. Interpretation

The expressions below shall have the following meanings:

- “Benchmark”** means the relevant Benchmark for each Share Class for the purpose of calculation of performance fees, as set out in sub-section 4 of the paragraph headed “Performance Fee Calculation” in Section 13 of this Supplement.
- As at the date of this Prospectus, the administrator of LIBOR is ICE Benchmark Administration (Intercontinental Exchange), which appears on the register of administrators and benchmarks maintained by ESMA pursuant to Article 36 of the Benchmark Regulation.
- As at the date of this Prospectus, the administrator of EONIA is the European Money Markets Institute, which appears on the register of administrators and benchmarks maintained by ESMA pursuant to Article 36 of the Benchmark Regulation.
- “Business Day”** means each day on which banks in Dublin are open. Additional Business Days may be created by the Directors and notified to Shareholders in advance.
- “Dealing Day”** means each Valuation Day and/or such other day or days as may be determined by the Directors and notified to Shareholders in advance provided that there shall be at least one Dealing Day in each fortnight. See also the section entitled **“Suspension of Valuation of Assets”** in the Prospectus.
- “Dealing Deadline”** means for each Dealing Day
- (i) in relation to subscription requests, 11:30am (Irish time) on the Dealing Day; and
 - (ii) in relation to redemption requests, 11:30am (Irish time) on the Dealing Day; or
 - (iii) such other time as the Directors may determine and notify to Shareholders in advance provided always that the Dealing Deadline is no later than the Valuation Point on that Dealing Day.

“Initial Offer Price”	means the initial fixed price applicable to each relevant Share Class on the first Dealing Day of that Share Class and is shown for each share class in the section entitled “7. Information on Share Classes” .
“Performance Fee Rate” or “PFR”	means the rate as shown in the section entitled “7. Information on Share Classes” .
“Subscription Settlement Cut-off”	means three Business Days after the relevant Dealing Day.
“Valuation Day”	means each Business Day and/or such other day or days as may be determined by the Directors.
“Valuation Point”	means 23:59 Irish time on each Valuation Day or such time as the Directors may determine and notify Shareholders in advance provided that the Valuation Point shall be after the Dealing Deadline.

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

2. Base Currency

The Base Currency shall be USD.

3. Investment Objective

The Fund’s objective is to generate an absolute return of 5% annualised, over the recommended minimum investment period of three years.

4. Investment Policy

The Fund will attempt to achieve its objective by investing primarily in equity securities (such as common stock, preferred stock and depositary receipts) and equity-related securities (which are investments that provide exposure to the performance of equity securities, such as equity swaps, equity index futures and collective investment schemes, including exchange traded funds).

Further details of the type of instruments that may be used by the Fund are set out further below under *“Types of Instruments”*.

The Fund will aim to generate positive returns irrespective of overall market direction. The Fund is designed to be market neutral, taking long and short positions, which means that the Fund seeks to achieve returns that are not closely correlated with the returns of the equity markets in which the Fund invests.

Long positions may be taken directly or indirectly (through the use of financial derivative instruments) and short exposure will be taken synthetically through the use of financial derivative instruments, as set out below under the heading "*Financial Derivative Instruments*". This will result in a limited exposure to the equity market cycle, compared to a typical long only equity portfolio. Gross long exposure to equity and equity linked instruments will not exceed 150% of the net asset value of the Fund. Gross short exposure to equity and equity linked instruments will not exceed 150% of the net asset value of the Fund. The total gross exposure (i.e. gross long plus gross short exposure) to equity and equity linked instruments will not exceed 300% of the net asset value of the Fund.

Options will also be used both to protect the portfolio against adverse market volatility or for investment purposes. Further information in relation to the types of derivatives that may be used by the Fund is set out below under the heading "*Financial Derivative Instruments*".

The exposure to overall market and different regions will be kept residual as compared to a long only fund.

The Fund may also hold cash and Money Market Instruments as further described under "*Cash/Liquid Assets*" below.

Benchmark Disclosure

The Fund is considered to be actively managed in reference to the relevant Benchmark by virtue of the fact that the performance fees payable to the Investment Manager are calculated based on the performance of the Fund against the relevant Benchmark. However, the relevant Benchmark is not used to define the portfolio composition of the Fund or as a performance target.

Investment Strategy

The Fund will pursue its investment objective by implementing pair-trades on global equity markets. A pair trade is where a long and a short positions of the same size (i.e. the total value of the long position is matched by the total value of the short position) are simultaneously implemented between similar companies or group of companies in order to benefit from the outperformance of the long position relative to the short position (i.e. the performance of the long position is expected to be greater than the performance of the short position at the time the pair-trade is implemented).

More precisely, the investment strategy is based on the Investment Manager's capacity in identifying pair trades where it believes long positions are undervalued or attractive relative to short positions. The decision will be based on the analysis of information publicly available on companies (quantitative assessment), and the investment manager view (qualitative assessment). The quantitative approach is used to rank companies on a number of factors and is based on both academic and market-based research. The factors employed are, but not limited to, valuation, profitability, growth, momentum and quality. Examples of proxies used for measuring such factors are a stock's price-earnings ratio (valuation), the return on equity (profitability), the growth of earnings (growth), the recent price history of a share (momentum) and the strength of the balance sheet of a company (quality). A particular focus will be on the stock valuation. The qualitative

approach allows for unique conditions such as take-over risk, restructuring status, alternative valuation methods, and the effectiveness of management as well as geopolitical influences to be taken into account in implementing investment decisions.

The investment process focuses equally on risk and return and aims to generate a highly diversified market neutral portfolio with favourable risk return characteristics, selecting pair-trades from major global equity markets.

Types of Instruments

Equities and Equity-Related Securities

The Fund may invest directly or indirectly in equities and equity-related securities such as common stock, preferred stock, ADRs and GDRs. The equities and equity-related securities invested in by the Fund will be listed or traded on Recognised Exchanges worldwide (with no particular focus on any geographic area). The Fund will not have any particular industry or sector focus.

Currency Exposure

The currency exposure of the Fund will be hedged at least monthly by the use of foreign exchange spot, options and forward contracts and is not expected to contribute significantly to the performance of the portfolio. The Fund may be partially exposed to all currencies both OECD and non-OECD.

Cash / Liquid Assets

The Fund is a market neutral fund and not a long only fund, and, therefore, will have a high proportion of liquid assets at all times. The Fund may also retain substantial amounts in cash or ancillary liquid assets (including short term Money Market Instruments and cash deposits) pending investment or reinvestment. Such Money Market Instruments shall be rated investment grade (BBB- or greater) (or equivalent) by Standard & Poor's, Moody's or Fitch. In addition, the Fund may hold cash due to recent subscriptions pending investment or in anticipation of future redemptions. The amount of cash and /or cash equivalents that the Fund will hold will vary depending on the foregoing circumstances set out in this paragraph, however it is possible that up to 100% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund may be held in Money Market Instruments at any time.

Investors should note the difference between the nature of a deposit and the nature of an investment in the Fund, in particular the risk that the principal invested in the Fund is capable of fluctuation and thus Shareholders may not have all of their principal returned to them on redemption. In addition, investment into the Fund will not benefit from any deposit protection scheme such as might be applicable to an investment in a deposit.

Collective Investment Schemes

The Fund may invest indirectly in equities through investment in collective investment schemes (including exchange traded funds). Up to 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund may be invested

in collective investment schemes (including exchange traded funds). Such schemes may include other UCITS funds or regulated alternative investment funds (including exchange traded funds), primarily domiciled in the EU and the UK, provided such funds fall within the requirements set out in the Central Bank's guidance and the level of protection of which is equivalent to that provided to unitholders of a UCITS. The Fund will invest in such schemes primarily when such investment is consistent with the Fund's primary investment focus. The collective investment schemes in which the Fund may invest may be managed by the Investment Manager or by an affiliated entity.

Financial Derivative Instruments

The Fund may utilize financial derivative instruments ("FDI") for investment purposes and/or efficient portfolio management and/or to protect against foreign exchange risks as further set out below, subject always to the conditions and within the limits laid down by the Central Bank. These techniques and instruments shall comprise futures, options, contracts for difference, swaps (equity swaps, equity index swaps, exchange rate swaps, equity volatility swaps and equity index volatility swaps) and forwards. These instruments may be exchange traded or over-the-counter in accordance with the limitations and requirements of the Central Bank.

Futures

The Fund may, subject to the conditions and limits laid down by the Central Bank, enter into listed equity index futures. Futures are contracts in standardised form between two parties entered into on an exchange, whereby one party agrees to sell to the other party an asset at a price fixed at the date of the contract, but with delivery and payment to be made at a point in the future. The Fund may use these techniques for investment purposes (as a more efficient or cost effective mechanism of getting exposure to underlying bond and currency markets) and/or efficient portfolio management and/or to hedge against changes in (i) exchange rates (ii) interest rates and (ii) securities prices.

Options

The Fund may, subject to the conditions and limits laid down by the Central Bank, purchase and write call and put options. The Fund may use equity options, and listed equity index options. Options are contracts, which can be entered into on-exchange or off-exchange, whereby one party gets the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell an asset at a fixed or predetermined price at a point in the future. For example, the Fund may purchase put options to provide an efficient, liquid and effective mechanism for "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value on equity securities / currencies that it owns. This allows the Fund to benefit from future gains in the value of an equity security / currency without the risk of the fall in value of such security/ currency. The Fund may also purchase call options to provide an efficient, liquid and effective mechanism for taking positions in equity securities / currencies. This allows the Fund to benefit from future gains in the value of an equity security / currency without the need to purchase and hold the security/currency. The Fund may also sell call and put options. When selling a call option, the fund (seller) agrees to deliver the specified amount of underlying shares to a buyer at the strike price in the contract. When selling a put option, the Fund (seller) agrees to buy the underlying shares. The Fund may sell call and put options to sell the volatility of the underlying asset. The volatility is the main component of the price of an option. As the volatility level is a direct function of the volatility

of its underlying asset, selling call and put options amounts to selling the volatility of the underlying asset. The Fund may use these techniques for investment purposes and/or efficient portfolio management and/or to hedge against changes in (i) exchange rates (ii) interest rates and (iii) securities prices.

Contract for difference (CFD)

CFDs are financial derivatives contracts whereby the seller will pay to the buyer the difference between the current value of an asset and its value at contract time. CFDs generally provide an efficient way of securing exposure to the movement in price of an underlying share or index without owning the stock or physically investing in the index. Such instruments can be used with the aim of gaining a benefit from either increases or decreases of the value of the underlying asset.

Swaps

The Fund may, subject to the conditions and limits laid down by the Central Bank, utilise swap contracts (equity swaps, equity index swaps, exchange rate swaps, equity volatility swaps and equity index volatility swaps). Swaps are contracts entered into off exchange, which are variations of forward contracts whereby two parties agree to exchange a series of future cash flows; such contracts are generally extensively tailored to meet the needs of one or other of the parties with respect to such matters as frequency of settlement, initial payments and consequences of default.

The Fund may utilise exchange rate swap contracts. An FX swap is an agreement between two parties to exchange different currencies at the beginning and at the end of the life of the swap. FX swaps may be used as an alternative to spot and forward foreign exchange contracts. For example in order to protect against USD depreciating against EUR, the Investment Manager may choose to enter into an FX swap, whereby the Fund pays a fixed USD amount against receiving a fixed EUR amount at maturity.

A volatility swap is an OTC forward contract on the future realised volatility of a given underlying asset. Volatility swaps allow investors to trade the volatility of an asset directly rather than the asset itself. The Fund may enter equity volatility swaps or equity index volatility swap to trade the volatility of an equity or the volatility of an equity index. The Fund may also utilise variance swaps which are similar contracts to volatility swaps. In the equities market, variance swaps are more commonly traded than volatility swaps.

Forwards

Forward currency contracts may, subject to the conditions and limits laid down by the Central Bank, be used for investment purposes and/or to hedge currency exposures of the Fund or any class in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank. Such currency exposure will arise where the assets in which the Fund invests are denominated in a different currency than the Base Currency of the Fund or the designated currency of the relevant Class. For example, if the Fund purchased a EUR denominated 5 year issue, it is preferable for the Fund to earn the yield on this asset without taking on the risk of adverse movements between EUR and USD. To facilitate this outcome the Fund would sell the EUR forward versus the USD at a forward date thus locking in the

current exchange rate. A forward currency exchange contract is a contract to purchase or sell a specific currency at a future date at a price set at the time of the contract. Forward currency contracts are similar to futures contracts, but are not entered into on an exchange and are individually negotiated between the parties.

Sustainable Finance

The Fund is classified as an Article 6 Fund pursuant to the EU Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (EU Regulation 2019/2088) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector (the “SFDR”). This means that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 8 of the SFDR or have sustainable investment as its objective in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 9 of SFDR.

Principal Adverse Impact Reporting

As the Fund was not designed to specifically avoid investments that include one or more sustainability risks, such as avoiding a particular industry/sector in its entirety, the Investment Manager does not currently consider adverse impacts of its investment decisions on sustainability factors to be relevant to the investment strategies of the Fund.

Taxonomy Regulation

The Fund does not have as its objective sustainable investment, nor does it promote environmental or social characteristics. As a result, the Fund does not fall within the scope of Article 5 or Article 6 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment. The investments underlying the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Securities Financing Transactions

The Fund may enter into Repurchase and/or Reverse Repurchase Agreements (“**Repos**”) and/or contracts for difference (which are deemed to constitute total return swaps for the purposes of SFTR) in accordance with the limits and requirements of the Central Bank. The maximum proportion of the Fund’s assets which can be subject to Repos is 50% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund’s assets and the maximum proportion of the Fund’s assets which can be subject to contracts for difference is 300% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund’s assets. All types of assets which may be held by the Fund in accordance with its investment objectives and policies may be subject to securities financing transactions.

The expected proportion of the Fund’s assets which will be subject to Repos is 0% – 20% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund’s assets and the expected proportion of the Fund’s assets which will be subject to contracts for difference is 0% - 200% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund’s assets. The proportion of the Fund’s assets which are subject to Repos and/or contracts for difference at any given time will depend on prevailing market conditions and the value of the relevant investments. The amount of assets engaged in Repos and/or contracts for difference, expressed

as an absolute amount and as a proportion of the Fund's assets, as well as other relevant information relating to the use of Repos shall be disclosed in the annual report and semi-annual report of the ICAV.

Recognised Exchanges

With the exception of permitted investments in unlisted transferable securities, investment by the Fund is restricted to the Recognised Exchanges as listed under Appendix II to the Prospectus. FDIs may be traded on Recognised Exchanges worldwide or may be traded over the counter. The Investment Manager will only enter into over the counter derivative transactions on behalf of the Fund with counterparties which consist of leading credit institutions subject to prudential supervision and which belong to categories approved by the Central Bank as set down in the Regulations.

FDI Costs

Investors should be aware that when the Fund enters into FDI contracts (including those used for currency hedging as described in greater detail below) and/or Repos, operational costs and/or fees shall be deducted from the revenue delivered to the Fund.

In the case of certain OTC derivatives, such fees and costs may include financing fees and in the case of FDI which are listed on Recognised Exchanges and/or centrally cleared, such fees and costs may include brokerage, exchange and clearing house fees. One of the considerations taken into account by the Investment Manager when selecting brokers and counterparties to FDI transactions on behalf of the Fund is that any such costs and/or fees which are deducted from the revenue delivered to the Fund shall be at normal commercial rates and shall not include any hidden revenue.

Such direct or indirect costs and fees will be paid to the relevant broker or counterparty to the FDI transaction, which, in the case of FDI used for currency hedging purposes, may include the Depository or entities related to the Depository. The identity of the entities to which such direct and indirect costs and fees are paid shall be disclosed in the annual financial statements of the ICAV. All revenues generated through the use of FDI and/or Repos, net of direct and indirect operational costs and fees, will be returned to the Fund.

Collateral Policy

Where necessary, the Fund will accept collateral from its counterparties in order to reduce counterparty risk exposure generated through the use of over the counter derivative instruments. Any collateral received by the Fund shall comprise of cash collateral and/or securities of varying maturity which satisfy the requirements of the Central Bank relating to non-cash collateral which may be received by a UCITS. The collateral provided shall be required to have an initial market value at least equal to such amount as determined by the Directors, depending on the nature of the derivative instruments and counterparty exposure.

The Fund will favour using cash as collateral. If it were to use non-cash as collateral, the Investment Manager would typically only accept non-cash collateral that does not exhibit high price volatility

and, therefore, a haircut policy is not required. If the Fund did accept non-cash collateral that exhibited high price volatility, then the Investment Manager would negotiate appropriate haircuts taking into account such factors as the issuer credit quality and price volatility of the collateral and, where relevant, the outcome of any stress tests. The haircut policy applied to posted collateral will vary depending on the class of asset received from the counterparty but will generally range from 100% to 115% depending on the jurisdiction of account and portfolio security.

Cash collateral received by the Fund may be reinvested in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank at the discretion of the Investment Manager. In this regard, any cash collateral received by the Fund may also be placed on deposit with relevant credit institutions as permitted by the UCITS Regulations. In such circumstances, the Fund shall be exposed to the creditworthiness of the relevant credit institution with which cash collateral is placed.

Leverage

As a result of its use of financial derivative instruments, the Fund may leverage its positions to generate a notional exposure in excess of the Net Asset Value of the Fund. The Value-at-Risk (“**VaR**”) methodology is an advanced risk measurement methodology which attempts to predict, using historical data, the likely scale of losses that might be expected to occur over a given period of time. In order to measure market risk volatility, the Fund will use absolute “Value at Risk” methodology (“**VaR**”). The VaR approach is a measure of the maximum potential loss due to market risk rather than leverage. More particularly, the VaR approach measures the maximum potential loss at a given confidence level (probability) over a specific time period under normal market conditions. The absolute VaR of the Fund shall not be greater than 20% of its net asset value.

The VaR for the Fund will be calculated daily using a one-tailed 99% confidence level, a 20 day holding period and the historical period will not be less than one year unless a shorter period is justified. The Fund shall, at all times, comply with the limits on levels of market risk measured through the use of the Value at Risk methodology as set out above. It is expected that the use of financial derivative techniques and instruments will be at the core of the management of the Fund’s risk level.

VaR methods rely on a number of assumptions about the forecasting of investment markets and the ability to draw inferences about the future behaviour of market prices from historical movements. If those assumptions are incorrect by any significant degree, the size and frequency of losses actually incurred in the investment portfolio may considerably exceed those predicted by a VaR model (and even a small degree of inaccuracy in the forecasting models used can produce large deviations in the forecast produced). VaR does enable a comparison of risks across asset classes and serves as an indicator to a portfolio manager of the investment risk in a portfolio. If used in this way, and with an eye to the limitations of VaR methods and the particular model chosen, it can act as a signal to the Investment Manager of an increase in the general level of risk in a portfolio and as a trigger for corrective action by the Investment Manager. The measurement and monitoring of all exposures relating to the use of derivative instruments will be performed on at least a daily basis.

The requirements of the European Securities and Markets Authority (“**ESMA**”) and the Central Bank prescribe in detail disclosures which need to be made in respect of leverage. Although the VaR methodology as described above is used to control and assess the Fund’s exposures, the Fund also calculates leverage based on the sum of the notional of the derivatives used as is required by the Central Bank. Generally, the level of leverage for the Fund arising from the use of FDIs calculated on this basis is expected to be between 100% and 3,000% of Net Asset Value of the Fund. It is expected that typically this level will be approximately between 100% and 800% but it may be higher on occasion. The wide range of expected level of leverage is due to the foreign exchange hedging of the portfolio. As the Fund will be hedged against any currency risk, it may be that the total forward foreign exchange contracts and plain vanilla options increases the leverage of the Fund. In particular, options may increase such leverage number, since a higher notional is required to generate the desired exposure.

The Investment Manager will not utilise FDI other than those listed above until such time as a revised risk management process has been prepared, submitted to and cleared by the Central Bank.

Risks associated with the use of FDI are detailed in the Prospectus at the section entitled “**Risk Factors**”.

Currency Hedging

Foreign exchange transactions may be used for currency hedging purposes. A Share Class of the Fund which is denominated in a currency other than the Base Currency may be hedged against exchange rate fluctuation risks between the denominated currency of the Share Class and the Base Currency of the Fund. The Investment Manager may attempt to mitigate the risk of such fluctuation by using FDI, namely forward currency contracts, for currency hedging purposes subject to the conditions and within the limits laid down by the Central Bank.

Details of the Share Classes which are to be hedged using such instruments are set out under Section 7 (“**Information on Share Classes**”) below (by the use of the term “Hedged” in the name of the Class), however, the successful execution of a hedging strategy which mitigates exactly this risk cannot be assured.

Investors’ attention is drawn to the Sections entitled “Hedged Classes”, “Currency Risk” and “Share Currency Designation Risk” in the main body of the Prospectus.

Borrowing Powers

The ICAV may only borrow on a temporary basis and the aggregate amount of such borrowings may not exceed 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Subject to this limit, the Directors may exercise all borrowing powers on behalf of the Fund. In accordance with the provisions of the UCITS Regulations, the Directors may instruct that the Depositary may charge the assets of the Fund as security for such borrowings.

5. Profile of a Typical Investor

The Fund is geared towards investors seeking positive returns irrespective of overall market directions over an investment period of at least three years. The Fund is designed to be market neutral which means that the Fund seeks to achieve returns that are not closely correlated with the returns of the equity markets in which the Fund invests.

The amount that it is appropriate to invest in the Fund will depend on the personal situation of each investor. To determine this amount, investors should consider their personal assets, the applicable regulations, their current and future financial needs over the recommended investment period and the level of risk they are prepared to accept. Investors are strongly advised to diversify their assets so that they are not exposed solely to the risks of this Fund.

6. Offer

This Fund is in the course of termination. Accordingly, Shares are no longer available for subscription into this Fund.

7. Information on Share Classes

Classes may differ amongst other things on the basis of the Investment Manager's Fee and Performance Fee applicable to these Classes. Further information in relation to fees is set out below at Section 13 entitled "**Fees and Expenses**".

The following features apply to each Share Class:

Unit classes	Base currency	Initial Subscription	Minimum subsequent subscription	Investment Management Fee Rate	Performance Fee Rate
R USD	USD	0.001 of a share	0.001 of a share	1.35%	20% of the amount by which the relevant Class outperforms by 2 % the Benchmark for the relevant Class (as further detailed in Section 13 below)
R CHF (Hedged)	CHF	0.001 of a share	0.001 of a share	1.35%	
R EUR (Hedged)	EUR	0.001 of a share	0.001 of a share	1.35%	
N EUR (Hedged)	EUR	0.001 of a share	0.001 of a share	0.90%	

Unit classes	Base currency	Initial Subscription	Minimum subsequent subscription	Investment Management Fee Rate	Performance Fee Rate
I CHF (Hedged)	CHF	CHF100,000	0.001 of a share	0.75%	
I GBP (Hedged)	GBP	GBP100,000	0.001 of a share	0.75%	
I EUR (Hedged)	EUR	EUR100,000	0.001 of a share	0.75%	
I USD	USD	USD 100,000	0.001 of a share	0.75%	

8. Initial Subscription and Minimum Holding Size

Each investor must satisfy the Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription requirements applicable to the relevant Class as outlined above. There is no Minimum Holding applicable to the relevant Class.

The Directors reserve the right to differentiate between Shareholders and to waive or reduce the Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription for certain investors.

9. Application for Shares

Applications for Shares may be made through the Administrator through the process described in the Prospectus.

10. Redemption of Shares

Requests for redemption of Shares may be made through the Administrator through the process described in the Prospectus.

11. Conversion of Shares

Subject to the Initial Subscription and Minimum Holding requirements of the relevant Classes, Shareholders may request conversion of some or all of their Shares in one Fund of the ICAV or Class to Shares in another Fund of the ICAV or Class or another Class in the Fund in accordance with the procedures specified in the Prospectus under the heading “**Conversion of Shares**”.

Conversion Charge

It is not currently intended to impose a conversion charge on the conversion of Shares in any Class to Shares in another Class of a Fund.

12. Suspension of Dealing

Shares may not be issued, redeemed or converted during any period when the calculation of the Net Asset Value of the Fund is suspended in the manner described in the Prospectus under the heading “**Suspension of Valuation of Assets**”. Applicants for Shares and Shareholders requesting redemption and/or conversion of Shares will be notified of such suspension and, unless withdrawn, applications for Shares will be considered and requests for redemption and/or conversion will be processed as at the next Dealing Day following the ending of such suspension.

13. Fees and Expenses

The Fund will bear its attributable portion of the fees and operating expenses of the ICAV. The fees and operating expenses of the ICAV are set out in detail under the heading “**Fees, Charges and Expenses**” in the Prospectus.

Establishment Expenses

The Fund will bear the costs of its own establishment, which are estimated at Euro 20,000. Such establishment costs may be amortised over the first five Accounting Periods of the Fund in such manner as the Directors in their absolute discretion deem fair.

Subscription Fee

Subscription Fees may be charged for the benefit of distributors and other financial intermediaries as outlined in the Prospectus in the section entitled “Definitions” and as further set out below.

Class I Shares are subject to a subscription fee of up to 1.00% of the aggregate investment amount and Class R Shares and Class N Shares are subject to a subscription fee of up to 2% of the aggregate investment amount.

Redemption Fee

No redemption fee is chargeable.

Manager's Fee

There is no management fee applicable to this Fund.

Investment Manager's Fee

Pursuant to the Investment Management Agreement, the Investment Manager is entitled to charge a maximum investment management fee equal to a per annum percentage of the Net Asset Value of each Class. The Investment Management Fee Rate per annum for each Class is shown above in the section entitled "**Information on Share Classes**". Any investment management fees levied will also be subject to the imposition of Value Added Tax ("**VAT**") if required.

The fee will be calculated and accrued daily using the Investment Management Fee Rate applied pro rata to the Net Asset Value of each Class at the relevant Valuation Point, such Net Asset Value adjusted so as to be calculated before any deduction in respect of any accrued Performance Fees, but after the deduction of all other operating and other expenses and liabilities of the Fund for that month. The Investment Management Fee is payable on the first Business Day of each calendar month.

The Investment Manager shall be entitled to be reimbursed by the ICAV for reasonable out of pocket expenses incurred by it and any VAT on all fees and expenses payable to or by it.

Performance Fee

The ICAV will pay the Investment Manager a performance fee (the "**Performance Fee**") in relation to each Class in respect of each Performance Period (as defined below).

The Performance Fee Rate (the "**PFR**") of each Class is shown above in the section entitled "**Information on Share Classes**".

In the event that the ICAV is liquidated, or the Fund or the Investment Management Agreement is terminated prior to the end of a Performance Period, the Performance Fee will be computed as though the effective date of the liquidation of the ICAV or termination of the Fund or the Investment Management Agreement, as appropriate, was the end of the Performance Period.

The Performance Fee is charged separately against each Class, and may be waived or reduced in respect of any Share Class with the Directors' approval.

Performance Fee Calculation

The Investment Manager shall be entitled to a performance fee in respect of each Class of Shares in the Fund accrued daily and payable annually in arrears at the end of each 12 month period ending on 31 December in each year and calculated in the following manner:

- 1) Each Performance Fee shall be determined on the basis of a performance period in respect of each Share Class (each such period, the "Performance Period"). Each Performance Period is for 12 month periods, commencing on 1 January and terminating on 31 December in each year. The first Performance Period in respect of each Share Class shall commence on the Business Day following the launch of the relevant Share Class and shall terminate on the 31 December following such launch date.

- 2) The High Water Mark (HWM) in respect of each Share Class is the higher of:
 - (i) the Initial Offer Price per Share Class at inception; and
 - (ii) the latest NAV per Share Class on which, in respect of the relevant Share Class, a performance fee was paid.
- 3) Every Business Day, the Net Asset Value of each Share Class of the Fund (net of fixed fees but before Performance Fees) is compared to the Reference Net Asset Value per Share Class. The Reference Net Asset Value in respect of each Share Class is the Net Asset Value per Share Class that replicates the subscriptions/redemptions in and out of the relevant Share Class of the Fund and that is increased by the performance of the Benchmark (as defined below) +2% per annum.
- 4) The relevant Benchmark for each Share Class of the Fund is as follows:
 - Class I USD and Class R USD – LIBOR USD 1 Month;
 - Class I EUR (Hedged), Class R EUR (Hedged) and Class N EUR (Hedged) – EONIA;
 - Class I CHF (Hedged) and Class R CHF (Hedged) –LIBOR CHF 1 Month;
 - Class I GBP (Hedged), – LIBOR GBP 1 Month.
- 5) The sum of the daily difference between the relevant Net Asset Value per Share Class and the Reference Net Asset Value per Share Class is referred to as the daily Performance Fee Provision.
- 6) When the Performance Fee Provision is positive (i.e. outperformance of the Benchmark) and provided the Net Asset value per Share Class simultaneously exceeds the relevant HWM (i.e. both conditions must be fulfilled), then a performance fee is paid and the Performance Fee Provision is multiplied by 20%, and deducted from the relevant Net Asset Value per Share Class PROVIDED THAT any underperformance of the relevant Share Class against the Benchmark in preceding Performance Periods (as at 31st December in each year) shall be clawed back (cleared) before a performance fee becomes due in subsequent periods.
- 7) When the Performance Fee Provision is negative (i.e. underperformance of the Benchmark), then the Performance Fee Provision is multiplied by 0% and thus does not impact the Net Asset Value per Share Class; in this situation no performance fee is paid.
- 8) The Performance Fee Provision accrued over the year is debited at the end of each Performance Period, namely end of December.
- 9) In the event that a Shareholder redeems all or any of his Shares other than at the end of a Performance Period, any Performance Fee that has accrued in relation to such redeemed Shares from the beginning of the relevant Performance Period until the date of redemption, shall be payable to the Investment Manager as soon as reasonably practicable following such redemption(s).

The performance fee shall be calculated by the Administrator (subject to verification by the Depositary).

Included in the calculation of the performance fee shall be net realised and unrealised capital gains plus net realised and unrealised capital losses as at the end of the relevant Performance Period. As a result, performance fees may be paid on unrealised gains which may subsequently never be realised.

Administrator's Fees

The Administrator shall be entitled to receive out of the assets of the Fund an annual fee which will not exceed 0.03% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (plus VAT, if any), accrued and calculated on each Valuation Point and payable monthly in arrears, subject to a minimum annual fee of EUR 15,000.

The Administrator shall also be compensated out of the assets of the Fund for other services, including inter alia account set-up, account maintenance, company secretarial services, preparation of financial statements of the ICAV, registration and transaction fees, each of which shall be at normal commercial rates together with VAT, if any, thereon.

The Administrator shall also be entitled to reimbursement of all reasonable and vouched out-of-pocket expenses (plus any applicable taxes) it incurs out of the assets of the Fund.

Depositary Fees

The Depositary shall be entitled to receive out of the assets of the Fund an annual fee not exceeding 0.01% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (plus VAT, if any), accrued and calculated on each Valuation Point and payable monthly in arrears, subject to a minimum annual fee of EUR 8,000.

The Depositary shall also be entitled to be repaid out of the assets of the Fund for all of its reasonable disbursements incurred on behalf of the Fund, including the safe-keeping fees and expenses of any sub-custodian (which shall be at normal commercial rates) and transaction charges (which shall also be at normal commercial rates) levied by the Depositary or any sub-custodian and any applicable taxes it incurs on behalf of the Fund. Such custody fees shall accrue and be payable monthly in arrears.

Anti-Dilution Levy

An Anti-Dilution Levy may be charged at the discretion of the Directors as outlined in the Prospectus in the section entitled "**Anti-Dilution Levy**".

14. Dividends and Distributions

Accumulating Share Classes

Each Share Class of the Fund is an accumulating Share Class. All net income and net realised and unrealised gains (i.e. realised and unrealised capital gains net of all realised and unrealised losses) less accrued expenses of the Fund attributable to the relevant Class will be accumulated and reflected in the Net Asset Value per Share.

The Directors may at any time determine to change the policy of the Fund with respect to dividends distribution. If the Directors so determine full details of any such change will be disclosed in an updated prospectus or supplement and Shareholders will be notified in advance.

15. Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the “**Risk Factors**” section in the Section of the Prospectus entitled “**The ICAV**”.

SUPPLEMENT 3
GENERATIVE GLOBAL MACRO FUND

Supplement dated 17th November, 2025 to the Prospectus for H2O Global Strategies ICAV dated 1st April, 2025.

This Supplement contains information relating specifically to the Generative Global Macro Fund (the “**Fund**”), a Fund of H2O Global Strategies ICAV (the “**ICAV**”), an open-ended umbrella type Irish collective asset-management vehicle with limited liability and segregated liability between sub-funds authorised by the Central Bank on 22nd December, 2015 as a UCITS pursuant to the UCITS Regulations. The ICAV currently has five other Funds, namely, the H2O Multi Aggregate Fund, the H2O Multi Emerging Debt Fund, the H2O Fidelio, the H2O Barry Short Fund and the H2O Barry Active Value Fund.

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in the context of and in conjunction with the Prospectus for the ICAV dated 1st April, 2025 (the “Prospectus”) which immediately precedes this Supplement and is incorporated in this Prospectus. To the extent that there is any inconsistency between the Prospectus and this Supplement, the Supplement shall prevail.

The Directors of the ICAV whose names appear in the Prospectus under the heading “**Management and Administration**” accept responsibility for the information contained in this Supplement and the 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) such information is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information. The Directors accept responsibility accordingly.

Investors should read and consider the section entitled “**Risk Factors**” before investing in the Fund.

An investment in the Fund should be viewed as medium to long term.

The Fund may invest principally in financial derivative instruments and will also use such financial derivative instruments for efficient portfolio management and hedging purposes. The Fund’s Net Asset Value may have an elevated volatility due to its investment policy. An investment in the UCITS should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors. Further information relating to same (including the expected effect of the use of such instruments) is set out below at the section entitled “Financial Derivative Instruments”.

Although the Fund may invest substantially in cash deposits, cash equivalents, certificates of deposits and/or Money Market Instruments in certain circumstances, Shares in the Fund are not deposits and are different in nature to a deposit in that the investment is not guaranteed and the value of the investment is capable of fluctuation. Investment in the Fund involves certain investment risks, including the possible loss of principal.

Important clarification – use of Generative AI tools:

The Fund is a full discretionary portfolio. The Fund does not seek thematic exposure to the AI sector, rather Generative AI tools are used to support the existing long-standing investment process of the Investment Manager, by aiding the review of external research and facilitating team introspection. No trades or portfolio decisions are generated directly by Generative AI.

1. Interpretation

The expressions below shall have the following meanings:

“Benchmark”	<p>means ESTR (Euro Short-Term Rate) in respect of Class I EUR , Class R EUR, Class Q EUR and Class F EUR Shares;</p> <p>SOFR (Secure Overnight Financing Rate) in respect of Class I USD (Hedged), Class R USD (Hedged) and Class F USD (Hedged) Shares;</p> <p>ESTR is the reference rate for the interbank market in the euro zone. It is calculated by the European Central Bank. As at the date of this Prospectus, the administrator of ESTR (Euro Short-Term Rate) is the European Central Bank. The administrator of ESTR is a central bank and is exempt from the Benchmarks Regulation.</p> <p>SOFR is the benchmark rate for the US dollar (USD) interbank market. It is calculated by the New York Federal Reserve. As at the date of this Prospectus, the administrator of SOFR (Secure Overnight Financing Rate) is the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. The administrator of SOFR is a central bank and is exempt from the Benchmarks Regulation.</p>
“Business Day”	<p>means each day on which banks in Dublin are open. Additional Business Days may be created by the Directors and notified to Shareholders in advance.</p>
“Dealing Day”	<p>means each Valuation Day and/or such other day or days as may be determined by the Directors, in consultation with the Manager, and notified to Shareholders in advance provided that there shall be at least one Dealing Day in each fortnight. See also the section entitled “Suspension of Valuation of Assets” in the Prospectus.</p>
“Dealing Deadline”	<p>means for each Dealing Day</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) in relation to subscription requests, 11:30 am (Irish time) on the relevant Dealing Day; and(ii) in relation to redemption requests, 11:30 am (Irish time) on the Dealing Day; or(iii) such other time as the Directors, in consultation with the Manager, may determine and notify to Shareholders in advance provided always that the Dealing Deadline is no later than the Valuation Point on that Dealing Day.
“Distribution Period”	<p>shall have the meaning set out in Section 14 of this Supplement.</p>

“Initial Offer Price”	means the initial fixed price applicable to each relevant Share Class on the first Dealing Day of that Share Class and is shown for each share class in the section entitled “7. Information on Share Classes” .
“Relevant Share Class Benchmark”	means the Benchmark in respect of each Share Class, as defined in Section 3 of this Supplement.
“Subscription Settlement Cut-off”	means three Business Days after the relevant Dealing Day.
“Valuation Day”	means each Business Day and/or such other day or days as may be determined by the Directors.
“Valuation Point”	means 23:59 Irish time on each Valuation Day or such time as the Directors may determine and notify Shareholders in advance provided that the Valuation Point shall be after the Dealing Deadline.

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

2. Base Currency

The Base Currency shall be EUR.

3. Investment Objective

The Fund’s objective is to outperform the daily capitalised Benchmark in respect of the relevant Share Class as set out below, in each case over the minimum recommended investment period of three years and after the deduction of all Fund fees, including management and operating fees:

- ESTR + 2.45% per year for Class F EUR Shares;
- ESTR + 2.50% per year for Class Q EUR Shares;
- SOFR + 2.45% per year for Class F USD (Hedged) Shares;
- ESTR + 2.00% per year for Class I EUR Shares;
- SOFR + 2.00% per year for Class I USD (Hedged) Shares;
- ESTR + 1.40% per year for Class R EUR Shares;
- SOFR + 1.40% per year for Class R USD (Hedged) Shares.

(the **“Relevant Share Class Benchmark”**).

4. Investment Policy

The investment strategy is focused on absolute performance, combining strategic and tactical positions and arbitrages on global debt securities issued by governments, supnationals and corporates, which are listed on Recognised Exchanges (as described below under “Bond and Other Debt Securities”), Equities (as described below under “Equities and Equity-Related Securities”) and currency markets (as described below under “Currency Exposure”). Strategic positions reflect the Investment Manager’s long-term, fundamental views to capture broad macroeconomic or structural trends in global debt, equity, or currency markets. Tactical positions are shorter-term, opportunistic

trades that aim to exploit temporary market inefficiencies or events, adding flexibility to the strategy. Arbitrages involve relative value opportunities that seek to benefit from pricing discrepancies on all asset classes.

In addition, in order to participate in debt, equity and currency markets which are less accessible via direct investment or as a means to provide more diversified exposure to an asset class, the Fund may undertake investments in debt securities, equities and currency markets indirectly using collective investment schemes (as described below under “Collective Investment Schemes”) or via the use of derivatives designed for this purpose (as described below under “Financial Derivative Instruments”).

The Fund may also hold cash, Money Market Instruments and equities, as further described below under “Cash/Liquid Assets”.

The Fund is considered to be actively managed in reference to the Benchmark by virtue of the fact that (i) it seeks to outperform the Relevant Share Class Benchmark and (ii) the performance fees payable to the Investment Manager are calculated based on the performance of the Fund against the Relevant Share Class Benchmark. The Investment Manager is not in any way constrained by the Benchmark in its portfolio positioning. The investment strategy does not restrict the extent to which the Fund’s holdings may deviate from the Benchmark and deviations may be significant. This is likely to increase the extent to which the Fund can outperform or underperform the Relevant Share Class Benchmark.

Investment Strategy

The Fund employs a discretionary, top-down investment approach that focuses primarily on macroeconomic factors (such as GDP, inflation, and overall economic trends) rather than micro-level factors like individual company balance sheet analysis.

All portfolio construction and trading decisions for the Fund are made by the Investment Manager exclusively on a discretionary basis, applying a long-standing macroeconomic investment framework developed and refined over multiple market cycles. This framework integrates top-down analysis of global economic conditions, including monetary and fiscal policy, inflation dynamics, growth trends, sovereign credit fundamentals and geopolitical developments. It guides the identification of relative value opportunities across fixed income and FX strategies. Investment decisions are grounded in discretionary, human-driven fundamental analysis, incorporating assessments of business cycles and economic conditions, rigorous valuation analysis and the professional judgment of experienced portfolio managers.

The Fund integrates Generative AI tools that enhance the objectivity, consistency and efficiency of the investment process without altering the discretionary nature of the strategy. These tools are designed to support, not replace, the expertise of the investment team, and are embedded within established elements of the investment framework, including:

(i) External research analysis: GenAI tools are used to synthesise large volumes of market commentary, sell-side research, policy statements, and other macroeconomic inputs. This enables more streamlined identification of key themes, sentiment dynamics, and evolving consensus, thereby strengthening the analytical foundations of the discretionary process.

(ii) Internal behavioural review: GenAI tools assist in the analysis of internal investment discussions to identify behavioural patterns and potential cognitive biases such as confirmation bias. These insights are reviewed by the portfolio management team as part of ongoing decision oversight.

Outputs from GenAI tools are always subject to human evaluation and are used solely as supplementary inputs. They do not generate trades or drive portfolio decisions directly. Additionally, the Fund does not seek thematic exposure to the AI sector.

The incorporation of GenAI tools into the investment research process does not represent a material change to the Investment Manager's established discretionary macro framework. Rather, it reflects a natural evolution of its long-standing investment process through new technologies. The use of GenAI supports core priorities such as analytical rigour, behavioural bias awareness and decision-making consistency, without compromising the discretionary judgment that underpins all investment decisions.

Diversification will be achieved by allocation of the Fund's assets among a diversified range of global bond markets, issuers (corporate and sovereign), equities and currencies, as further set out below under "*Bonds and other Debt Securities*", "*Equities*" and "*Currency Exposure*".

The overall "Modified Duration" (as described hereinafter) to interest rates of the Fund is comprised within a range of -4 to +4. Modified Duration measures the impact of a change in interest rates on the Fund's valuation (i.e. it measures the sensitivity to interest rate changes). A Modified Duration close to 4 means that a 1% rise in interest rates would cause the Fund's Net Asset Value to fall by 4%, while a 1% fall in interest rates would cause the Fund's Net Asset Value to rise by 4%. In addition to investment in debt securities, equity securities, and currencies, the Investment Manager will utilise interest rate futures and options as set out below under "*Financial Derivative Instruments*" in order to manage the Modified Duration of the Fund.

Management of exposure to bonds and interest rates:

1. Management of the Fund's exposure to global bond markets taking into account the Fund's sensitivity to interest rate changes; by aiming to correctly anticipate changes in interest rates in respect of global bond markets, the Fund will seek to outperform the Relevant Share Class Benchmark.
2. Positive (net long) or negative allocation (net short) of the Fund's assets among the G4 bond markets (the United States, Germany, the United Kingdom and Japan) taking into account the Fund's sensitivity to interest rate changes; by aiming to correctly anticipate changes in interest rates in respect of each G4 bond market, the Fund will seek to outperform the Relevant Share Class Benchmark.
3. Positive (net long) or negative allocation (net short) of the Fund's assets taking into account the Fund's sensitivity to interest rate changes over the four different bond maturity yield curve segments 1-3 years maturity; 3-7 years maturity, 7-15 years maturity and 15-30 years maturity of each G4 bond market; by aiming to correctly anticipate changes in interest rates within each of the four bond maturity yield curve segments, the Fund will seek to outperform the Relevant Share Class Benchmark. For example, the Fund may enter into relative positions on short-dated versus long-dated bonds. As shorter-dated bonds have lower sensitivity to interest rate changes than longer-dated bonds, larger notional positions are required to achieve the same level of risk exposure. This can result in higher reported leverage figures under UCITS rules, as leverage is calculated on the notional amounts of all positions without recognising netting and hedging, even though the actual market risk remains consistent with the overall risk limits of the Fund as measured using the absolute Value-at-Risk (VaR) approach, as set out further below under "Leverage".

4. Selection of the issuing country within the dollar zone (United States, Canada, Mexico, Australia and New Zealand) and the Europe zone (EMU member states, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Iceland, Switzerland, Poland, Czech Republic and Hungary).
5. Allocation of the overall credit risk between the main credit market segments: “investment grade” and “non-investment grade” debt on the one hand and external and local debt of non-OECD countries on the other hand.
6. Selection of issuers in each of these segments.

The anticipated maximum gross long Modified Duration (as described above) to interest rates of the Fund is +15, and the anticipated maximum absolute short Modified Duration to interest rates of the Fund is –15. The overall Modified Duration to interest rates of the Fund will remain within a range of -4,+4. The anticipated maximum gross long and absolute short Modified Duration to interest rates of the Fund described above can vary and shall at all times be managed within the overall market risk limit as measured using the absolute Value-at-Risk (VaR) approach, as set out further below under “Leverage”

Management of exposure to currencies:

1. Strategic allocation in US dollars: purchase or sale of the US dollar against all other currencies.
2. Relative allocation among the three main currency “blocs”: “euro” bloc (euro, pound sterling, Norwegian and Danish krone, Swedish and Icelandic krona, Swiss franc, Polish zloty, Czech koruna and Hungarian forint); “yen” bloc (Japanese yen and South Korean won); “commodities” bloc (where currency trends are linked to commodity prices, mainly Canadian dollar, Australian dollar, New Zealand dollar and South African rand), which will, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, appreciate versus the US dollar.
3. Further allocation within each currency bloc by buying and selling those currencies within each currency bloc, which will, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, appreciate the most within each currency bloc.
4. Diversification among non-OECD market currencies, which are not included in the above described currency blocs but which will, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, appreciate versus the US dollar.

Management of exposure to equities:

1. Active management of exposure to equities and equity-related securities with a net exposure limit of between -15%; +15% of Net Asset Value through the use of derivatives and cash equities in accordance with the relative performance expectations of the Investment Manager;
2. Positive (net long) or negative allocation (net short) of this exposure among geographic regions (including North America, EMU, Europe (excluding EMU), Japan, Pacific (excluding Japan) and Emerging Markets), in accordance with the relative performance expectations of the Investment Manager;
3. Positive (net long) or negative (net short) sector allocation (including Energy, Materials, Industrials, Consumer Discretionary, Consumer Staples, Health Care, Financials, Information Technology, Communication Services and Utilities), in accordance with the relative performance expectations of the Investment Manager;

4. Selection of securities from the different sectors (as detailed above), through the purchase or sale of equities.

The anticipated maximum gross long exposure to equities is 50% of Net Asset Value. The anticipated maximum absolute value of the short exposure to equities is 50% of Net Asset Value. The Fund's net exposure to equities will remain within a range of –15% to +15% of Net Asset Value. The anticipated maximum gross long and absolute short exposures for equities described above can vary and shall at all times be managed within the Fund's overall market risk limit as measured using the absolute Value-at-Risk (VaR) approach, as set out further below under "Leverage".

Type of Instruments

The Sub-Fund may invest in:

Bonds and other Debt Securities

Subject to the investment restrictions set out in Appendix 1, the Fund may invest directly or indirectly in bonds and other debt securities of governments, supranationals and corporates of various types and maturities, including, for example, fixed rate, floating rate and variable rate notes, bonds, coupon-bearing and deferred interest instruments (such as zero coupon bonds).

The Fund may also invest in debt securities with embedded derivative instruments such as convertible bonds, convertible preference shares, index-linked debt securities, and preferred stock. As these securities may embed a derivative element as provided for in the Fund's risk management process, any leverage arising from investment in such securities will be accurately monitored, measured and managed in accordance with the risk management process in place for the Fund.

In addition to the investment restrictions set out in Appendix I of the Prospectus, the following investment restrictions will apply in respect of bonds and other debt securities:

- i. Up to 100% of Net Asset Value in bonds issued or guaranteed by OECD member states with no ratings restrictions including a maximum of 65% in non-investment grade bonds.
- ii. Up to 60% of Net Asset Value in investment grade non-government bonds issued by companies with their registered office in an OECD country.
- iii. Up to 15% of Net Asset Value in OECD corporate bonds rated "non-investment grade" at purchase and non-OECD government and corporate bonds with no rating restrictions, issued in G4 currencies (USD, EUR, GBP, JPY) or in local currencies.
- iv. Up to 20% of Net Asset Value in convertible or exchangeable bonds.
- v. Up to 10% of Net Asset Value in contingent convertible bonds.

Asset-Backed/Mortgage-Backed Securities (ABS/MBS)

While the Fund will not invest directly in asset-backed securities (ABS) or in mortgage-backed securities (MBS), it may take indirect exposure to such asset classes through its investments in one or more underlying collective investment schemes.

Asset-backed securities (ABS) are made up of pools of debt securities and securities with debt like characteristics and are backed by a pool of assets, such as auto, student, home equity and other loans, credit card receivables or similar, which provide funds for interest payments to the ABS investors and for the repayment of the invested principal. In case of mortgage-backed securities (MBS), the securities are secured by a pool of commercial and residential mortgages. One of the main purposes of ABS/MBS is to re-allocate credit and prepayment risks among the investors, which is achieved by creating different tranches within the securities that have a senior-subordinated structure as regards the credit and prepayment risks.

Ratings

Subject to the investment restrictions set out above, debt securities may be rated investment grade or below investment grade.

The Investment Manager relies on its portfolio management team and its own analysis to appraise credit risk. The Investment Manager will consider factors such as the current stage of the credit cycle, relative spreads between sectors, and broader market dynamics that may affect the credit profile of individual issuers or sectors, as well as the issuer's financial strength, and default risk.

Equities and Equity-Related Securities

The Fund may also invest in equities and equity-related securities such as common stock, preferred stock, ADRs and GDRs.

Subject to the investment restrictions set out in Appendix 1, the following investment restrictions will apply in respect of equities and equity-related securities:

- i. The Fund may only invest up to 15% of Net Asset Value in equities and equity-related securities.
- ii. The equities and equity-related securities invested in by the Fund will be listed or traded on Recognised Exchanges worldwide. The Fund will not invest in unlisted equities or unlisted equity-related securities.
- iii. Active management of the risk related to the purchase and sale of equities will be conducted up to a net exposure limit of between -15% and +15% of Net Asset Value through the use of derivative instruments and cash equities.
- iv. The Fund may have up to a maximum of 10% net exposure to equity risk in countries outside the United Kingdom, Japan, Canada, United States, Australia, Singapore, Hong Kong, New Zealand, Switzerland and members of the European Economic Area (EEA).

Currency Exposure

The Fund may invest in currencies to take exposure for investment purposes in certain markets or in order to hedge the Fund's exposure to currencies. The Fund may have currency exposure which the Investment Manager may decide not to hedge or only to partially hedge and may also hedge positions in assets denominated in currencies which are attractive to the Investment Manager.

While the Fund will have a strategic exposure to the US Dollar, the Fund may be exposed to all currencies both OECD and non-OECD, through both purchases and sales.

The Class I USD (Hedged), Class R USD (Hedged) and Class F USD (Hedged) Shares are hedged against the Base Currency of the Fund (EUR) with the aim to limit the impact of fluctuations in the EUR/USD exchange rate on the Fund's performance.

Cash / Liquid Assets

The Fund's cash position is managed through the acquisition of cash or ancillary liquid assets (including short term Money Market Instruments and cash deposits).

The Fund may retain substantial amounts in cash or ancillary liquid assets (including short term Money Market Instruments and cash deposits) pending investment or reinvestment. In addition, the Fund may hold cash due to recent subscriptions pending investment or in anticipation of future redemptions. The amount of cash and /or cash equivalents that the Fund will hold will vary depending on the foregoing circumstances, however it is possible that up to 100% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund may be held in Money Market Instruments depending on prevailing market circumstances.

Investors should note the difference between the nature of a deposit and the nature of an investment in the Fund, in particular the risk that the principal invested in the Fund is capable of fluctuation and thus Shareholders may not have all of their principal returned to them on redemption. In addition, investment into the Fund will not benefit from any deposit protection scheme such as might be applicable to an investment in a deposit.

Collective Investment Schemes

Up to 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund may be invested in collective investment schemes. Such schemes may include other UCITS funds, or regulated alternative investment funds (which may be domiciled world-wide, but will largely be domiciled in the EU and the UK), provided such funds fall within the requirements set out in the Central Bank's guidance and the level of protection of which is equivalent to that provided to unitholders of a UCITS. The Fund will invest in such schemes primarily when such investment is consistent with the Fund's primary investment focus. The collective investment schemes in which the Fund may invest may be managed by the Investment Manager or by an affiliated entity.

The collective investment schemes in which the Fund may invest are prohibited from investing more than 10% of net assets in other open-ended collective investment schemes.

Financial Derivative Instruments

The Fund may utilise financial derivative instruments ("FDI") for investment purposes and/or efficient portfolio management and/or to protect against foreign exchange risks as further set out below, subject always to the conditions and within the limits laid down by the Central Bank. These techniques and instruments shall comprise futures, options, contracts for differences, swaps (interest rate swaps, cross-currency swaps and index swaps), forwards and credit derivatives. These instruments may be exchanged or over-the-counter in accordance with the limitations and requirements of the Central Bank.

Futures

The Fund may, subject to the conditions and limits laid down by the Central Bank, enter into foreign exchange futures, interest rate futures, bond futures, equity futures, and index futures (including futures on equity/debt indices such as the Hang Seng, Nikkei, Topix, AEX, DAX, FTSE, FTSE MIB, CAC, IBEX, SMI, OMX EuroStoxx 50, Stoxx 600, S&P, Russell, NASDAQ, TSX and other equity/debt

indices =). Futures are contracts in standardised form between two parties entered into on an exchange, whereby one party agrees to sell to the other party an asset at a price fixed at the date of the contract, but with delivery and payment to be made at a point in the future. The Fund may use these techniques for investment purposes (as a more efficient or cost effective mechanism of getting exposure to underlying bond and currency markets) and/or efficient portfolio management and/or to hedge against changes in (i) exchange rates (ii) interest rates and (ii) securities prices.

Options

The Fund may, subject to the conditions and limits laid down by the Central Bank, purchase and write call and put options. The Fund may use bond options, bond futures options, interest rate options, foreign exchange options, equity futures options, and index options (including options on equity / debt indices such as the Hang Seng, Nikkei, Topix, AEX, DAX, FTSE, FTSE MIB, CAC, IBEX, SMI, OMX EuroStoxx 50, Stoxx 600 , S&P, Russell, NASDAQ, TSX and other equity/debt indices). Options are contracts, which can be entered into on-exchange or off-exchange, whereby one party gets the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell an asset at a fixed or predetermined price at a point in the future. For example, the Fund may purchase put options to provide an efficient, liquid and effective mechanism for "locking in" gains and/or protecting against future declines in value on securities / currencies that it owns. This allows the Fund to benefit from future gains in the value of a security without the risk of the fall in value of the security. The Fund may also purchase call options to provide an efficient, liquid and effective mechanism for taking positions in securities / currencies. This allows the Fund to benefit from future gains in the value of a security/currency without the need to purchase and hold the security/currency. The Fund may also sell call and put options. When selling a call option, the fund (seller) agrees to deliver the specified amount of underlying securities to a buyer at the strike price in the contract. When selling a put option, the Fund (seller) agrees to buy the underlying securities. The Fund may sell call and put options to sell the volatility of the underlying asset. The volatility is the main component of the price of an option. As the volatility level is a direct function of the volatility of its underlying asset, selling call and put options amounts to selling the volatility of the underlying asset. The Fund may use these techniques for investment purposes and/or efficient portfolio management and/or to hedge against changes in (i) exchange rates (ii) interest rates and (iii) securities prices.

Contract for difference (CFD)

The Fund may invest up to 10% of Net Asset Value in CFDs on equities and equity-related securities listed or traded on Recognised Exchanges worldwide.

CFDs are financial derivatives contracts whereby the seller will pay to the buyer the difference between the current value of an asset and its value at contract time. CFDs generally provide an efficient way of securing exposure to the movement in price of an underlying share or index without owning the stock or physically investing in the index. Such instruments can be used with the aim of gaining a benefit from either increases or decreases of the value of the underlying asset.

Swaps

The Fund may, subject to the conditions and limits laid down by the Central Bank, utilise interest rate swaps, cross-currency swaps and index swaps on equity / debt indices (such as Hang Seng, Nikkei, Topix, AEX, DAX, FTSE, FTSE MIB, CAC, IBEX, SMI, OMX EuroStoxx 50, Stoxx 600 , S&P, Russell, NASDAQ, TSX and other equity/debt indices). Swaps are contracts entered into off exchange, which are variations of forward contracts whereby two parties agree to exchange a series of future cash flows; such contracts are generally extensively tailored to meet the needs of one or other of the

parties with respect to such matters as frequency of settlement, initial payments and consequences of default.

An interest rate swap is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange fixed or floating cash flow streams typically referencing a particular interest rate calculated on specified notional amounts at specified dates during the life of the swap. The use of interest rate swaps may allow the interest rate sensitivity of the Fund to be changed faster or more cheaply than through the use of physical cash markets or more precisely than through exchange traded derivative markets. They may also be used to express views on the direction of interest rate movements. For example in order to protect against falling interest rates in Europe, the Investment Manager may choose to enter into a Euro rates receiver swap, whereby the Fund receives a fixed swap rate in EUR against paying Euribor.

A cross-currency swap is an agreement negotiated between two parties to exchange fixed or floating cash flow streams calculated on notional amounts in different currencies, at specified dates during the life of the swap. There may be a final, interim or initial exchange of the notional amounts. For example, in order to hedge cash flows from a bond which is denominated in USD and not in the fund's base currency EUR, the Investment Manager may choose to enter into a cross-currency swap, whereby the Fund receives payments in EUR against paying the USD cash flows from the bond.

In an index swap one or both of the cash flow streams are related to the return of an index or indices, calculated on a notional amount, at specified dates during the life of the swap. For example, in order to take a long exposure to the MSCI EM, the Investment Manager may choose to enter into an index swap, whereby the Fund pays USD SOFR and receives the return of the MSCI EM.

Forwards

Forward currency contracts may, subject to the conditions and limits laid down by the Central Bank, be used for investment purposes and/or to hedge currency exposures of the Fund or any class in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank. Such currency exposure will arise where the assets in which the Fund invests are denominated in a different currency than the Base Currency of the Fund or the designated currency of the relevant Class. For example, if the Fund purchased a EUR denominated 5 year issue, it is preferable for the Fund to earn the yield on this asset without taking on the risk of adverse movements between EUR and USD. To facilitate this outcome the Fund would sell the EUR forward versus the USD at a forward date thus locking in the current exchange rate. A forward currency exchange contract is a contract to purchase or sell a specific currency at a future date at a price set at the time of the contract. Forward currency contracts are similar to futures contracts, but are not entered into on an exchange and are individually negotiated between the parties.

Interest rate forwards may be used to hedge or take long or short interest rate exposure - in order to take exposure to falling interest rates in Europe, the Investment Manager may choose to receive an interest rate starting at a forward date.

Credit Derivatives

The Fund may use credit derivatives for investment purposes and in order to reduce the credit risks to which the Fund is exposed. A Credit Derivative is a financial instrument that transfers credit risk related to an underlying entity or a portfolio of underlying entities from one party to another without transferring the underlying(s).

Credit Default Swaps (CDS): Contract such that the seller agrees, for an upfront or continuing premium or fee, to compensate the buyer when a specified event, such as default, restructuring of the issuer of the reference entity, or failure to pay, occurs. Buyers of credit default swaps can remove risky entities

from their balance sheets without selling them. Sellers can gain higher returns from investments or diversify their portfolios by entering markets without actually buying the corresponding securities. CDS include Credit Default Swaps on Single Entities, Credit Default Swaps on Baskets of Entities, First-Loss and Tranche-Loss Credit Default Swaps and Credit Default Index Swaps.

Credit Default Swaps on Baskets of Entities are similar to single entity default swaps except that the underlying is a basket of entities rather than one single entity.

First-Loss and Tranche-Loss Credit Default Swaps are similar to a single entity default swap, except that the underlying is a basket of entities rather than one single entity.

Credit Default Index Swaps (CDS Indices) is a portfolio of single-entity credit default swaps. Whenever a default in the portfolio occurs, the premium notional is reduced by the loss amount of the defaulted entity and at the same time the protection buyer gets compensated by the lost amount. The most popular credit default index swaps are the standardised credit default index swaps like CDX index and the ITRAXX index.

Credit Default Swaps on Baskets of Entities, First-Loss and Tranche-Loss Credit Default Swaps and CDS Indices, allow the Fund to gain a diversified exposure to the credit market as the performance of these instruments do not depend on the performance of a single-name credit reference.

Options on CDS includes Credit Default Swap Options, also known as a credit default swaptions, which gives its holder the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell protection on a specified reference entity for a specified future time period for a certain spread, and Credit Default Index Swap Options, which is an option to buy or sell the underlying CDS Indices.

Financial Indices

The Fund may use derivatives to gain exposure to financial indices for investment and/or efficient portfolio purposes where considered appropriate to the Fund's investment objective and policies.

Due to the broad nature of the Fund's strategy, it is not possible to comprehensively list all of the financial indices to which exposure for investment purposes may be taken, as they have not, as of the date of this Supplement, been selected and they may change from time to time.

The Investment Manager shall only gain exposure to financial indices for investment purposes where such financial indices reflect markets consistent with the investment policy and strategy of the Fund and provide exposure to equities or debt securities consistent with the investment policy and strategy of the Fund. Exposure generated through financial indices will not necessarily focus on any particular industry, sector or geographic area. Exposure to financial indices will be generated through the use of derivatives disclosed in this Supplement.

As stated above under the heading "Financial Derivative Instruments" above, the Fund may enter into futures contracts on equity / debt indices and may purchase and write call and put options on equity /debt indices (such as Hang Seng, Nikkei, Topix, AEX, DAX, FTSE, FTSE MIB, CAC, IBEX, SMI, OMX EuroStoxx 50,Stoxx 600 , S&P, Russell, NASDAQ, TSX and other equity/debt indices).

Information on such securities indices can be found on information sources such as Bloomberg, Reuters and TELEKURS. In addition, the Fund may enter into index swaps on equity / debt indices (such as the Euro Stoxx 50, Euro Stoxx Banks, S&P 500 and other equity/debt indices).

Further information on financial indices which may be used for investment purposes is set out under the sub-section titled “Use of Financial Indices” in the “Investment Objectives and Policies” section of the Prospectus.

Sustainable Finance

The Fund is classified as an Article 6 Fund pursuant to the EU Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (EU Regulation 2019/2088) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector (the “SFDR”). This means that the Fund does not promote environmental or social characteristics in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 8 of the SFDR or have sustainable investment as its objective in a way that meets the specific criteria contained in Article 9 of SFDR.

However, an “Exclusions Policy” covering controversial weapons and other sectoral exclusions is implemented by the Investment Manager and applicable to this Fund. Specifically, the policy prohibits for example investment in companies engaged in the development, production, stockpiling, or transfer of controversial weapons such as anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, biological, chemical, nuclear (outside the Non-Proliferation Treaty) and certain other weapons. Companies producing tobacco or deriving more than 10% of revenues from its distribution are also excluded, as are companies producing adult entertainment or deriving more than 10% of revenues from its distribution. This policy is available on the Investment Manager’s website at <https://www.h2o-am.com/regulatory-informations/>.

Principal Adverse Impact Reporting

As the Fund was not designed to specifically avoid investments that include one or more sustainability risks, such as avoiding a particular industry/sector in its entirety, the Investment Manager does not currently consider the adverse impacts of its investment decisions on sustainability factors to be relevant to the investment strategies of the Fund.

Taxonomy Regulation

The Fund does not have as its objective sustainable investment, nor does it promote environmental or social characteristics. As a result, the Fund does not fall within the scope of Article 5 or Article 6 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment. The investments underlying the Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Securities Financing Transactions

It is not intended that the Fund invests in securities financing transactions, total return swaps or any other financial instruments with similar characteristics.

Recognised Exchanges

Investment by the Fund is restricted to the Recognised Exchanges as listed under Appendix II to the Prospectus. FDIs may be traded on Recognised Exchanges worldwide or may be traded over the counter. The Investment Manager will only enter into over the counter derivative transactions on behalf of the Fund with counterparties which consist of leading credit institutions subject to prudential supervision and which belong to categories approved by the Central Bank as set down in the Regulations.

FDI Costs

Investors should be aware that when the Fund enters into FDI contracts (including those used for currency hedging as described in greater detail below) and/or Repos, operational costs and/or fees shall be deducted from the revenue delivered to the Fund.

In the case of certain OTC derivative contracts, such fees and costs may include financing fees and in the case of FDI which are listed on Recognised Exchanges and/or centrally cleared, such fees and costs may include brokerage, exchange and clearing house fees. One of the considerations taken into account by the Investment Manager when selecting brokers and counterparties to FDI transactions on behalf of the Fund is that any such costs and/or fees which are deducted from the revenue delivered to the Fund shall be at normal commercial rates and shall not include any hidden revenue.

Such direct or indirect costs and fees will be paid to the relevant broker or counterparty to the FDI transaction, which, in the case of FDI used for currency hedging purposes, may include the Depositary or entities related to the Depositary. The identity of the entities to which such direct and indirect costs and fees are paid shall be disclosed in the annual financial statements of the ICAV. All revenues generated through the use of FDI and/or Repos, net of direct and indirect operational costs and fees, will be returned to the Fund.

Collateral Policy

Where necessary, the Fund will accept collateral from its counterparties in order to reduce counterparty risk exposure generated through the use of over the counter derivative instruments. Any collateral received by the Fund shall comprise of cash collateral and/or securities of varying maturity which satisfy the requirements of the Central Bank relating to non-cash collateral which may be received by a UCITS. The collateral provided shall be required to have an initial market value at least equal to such amount as determined by the Directors, depending on the nature of the derivative instruments and counterparty exposure.

The Fund will favour using cash as collateral. If it were to use non-cash as collateral, the Investment Manager would typically only accept non-cash collateral that does not exhibit high price volatility and, therefore, a haircut policy is not required. If the Fund did accept non-cash collateral that exhibited high price volatility, then the Investment Manager would negotiate appropriate haircuts taking into account such factors as the issuer credit quality and price volatility of the collateral and, where relevant, the outcome of any stress tests. The haircut policy applied to posted collateral will vary depending on the class of asset received from the counterparty but will generally range from 100% to 115% depending on the jurisdiction of account and portfolio security.

Cash collateral received by the Fund may be reinvested in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank at the discretion of the Investment Manager. In this regard, any cash collateral received by the Fund may also be placed on deposit with relevant credit institutions as permitted by the UCITS Regulations. In such circumstances, the Fund shall be exposed to the creditworthiness of the relevant credit institution with which cash collateral is placed.

Leverage

As a result of its use of financial derivative instruments, the Fund may leverage its positions to generate a notional exposure in excess of the Net Asset Value of the Fund. The Value-at-Risk (“**VaR**”) methodology is an advanced risk measurement methodology which attempts to predict, using historical data, the likely scale of losses that might be expected to occur over a given period of time.

In order to measure market risk volatility, the Fund will use absolute “Value at Risk” methodology (“VaR”). The VaR approach is a measure of the maximum potential loss due to market risk rather than leverage. More particularly, the VaR approach measures the maximum potential loss at a given confidence level (probability) over a specific time period under normal market conditions. The VaR of the Fund will not be greater than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund.

The VaR for the Fund will be calculated daily using a one-tailed 99% confidence level, a 20 day holding period and the historical period will not be less than one year unless a shorter period is justified. The Fund shall, at all times, comply with the limits on levels of market risk measured through the use of the Value at Risk methodology as set out above.

VaR methods rely on a number of assumptions about the forecasting of investment markets and the ability to draw inferences about the future behaviour of market prices from historical movements. If those assumptions are incorrect by any significant degree, the size and frequency of losses actually incurred in the investment portfolio may considerably exceed those predicted by a VaR model (and even a small degree of inaccuracy in the forecasting models used can produce large deviations in the forecast produced). VaR does enable a comparison of risks across asset classes and serves as an indicator to a portfolio manager of the investment risk in a portfolio. If used in this way, and with an eye to the limitations of VaR methods and the particular model chosen, it can act as a signal to the Investment Manager of an increase in the general level of risk in a portfolio and as a trigger for corrective action by the Investment Manager. The measurement and monitoring of all exposures relating to the use of derivative instruments will be performed on at least a daily basis.

The requirements of the European Securities and Markets Authority (“ESMA”) and the Central Bank prescribe in detail disclosures which need to be made in respect of leverage. Although the VaR methodology as described above is used to control and assess the Fund’s exposures, the Fund also calculates leverage based on the sum of the notionals of the derivatives used as is required by the Central Bank. Generally, the level of leverage for the Fund arising from the use of FDIs calculated on this basis will be between 100% and 1,500% of Net Asset Value of the Fund. It is expected that typically this level will be approximately between 100% and 750%. The wide range of expected level of leverage (i.e. between 100% and 1,500% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund) is due to the broad range of asset classes and corresponding FDI which will from time to time be utilised by the Investment Manager by virtue of its investment strategy.

This measure of leverage can be high as it includes positions implemented to adjust existing positions as a result of market movements or subscription/redemption activity and it does not take into account any netting or hedging arrangements even though such arrangements are entered into for the purposes of risk reduction. It also includes short-dated interest rate instruments, which can contribute significantly to leverage as their price sensitivity to interest rate changes is low and larger notional positions are required to reach the same level of risk exposure as longer-dated bonds. For example, 2-year German Schatz bonds exhibit a volatility of 1.4%, compared to 14% for 30-year German Bunds. This means that a 100% exposure to 2-year German Schatz bond carries the same level of risk as a 10% exposure to 30-year German Bunds. Similarly, low-delta options (whether on equity indices, interest rates, foreign exchange or other asset classes) are included in leverage calculations at their full notional amount even though their effective market exposure is small. For instance, an option with a notional of 100% but a delta of only 1% would count as 100% leverage, while its actual market risk contribution is closer to 1%. This can result in higher reported leverage figures as, under UCITS rules, leverage is calculated on the notional amounts of all positions without recognising netting or hedging, even though the actual market risk remains consistent with the overall risk limits of the Fund as measured using the VaR approach.

The Investment Manager will not utilise FDI other than those listed above until such time as a revised risk management process has been prepared, submitted to and cleared by the Central Bank.

Risks associated with the use of FDI are detailed in the Prospectus at the section entitled “**Risk Factors**”.

Currency Hedging

Foreign exchange transactions may be used for currency hedging purposes. A Share Class of the Fund which is denominated in a currency other than the Base Currency may be hedged against exchange rate fluctuation risks between the denominated currency of the Share Class and the Base Currency of the Fund. The Investment Manager may attempt to mitigate the risk of such fluctuation by using FDI, namely forward currency contracts, for currency hedging purposes subject to the conditions and within the limits laid down by the Central Bank.

Details of the Share Classes which are to be hedged using such instruments are set out under Section 7 (“**Information on Share Classes**”) below (by the use of the term “Hedged” in the name of the Class), however, the successful execution of a hedging strategy which mitigates exactly this risk cannot be assured.

Investors’ attention is drawn to the Sections entitled “Hedged Classes”, “Currency Risk” and “Share Currency Designation Risk” in the main body of the Prospectus.

Borrowing Powers

The ICAV may only borrow on a temporary basis and the aggregate amount of such borrowings may not exceed 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Subject to this limit, the Directors may exercise all borrowing powers on behalf of the Fund. In accordance with the provisions of the UCITS Regulations, the Directors may instruct that the Depositary may charge the assets of the Fund as security for such borrowings.

5. Profile of a Typical Investor

The Fund is suitable for investors seeking medium-term growth through capital appreciation, who are prepared to accept a moderate level of volatility and who have a medium-term investment horizon of at least 3 years. As such, the minimum recommended holding period is three years.

The amount that it is appropriate to invest in the Fund will depend on the personal situation of each investor. To determine this amount, investors should consider their personal assets, the applicable regulations, their current and future financial needs over the recommended investment period and the level of risk they are prepared to accept. Investors are strongly advised to diversify their assets so that they are not exposed solely to the risks of the Fund.

6. Offer

Initial Offer

Shares in the Fund will be offered from 9am (Irish time) on the 18th November, 2025 to 5 pm (Irish time) on 18th May, 2026 (the “**Initial Offer Period**”) at the Initial Offer Price and subject to acceptance of applications for Shares by the ICAV and will be issued for the first time as at the Dealing Day on or after expiry of the Initial Offer Period. The Initial Offer Period may be shortened or extended by the

Directors. The Central Bank will be notified in advance of any such shortening or extension if subscriptions for Shares have been received and otherwise on an annual basis.

Subsequent Offer

After closing of the Initial Offer Period, Classes of Shares in the Fund will be issued at the Net Asset Value per Share. Please see the section entitled “**Application for Shares**” for more information regarding the cost of shares.

7. Information on Share Classes

The following Share Classes are available in the Fund at the initial offer prices set out below:

<i>Share Class</i>	<i>Initial Offer Price</i>
Class I EUR	EUR 100
Class R EUR	EUR 100
Class F EUR	EUR 100
Class Q EUR	EUR 100
Class I USD (Hedged)	USD 100
Class R USD (Hedged)	USD 100
Class F USD (Hedged)	USD 100

Class R Shares are primarily aimed at retail investors, Class I Shares are primarily aimed at institutional investors, Class F shares are primarily aimed at investors contributing seed capital or strategic funding, including but not limited to institutional investors, and Class Q EUR Shares is restricted to employees and entities of the H2O AM Group only.

Classes may differ amongst other things on the basis of the Investment Manager's Fee and Performance Fee applicable to these Classes. Further information in relation to fees is set out below at Section 13 entitled “**Fees and Expenses**”.

The following features apply to each Share Class:

Unit classes	Base currency	Initial Subscription	Minimum subsequent subscription	Investment Management Fee Rate	Performance Fee Rate	Relevant Share Class Benchmark
Class R USD (Hedged)	USD	0.001 of a share	0.001 of a share	1.20% maximum	20% of the amount by which the Share Class outperforms the Relevant Share Class Benchmark	SOFR + 1.40%
Class R EUR	EUR	0.001 of a share	0.001 of a share	1.20% maximum		ESTR + 1.40%
Class I USD (Hedged)	USD	USD100,000	0.001 of a share	0.60% maximum		SOFR + 2.00%
Class I EUR	EUR	EUR100,000	0.001 of a share	0.60% maximum		ESTR + 2.00%

Unit classes	Base currency	Initial Subscription	Minimum subsequent subscription	Investment Management Fee Rate	Performance Fee Rate	Relevant Share Class Benchmark
Class F USD (Hedged)	USD	USD10,000,000	0.001 of a share	0.15% maximum	10% of the amount by which the Share Class outperforms the relevant Share Class Benchmark	SOFR + 2.45%
Class F EUR	EUR	EUR10,000,000	0.001 of a share	0.15% maximum		ESTR + 2.45%
Class Q EUR	EUR	EUR 20,000	0.001 of a share	0.10% maximum	none	ESTR + 2.50%

8. Initial Subscription and Minimum Holding Size

Each investor must satisfy the Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription requirements applicable to the relevant Class as outlined above. There is no Minimum Holding requirement.

The Directors reserve the right to differentiate between Shareholders and to waive or reduce the Initial Subscription and Minimum Subsequent Subscription for certain investors.

9. Application for Shares

Applications for Shares may be made through the Administrator through the process described in the Prospectus.

10. Redemption of Shares

Requests for redemption of Shares may be made through the Administrator through the process described in the Prospectus.

11. Conversion of Shares

Subject to the Initial Subscription and Minimum Holding requirements of the relevant Classes, Shareholders may request conversion of some or all of their Shares in one Fund of the ICAV or Class to Shares in another Fund of the ICAV or Class or another Class in the Fund in accordance with the procedures specified in the Prospectus under the heading “**Conversion of Shares**”.

Conversion Charge

It is not currently intended to impose a conversion charge on the conversion of Shares in any Class to Shares in another Class of a Fund.

12. Suspension of Dealing

Shares may not be issued, redeemed or converted during any period when the calculation of the Net Asset Value of the Fund is suspended in the manner described in the Prospectus under the heading “**Suspension of Valuation of Assets**”. Applicants for Shares and Shareholders requesting redemption and/or conversion of Shares will be notified of such suspension and, unless withdrawn,

applications for Shares will be considered and requests for redemption and/or conversion will be processed as at the next Dealing Day following the ending of such suspension.

13. Fees and Expenses

The Fund will bear its attributable portion of the fees and operating expenses of the ICAV. The fees and operating expenses of the ICAV are set out under the heading “**Fees, Charges and Expenses**” in the Prospectus.

Establishment Expenses

The Fund shall bear the fees and expenses attributable to its establishment, which are estimated not to exceed €60,000 (plus VAT, if any). Such establishment expenses may be amortised over the first five Accounting Periods of the Fund in such manner as the Directors in their absolute discretion deem fair.

Subscription Fee

Subscription Fees may be charged for the benefit of the Investment Manager who may in turn pay the fee in full or in part to distributors and other financial intermediaries as outlined in the Prospectus in the section entitled “Definitions” and as further set out below.

All Share Classes (apart from the Class Q EUR) are subject to a subscription fee of up to 2.00% of the aggregate investment amount, which fees may be charged for the benefit of the Investment Manager who may in turn pay the fee in full or in part to distributors and other financial intermediaries as outlined in the Prospectus.

Redemption Fee

No redemption fee is chargeable.

Manager's Fee

The Manager shall be entitled to receive out of the assets of the Fund an annual management fee up to 0.06% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (plus VAT, if any), accrued and calculated on each Valuation Point and payable monthly in arrears, subject to a fixed minimum annual management fee of up to €60,000.

The Manager shall be entitled to reimbursement of all reasonable and properly vouched out-of-pocket expenses (plus any applicable taxes) incurred on behalf of the Fund out of the assets of the Fund.

Investment Management Fee

Pursuant to the Investment Management Agreement, the Investment Manager is entitled to charge a maximum Investment Management Fee equal to a per annum percentage of the Net Asset Value of each Class. The Investment Management Fee Rate per annum for each Class is shown above in the section entitled “**Information on Share Classes**”. Any Investment Management Fees levied will also be subject to the imposition of Value Added Tax (“VAT”) if required.

The fee will be calculated and accrued daily using the Investment Management Fee Rate applied pro rata to the Net Asset Value of each Class at the relevant Valuation Point, such Net Asset Value

adjusted so as to be calculated before any deduction in respect of any accrued Performance Fees, but after the deduction of all other operating and other expenses and liabilities of the Fund for that month. The Investment Management Fee is payable on the first Business Day of each calendar month.

The Investment Manager shall be entitled to be reimbursed by the ICAV for reasonable out of pocket expenses incurred by it and any VAT on all fees and expenses payable to or by it.

Performance Fee

The ICAV will pay the Investment Manager a performance fee (the “**Performance Fee**”) of the relevant Share Class in the Fund (as set out in Section 7 above) in respect of each Performance Period (as defined below).

The Performance Fee Rate (the “**PFR**”) of each relevant Class is shown above in the section 7 entitled “**Information on Share Classes**”.

In the event that the ICAV is liquidated, or the Fund or the Investment Management Agreement is terminated prior to the end of a Performance Period, the Performance Fee will be computed as though the effective date of the liquidation of the ICAV or termination of the Fund or the Investment Management Agreement, as appropriate, was the end of the Performance Period.

The Performance Fee is charged separately against each relevant Class and may be waived or reduced with the Directors’ approval.

Performance Fee Calculation

The Investment Manager shall be entitled to a performance fee in respect of the relevant Share Class in the Fund (as set out in Section 7 above) accrued daily and payable annually in arrears at the end of each 12 month period ending on 31st December in each year and calculated in the following manner:

- 1) Each Performance Fee shall be determined on the basis of a performance period in respect of each Share Class (each such period, the “**Performance Period**”). Each Performance Period is for 12 month periods, commencing on 1st January and terminating on 31st December in each year. The first Performance Period in respect of each Share Class shall commence on the Business Day following the launch of the relevant Share Class and shall terminate on the 31st December in the following calendar year.
- 2) Every Business Day, the Net Asset Value of each Share Class of the Fund (net of fixed fees but before Performance Fees) is compared to the **Reference Net Asset Value per Share Class**.

The **Reference Net Asset Value per Share Class** in respect of each Share Class is the Net Asset Value that replicates the subscriptions/redemptions in and out of the relevant Share Class of the Fund and that is increased by the performance of the Relevant Share Class Benchmark (as set out in Section 3 above). The Relevant Share Class Benchmark is consistent with the investment policy of the Fund.

- 3) The difference between the Fund’s Net Asset Value per Share Class and the Reference Net Asset Value per Share Class is referred to as the **Outperformance Amount**. It is computed daily.
- 4) It corresponds to a cash amount that is dependent not only on the daily performance of the relevant Share Class versus the Relevant Share Class Benchmark, but also on the Net Asset Value of the relevant Share Class and their daily variations; as a consequence, the Outperformance Amount

has to be appraised as a profit & loss (P&L) account that varies each day according to the Share Class' relative performance (of the day) and to its Net Asset Value (of the previous day). The profit of a day resulting from an out-performance of the relevant Share Class above the Relevant Share Class Benchmark may thus be (wholly or partly) returned to the relevant Share Class the next day following an under-performance below the Relevant Share Class Benchmark. When the Outperformance Amount is positive then a Performance Fee is paid and the Outperformance Amount is multiplied by the relevant Performance Fee rate (as defined in section 7).

- 5) When positive, the Outperformance Amount can only be accrued provided that any underperformance of the relevant Share Class against the Relevant Share Class Benchmark in all preceding Performance Periods has been clawed back (cleared). In other words, the Outperformance Amount can only be accrued if the relevant Share Class incurs a net out-performance against the Relevant Share Class Benchmark since inception.
- 6) When the Outperformance Amount is negative (i.e. overall underperformance versus the Relevant Share Class Benchmark), then it does not affect the Net Asset Value and no performance fee is accrued; nonetheless, it is monitored daily so that an Outperformance Amount can be accrued again when sufficient Performance Fees have been generated to turn the Outperformance Amount positive again.
- 7) The Outperformance Amount accrued over each Performance Period is paid and debited at the end of each Performance Period. The amount paid is the performance fee. For the avoidance of doubt, the calculation of the Performance Fee does not crystallise more than once a year.
- 8) In the event that a Shareholder redeems all or any Shares prior to the end of a Performance Period, any Performance Fee that has accrued in relation to such redeemed Shares from the beginning of the relevant Performance Period until the date of redemption, shall be payable to the Investment Manager as soon as reasonably practicable following such redemption(s).

Worked Example of Performance Fee

Performance Fee Example: Based on outperformance versus the Relevant Share Class Benchmark

Relevant Date	Performance Fee Rate	Number of Shares	Day Count	Gross NAV per Share	Relevant Share Class Benchmark Value	Share Class Return	Relevant Share Class Benchmark Return	Reference Asset Value	Outperformance Amount
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Calculation Day (T-1)		10,000		100.00	100.00			100.00	
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1st Valuation Point of Calculation Period (T0)	20%	10,000	1	101.00	102.00	1.00%	2.00%	102.00	0
Valuation Point (T1)	20%	10,000	2	104.00	103.00	4.00%	3.00%	103.00	2,000.00
Valuation Point (T2)	20%	10,000	3	101.00	102.00	1.00%	2.00%	102.00	0

Outperformance versus Relevant Share Class Benchmark

Calculation Day (T3) - Positive Performance Scenario	20%	10,000	4	101.40	100.50	1.40%	0.50%	100.50	1,800.00
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Calculation Day (T3) - Negative Performance Scenario	20%	10,000	4	99.00	95.00	-1.00%	-5.00%	95.00	8,000.00
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<i>Underperformance versus Relevant Share Class Benchmark</i>									
Calculation Day (T3) - Negative Performance Scenario	20%	10,000	4	101.40	104.00	1.40%	4.00%	104.00	0
Calculation Day (T3) - Negative Performance Scenario	20%	10,000	4	99.00	100.00	-1.00%	0.00%	100.00	0

The above example can be explained further as follows:

T-1 - a sample Share Class launch value and Relevant Share Class Benchmark value at launch date which is the beginning of the Performance Period;

T0 – the first valuation point where the Share Class return is positive, however the Relevant Share Class Benchmark return for the period is greater, accordingly, there is no accrual of performance fees;

T1 - the second valuation point where the Share Class return is positive and this return is greater than the Relevant Share Class Benchmark return, accordingly, there is an accrual of performance fees;

T2 - the third valuation point where the Share Class return is positive, however, the Relevant Share Class Benchmark return is greater so the performance fee accrual for the prior day is reversed and, accordingly, there is no accrual of performance fees;

T3 – the fourth valuation point outlines a number of scenarios:

- Scenario 1 (Outperformance vs the Relevant Share Class Benchmark) where the Share Class return is positive and this return is greater than the Relevant Share Class Benchmark return, accordingly, there is an accrual of performance fees;
- Scenario 2 (Outperformance vs the Relevant Share Class Benchmark) where the Share Class return is negative and the Relevant Share Class Benchmark return is also negative. The Share Class has performed better than the Relevant Share Class Benchmark as it has a lower negative return ; accordingly, there is an accrual of performance fees;
- Scenario 3 (Underperformance vs the Relevant Share Class Benchmark) where the Share Class return is positive however, the Relevant Share Class Benchmark return for the period is greater, accordingly, there is no accrual of performance fees;
- Scenario 4 (Underperformance vs the Relevant Share Class Benchmark) where the Share Class return is negative, and the Relevant Share Class Benchmark return is zero; accordingly, the Relevant Share Class Benchmark return is greater; so there is no accrual of performance fees.

In cases where the Share Class return exceeds the Relevant Share Class Benchmark return, the examples demonstrate the application of the Performance Fee rate of 20%, which is applied to the difference between the Share Class Net Asset Value (gross of performance fees) and the Reference Net Asset Value of the relevant Share Class that replicated the subscriptions/redemptions in and out and that is increased by the performance of the Relevant Share Class Benchmark .

The past performance of the Fund against the Relevant Share Class Benchmark can be found at www.h2o-am.com.

Excess performance shall be calculated net of all costs but could be calculated without deducting the performance fee itself, provided that in doing so it is in the investor's best interest (i.e. it would result in the investor paying less fees).

The performance fee shall be calculated by the Administrator.

The calculation of the Performance Fee will be verified by the Depositary and will not be open to the possibility of manipulation.

Included in the calculation of the performance fee shall be net realised and unrealised capital gains plus net realised and unrealised capital losses as at the end of the relevant Performance Period. As a result, performance fees may be paid on unrealised gains which may subsequently never be realised. Further, investors should be aware that performance fees may be payable in times of negative performance (for example, the Relevant Share Class has out-performed the Relevant Share Class Benchmark but overall has a negative performance).

Administrator's Fees

The Administrator shall be entitled to receive out of the assets of the Fund an annual fee which will not exceed 0.03% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (plus VAT, if any), accrued and calculated on each Valuation Point and payable monthly in arrears, subject to a minimum annual fee of EUR 15,000.

The Administrator shall also be compensated out of the assets of the Fund for other services, including inter alia account set-up, account maintenance, company secretarial services, preparation of financial statements of the ICAV, registration and transaction fees, each of which shall be at normal commercial rates together with VAT, if any, thereon.

The Administrator shall also be entitled to reimbursement of all reasonable and vouched out-of-pocket expenses (plus any applicable taxes) it incurs out of the assets of the Fund.

Depositary Fees

The Depositary shall be entitled to receive out of the assets of the Fund an annual fee not exceeding 0.01% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (plus VAT, if any), accrued and calculated on each Valuation Point and payable monthly in arrears, subject to a minimum annual fee of EUR 8,000.

The Depositary shall also be entitled to be repaid out of the assets of the Fund for all of its reasonable disbursements incurred on behalf of the Fund, including the safe-keeping fees and expenses of any sub-custodian (which shall be at normal commercial rates) and transaction charges (which shall also be at normal commercial rates) levied by the Depositary or any sub-custodian and any applicable taxes it incurs on behalf of the Fund. Such custody fees shall accrue and be payable monthly in arrears.

Anti-Dilution Levy

An Anti-Dilution Levy may be charged at the discretion of the Directors as outlined in the Prospectus in the section entitled "**Anti-Dilution Levy**".

14. Dividends and Distributions

The Instrument empowers the Directors to declare dividends in respect of any Shares in the Fund out of the capital or net income of the Fund in respect of investments (whether in the form of dividends, interest or otherwise) and /or net realised and unrealised capital gains (i.e. realised and unrealised capital gains net of realised and unrealised capital losses) during the Accounting Period, subject to certain adjustments.

Shares may be issued as either accumulating Share Classes or distributing Share Classes.

Distributing Share Classes

The amount to be distributed in respect of distributing Share Classes in respect of each Distribution Period shall be determined by the Directors in consultation with the Investment Manager within the amount available for distribution provided that any amount which is not distributed in respect of such Distribution Period may be carried forward to the next Distribution Period. Distributions not claimed within six years from their due dates will lapse and revert to the Fund.

The Distribution Period in respect of each distributing Share Class shall be each Accounting Period.

Distributions, if applicable, will be paid by cheque or warrant or bank transfer at the expense of Shareholders, or, upon election by a Shareholder, may be reinvested in additional Shares.

Accumulating Share Classes

Class I EUR, Class R EUR, Class F EUR, Class Q EUR, Class I USD (Hedged), Class R USD (Hedged) and Class F USD (Hedged) Shares are accumulating Share Classes. All net income and net realised and unrealised gains (i.e. realised and unrealised capital gains net of all realised and unrealised losses) less accrued expenses of the Fund attributable to the relevant Class will be accumulated and reflected in the Net Asset Value per Share.

The Directors may at any time determine to change the policy of the Fund with respect to dividends distribution. If the Directors so determine full details of any such change will be disclosed in an updated prospectus or supplement and Shareholders will be notified in advance.

15. Risk Factors

The attention of investors is drawn to the “Risk Factors” section in the Section of the Prospectus entitled “The ICAV”.

Sustainability Risk

The management of sustainability risk forms part of the due diligence process implemented by the Investment Manager. When assessing the sustainability risk associated with underlying investments, the Investment Manager is assessing the risk that the value of such underlying investments could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition.

Sustainability risk is identified, monitored and managed by the Investment Manager monitoring security positions held by the Fund and by excluding any investment in entities involved in the production, use, storage, commercialisation, or transfer of anti-personnel mines and cluster munitions, in accordance

with the Oslo and Ottawa conventions.

The investment strategy is focused on absolute performance, combining strategic and tactical positions and arbitrages on global debt securities issued by governments, supranationals and corporates, equities and currency markets. The Fund employs a discretionary, top-down investment approach grounded in macroeconomic analysis, economic fundamentals, behavioural arbitrage and market sentiment. Therefore, the Investment Manager has determined that sustainability risk is not relevant for the Fund overall.