

The Directors of Iguana Investments ICAV (the "**ICAV**") whose names appear in the section of the Prospectus entitled "Management of the ICAV" are the persons responsible 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) the information contained in this Supplement and the Prospectus is in accordance with the facts and does not omit any material information likely to affect the import of such information. The Directors accept responsibility accordingly.

If you are in any doubt about the contents of this Supplement or the Prospectus you should consult your stockbroker, bank manager, solicitor, accountant or other independent financial adviser.

IGUANA INVESTMENTS LONG/SHORT EQUITY FUND

SUPPLEMENT DATED: 10 December 2025

This Supplement contains information relating specifically to Iguana Investments Long/Short Equity Fund, a sub-fund of the ICAV, an Irish collective asset- management vehicle established as an umbrella fund with segregated liability between sub-funds pursuant to the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2011, as amended from time to time.

This Supplement forms part of, and should be read in the context of and together with, the Prospectus dated 1 May 2025 and any addenda as may be amended or updated from time to time (the "Prospectus") in relation to the ICAV. This Supplement replaces the Supplements dated 22 February 2021, 31 March 2023 and 1 May 2025.

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

Shareholders should note that all or part of fees and expenses, including management fees, may be charged to the capital of the ICAV. This will have the effect of lowering the capital value of your investment.

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1. DEFINITIONS

"American Depository Receipt"	Means a negotiable security which represents securities of a company which trades in the US financial markets. American Depository Receipts are denominated and pay dividends in USD and may be traded like regular shares of stock.
"Developed Markets"	Means any country which, at the time of investment, is a country included in the Morgan Stanley Capital International Developed Markets Index.
"FDI"	Means Financial Derivative Instruments.
"Fund"	Means Iguana Investments Long/Short Equity Fund.
"Global Depository Receipt"	Means a negotiable security backed by shares purchased in various companies. The Global Depository Receipts are issued by depository banks and are traded on local exchanges. The Global Depository Receipts are commonly used to invest in companies from developing or emerging markets by investors in developed markets.
"New Issues"	Means any equity securities which are sold or distributed as part of an initial public offering of securities.
"Recognised Markets"	Means stock exchanges and regulated markets which meets with the regulatory criteria (regulated, operate regularly, be recognised and open to the public), as listed in Markets in Appendix I of the Prospectus.

2. INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE, POLICIES AND STRATEGIES

Investment Objective

The Fund's investment objective is to generate an overall investment return through long-term capital growth as well as dividend and other income.

Investment Policies

The Fund will hold a high conviction equity portfolio of long and (synthetic) short positions selected by means of detailed traditional fundamental, macroeconomic and contemporary quantitative analysis.

The Fund will invest in a diversified portfolio of equity securities, equity related securities, FDI and collective investment schemes.

There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

The Fund is actively managed, and its investment strategy is not constrained by reference to any index.

Equities

The Fund will invest in equities or equity related securities (such as convertible bonds, preference shares, American Depository Receipts and Global Depository Receipts). The Fund will be diversified by region, country, sector and company holdings. The Fund will have no specific country or sector focus and no single sector will be greater than 30%. Whilst the Fund shall seek to invest predominantly in Developed Markets (including but not limited to the UK, Europe and the US) it may from time to time invest in the equity securities of companies incorporated anywhere in the world. Whilst no more than 5% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund will be directly invested in emerging markets, the Fund may have exposure to companies listed in a developed market exchange, which derive part of their earnings from emerging markets.

The Fund's equity exposure is generally confined to companies that are listed on a Recognised Market. No more than 10% (in aggregate) of the Fund's Net Asset Value will be invested in equities listed or traded on a market other than a Recognised Market or in unlisted equities or New Issues. The Fund may also invest in preference shares (shares issued by a company which pay a fixed dividend to holders) and convertible bonds (bonds which can be converted into a predetermined amount of the company's equity at certain times during their life, usually at the discretion of the bondholder).

Stock selection strategy

The Fund's strategy for security selection is to augment traditional fundamental and macroeconomic analysis with contemporary quantitative analysis in order to deliver a portfolio of long and short equity investment ideas with a high level of idiosyncratic (stock selection) risk.

Traditional fundamental analysis focuses on understanding a company's operations and the industry in which it operates to identify medium to long-term share price upside or downside potential. It involves a detailed look financial information such as balance sheet strength, cashflow generation and profitability to identify

potential significant changes in future business operations. Contemporary quantitative techniques use detailed econometric modelling to understand the level of sector/market influences on the stock price and thereafter isolate the key fundamental factors driving the stock. Econometrics is an investigative technique that uses a mathematical modelling procedure known as regression analysis, to understand the likely drivers of economic systems, applied in this case to the individual share price of a particular company. The technique is deployed as follows. First the relationship between the movements of the wider stock market and each individual stock price is established. (This is a widely known relationship grounded in financial theory that results in the volatility of the stock relative to the market, known as the “beta” of the stock, being described). However, once the influence of the wider market on the movements of the share price has been taken into account, there remains a residual, or idiosyncratic, movement in an individual share price, which must be influenced by other factors not directly dependent on market movements. Further investigative modelling is thereafter undertaken to establish the influence of other factors deemed outside the control of the company, for example the share price of an airline company may be influenced by the fluctuations of the oil price, because this forms a significant input cost to the business. Once all these so-called “exogenous”, or external, factors, have been taken into account, the Investment Manager believes that there are also a number of fundamental factors which may also influence a company’s share price. Fundamental factors are those factors that are deemed to be under the control of the company, such as the likely growth in that company’s annual revenue, the profitability of the company, its return on equity, etc. Ultimately, the goal of this technique is to seek to establish what these so-called fundamental factors might be for a particular company, and to ascertain the extent of their influence on that company’s share price.

The two techniques are intended to complement one another such that the quantitative analysis improves the identification of fundamental stock drivers enabling improved market timing, while understanding the fundamentals of a business ensures that only relevant quantitative techniques are investigated. The Fund will also consider in detail a company’s business strategy and prospects (for example, the quality of its management, governance framework and systems), together with any implications of the current and expected future macroeconomic environment.

The overall approach is based on the thesis that the wider stock market is overly focused on financial metrics and so often fails to understand and anticipate what is happening operationally within a company. Therefore, by searching for potential step changes in corporate performance, ultimately changes in financial results can often be predicted, giving a sustainable investment edge.

Long/short strategy

The Investment Manager will generally utilise a long/short strategy. A long/short strategy means the Investment Manager may take a long position, either directly or indirectly through the use of a FDI, in an equity or equity-related security the Investment Manager believes is undervalued and a short position, via a FDI (and not by physically short selling securities), in other equity or equity-related securities the Investment Manger believes are overvalued. The underlying equity or equity-related securities to which the Fund will have exposure as a result of investing in derivatives will be consistent with the investment policy of the Fund.

Securities that are introduced into the long book are typically businesses whose valuation multiples can significantly improve, as their business improves operationally, in some identifiable but idiosyncratic manner. A valuation multiple for a stock, such as its Price to Earnings ratio (P/E ratio), typically tends to increase when that company’s current earnings prospects are not increasing, but investors believe that the prospects for

the company in the longer term are improving (for example, perhaps due to a forthcoming new product expected to be launched by that company in the future). This process can result in a significant increase in the price of a security even in the absence of a near-term improvement in that company's profits. The process can also work in reverse, for example, in a situation where a company's current earnings prospects are continuing to grow, but investors for some reason expect this favourable situation to reverse in the future (for example, an expected deterioration in the general economic prospects for the sector in which that company operates).

Securities that are introduced into the short book are typically:

- (a) stocks with weak and deteriorating business fundamentals, whose valuation multiples may correspondingly deteriorate; and/or
- (b) stocks paired with a long position from a sector subject to high levels of macroeconomic risks. For example, a listed airline company, which requires jet fuel as a significant input cost, may see significant fluctuations in its share price due to the movement of crude oil, the price of which in turn is likely to be heavily influenced by wider economic and political conditions. Such stocks are said to have high levels of macroeconomic risks. Pairing stocks allows offsetting of these macroeconomic risks. A benefit of paired short positions is to isolate idiosyncratic risk from sector or market risk and therefore reduce overall volatility of the Fund. Such short selling should allow the Fund to profit from a decline in the price of assets to the extent such decline exceeds the transaction costs and the costs of borrowing the assets. In contrast to a long position, a short position has limited upside gain potential and technically unlimited downside loss potential. Purchasing assets to close out a short position can itself cause the price of the assets to rise further, thereby exacerbating the loss. In taking short positions through derivatives, the Fund will be seeking the same financial reward, and will be exposed to the same market risks, as if it were entering into physical short sales. Taking short positions through derivatives involves trading on margin and, accordingly, the leverage provided through margined positions involves greater risk than investments based on physical short sales.

Financial derivative instruments

The Fund may utilise Financial Derivative Instruments ("**FDIs**") for investment purposes and for efficient portfolio management and in accordance with the terms of the section entitled "Financial Derivative Instruments" in the Prospectus. The Fund may enter into Over The Counter derivatives ("**OTCs**") in accordance with its investment objective and policies. The Fund may use single stock equity swaps, FX forwards, futures, put and call options. The Fund will only use FDI which have been included in a risk management policy. The Fund may hold a maximum of 60 long traded equity positions, and 60 (synthetic) short traded equity positions. The maximum value of long positions will be 100% of NAV and the maximum absolute value of short positions will be 100% of NAV.

Equity swaps: the Fund may invest in a swap on an equity security. Where the Fund enters into a swap in respect of underlying asset, it will obtain a return which is based principally on the performance of the underlying asset of the swap plus or minus the financing charges agreed with the counterparty. Such swap arrangements involve the Fund taking on the same market risk as it would have if it held the underlying asset of the swap itself and the return sought is the same financial rewards as if the Fund held the underlying asset

plus or minus the financing costs that would have occurred had the transaction been fully funded from the outset.

FX Forwards: forward foreign exchange contracts may be used to reduce the currency risk of the Fund. These may be used to: (a) hedge the designated currency of the assets of the Fund to the base currency of the Fund; or (b) mitigate the exchange rate risk between the base currency of the Fund and the currency in which Shares in a class in the Fund are designated where that designated currency is different to the base currency of the Fund.

Futures: futures are contracts to buy or sell a standard quantity of a specific asset (or, in some cases, receive or pay cash based on the performance of an underlying asset, instrument or index) at a pre-determined future date and at a price agreed through a transaction undertaken on an exchange. The Fund may invest in futures contracts in order to hedge against market risk, currency exchange risk or interest rate risk arising in its portfolio or to gain exposure to an underlying market or reference asset in keeping with the investment policy of the Fund without investing directly. Using futures to achieve a particular strategy instead of investing directly in the underlying security or index may result in lower transaction costs being incurred by the Fund.

Options: the Fund may invest in put and call options. A put option gives the owner the right, but not the obligation, to sell a specified amount of an underlying security at a specified price within a specified time. This is the opposite of a call option, which gives the holder the right (but not the obligation) to buy a stock or bond at a specified price within a specific time period. Options may be used to hedge or to achieve exposure to a particular equity market instead of using a physical basket of securities.

Leverage

The Investment Manager considers the absolute Value at Risk (“**VaR**”) methodology the appropriate methodology to calculate the Fund's global exposure and market risk, taking into account the investment objectives and policies of the Fund. The absolute monthly VaR of a Fund will not be greater than 20% of its NAV. The 99% confidence level one-tailed confidence, twenty day holding period, value-at-risk on the portfolio of the Fund shall not exceed 20%. The value-at-risk model will use at least one year of historical data of daily market moves. Leverage will be monitored on a daily basis using the VaR approach to ensure that the total exposure does not exceed the stated maximum.

Using the value-at-risk approach for exposure measurement does not necessarily limit leverage levels. However, the Fund through its investments in FDI may be leveraged. Calculating leverage resulting from derivative usage, in accordance with requirements of the Central Bank, as the sum of notional underlying all the FDI positions in the Fund expressed as a percentage of the Fund's Net Asset Value the expected level of the Fund's leverage will be 120% to 150% of the Fund's Net Asset Value, in normal market conditions. Higher leverage levels are possible, but leverage is not expected to exceed 200% of the Fund's Net Asset Value at any time. It should be noted that for certain types of trading strategies this approach to measuring leverage could lead to leverage levels that are very different from risk exposures. These maximum leverage levels are a sum of the notional amounts. They are simply a reflection of the leverage levels and do not automatically equate to risk.

The Manager on behalf of the Fund has filed with the Central Bank its risk management process which enables it to accurately measure, monitor and manage the various risk associated with the use of FDI. Any

FDI not included in the risk management process will not be utilised until such time as a revised risk management process has been prepared and submitted to the Central Bank in accordance with the Central Bank requirements and the Relevant Supplement has been updated accordingly. The Investment Manager will, on request, provide supplementary information to Shareholders relating to the risk management methods employed, including the quantitative limits that are applied and any recent developments in the risk and yield characteristics of the main categories of investments.

Collective investment schemes

The Fund may invest up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in other open-ended collective investment schemes consistent with the investment policy of the Fund.

Cash management

As a result of the Fund's use of FDIs and to serve as collateral, the Fund may hold up to 100% of its assets in liquid assets (including deposits, certificates of deposit, commercial paper, fixed rate bonds issued by governmental or supranational issuers and money market funds ("MMFs")) in accordance with the Regulations. The Fund may also retain amounts in cash or cash equivalents, pending reinvestment, if this is considered appropriate to the objective of maximising absolute returns.

SFDR

The Fund pursues an investment strategy that is designed in part to promote certain Environmental and Social characteristics in the manner contemplated by Article 8 of the SFDR. It does not however have, as its objective, sustainable investment as such term is understood in accordance with SFDR.

The Environmental and Social characteristics the Fund seeks to promote are met by the integration of Environmental, Social and Governance ("ESG") factors into: (a) the investment analysis and (b) the investment decision making process for the Fund. In more detail:

- (a) Investment analysis. The Fund seeks to analyse and consider each potential company investment on its own merits and ESG issues are considered as part of fundamental analysis when evaluating an investment by reference to the UN Principles of Responsible Investment (PRI). The PRI approach in brief is to consider the impact of ESG factors relevant to an individual business or industry at all key assumption points when conducting detailed financial modelling and valuation on a potential investment. For example, a business that would generally be considered to have both a limited life and a heavy environmental impact, such as fossil fuel production, would see these negative environmental impacts reflected in the financial model and valuation by incorporating some or all of the following points:
- a very low or significantly negative value assigned to the terminal growth component of the Discounted Cashflow valuation;
 - a significantly higher than normal discount rate to reflect the poor quality and significant wider social and economic costs of corporate cashflows; and
 - a lower future profit margin reflecting an expected future requirement for high regulatory emissions and remediation/clean-up costs likely to be required by the business.

In this example, these adjustments would cumulatively have a very material impact on the financial analysis, ensuring that the ESG drawbacks of the business model are adequately considered in parallel with the financial metrics and ensuring that ESG considerations are reflected in the investment analysis.

- (b) Decision-making process for the Fund. The Fund has an internal decision-making process to discuss and decide whether or not to invest in a security. The rationale behind the investment decision centres around a number of 'questions' that we ask and answer that collectively should be answered in the affirmative if the inclusion of the security in the portfolio is to be justified. These questions cover a number of issues such as valuation, competitive position, strategy and management, and also include evaluating and considering whether or not and how the company's strategy and actions are improving or reducing its current sustainability position. Whilst the Investment Manager considers various ESG factors as part of its decision-making process, key areas of focus for the Fund are presently felt to be: overall level of corporate CO2 additions (especially Scope 4 3 emissions), overall sustainability; and governance considerations. Additional information on the ESG criteria the Investment Manager applies can be found in its Environment Social and Governance (ESG) Policy.

The Investment Manager commits to be an active owner and to incorporate ESG issues into its ownership policies and practices and will seek appropriate disclosure on ESG issues by the entities in which it invests. It will actively work to promote acceptance and implementation of the Principles within the investment industry.

Details of the Environmental and Social characteristics the Fund seeks to promote are set out in the Annex hereto.

Limited Recourse

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

3. PROFILE OF A TYPICAL INVESTOR

The Fund is suitable for investors who can afford to set aside the capital for at least five years, who can tolerate volatility and who are able to accept significant temporary losses.

4. INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

Investors must note that the ICAV and the Fund adheres to the restrictions and requirements set out under the UCITS Regulations, as may be amended from time to time. The general investment restrictions set out in the Prospectus under "Investment Restrictions" are deemed to apply at the time of purchase of investments. If such limits are exceeded for reasons beyond the control of the ICAV, or as a result of the exercise of

subscription rights, the ICAV must adopt, as a priority objective, the remedying of the situation, taking due account of the interests of Shareholders.

5. BORROWING

In accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the general provisions set out in the section headed "Lending Powers", under "Efficient Portfolio Management" in the Prospectus, the Fund may borrow up to 10% of its total Net Asset Value on a temporary basis and not for speculative purposes.

LISTING

Please note that no Shares in the Fund are listed on the Irish Stock Exchange, Euronext Dublin or any other exchange.

6. RISK FACTORS

Investment in the Fund carries with it a degree of risk including, but not limited to, the risks described in the Prospectus under "Risk Factors". These investment risks are not purported to be exhaustive and potential investors should review the Prospectus and this Supplement carefully and consult with their professional advisers before making an application for Shares. However not all of the risks disclosed in the "Risk Factors" section of the Prospectus will be material to an investment in this particular Fund. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The following additional risks apply to the Fund:

The value of investments and income from them can go down as well as up (this may partly be the result of exchange rate fluctuations in investments which have an exposure to foreign currencies) and investors may not get back the full amount invested. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

In addition, Shareholders should note that:

- a) The Fund's exposure is linked to the performance of the Fund's assets. The Fund is therefore exposed to general market movements and trends in equities which may lead to a decline in process affecting the entire market.
- b) This Fund is not capital protected nor is it guaranteed. In certain market conditions, the Fund may be faced with losses. Such market conditions could mean that investors could, in certain circumstances, face minimal or no returns, or may even suffer a loss on such investments.
- c) The sub-funds of the ICAV are segregated as a matter of Irish law and as such, in Ireland, the assets of one sub-fund will not be available to satisfy the liabilities of another sub-fund. However, it should be noted that the ICAV is a single legal entity which may operate or have assets held on its behalf or be subject to claims in other jurisdictions which may not necessarily recognise such segregation. There can be no guarantee that the courts of any jurisdiction outside Ireland will respect the limitations on liability as set out above.

Risks Associated with Reliance on the Investment Manager

The management of the investments of the Fund will be vested with the Investment Manager. Here are some of the risks an investor should consider:

Conflicts of Interest

Decisions made by the Investment Manager will be subject to a number of inherent conflicts of interests. Before investing, prospective investors should review "Conflicts of Interest" section in the Prospectus.

Investment Selection

The success of the Fund's investment strategy will depend on the management, skill and acumen of the Investment Manager. Shareholders will have no opportunity to select or evaluate in advance any of the Fund's investments or strategies.

No Input into Fund Affairs

While all Shareholders will have voting rights, Shareholders will have no right to take part in the conduct, management, operation or control of the Fund or the Fund's business.

Reliance on management of the Investment Manager

Although key personnel of the Investment Manager will have certain incentives to stay with the business and will additionally be subject to certain restrictions and/or penalties on leaving, there can be no assurance that all of the personnel of the Investment Manager will continue to be associated with the Investment Manager for any length of time. The loss of the services of one or more key employees of the Investment Manager could have an adverse impact on the Fund's ability to realise its investment objective.

Valuations of Fund Investments

The Fund's investments will be valued in accordance with the terms of the Prospectus for the purposes of calculating, among other things, the Net Asset Value of the Fund and thereby, fees of the Investment Manager, Manager, Administrator and Depositary. The value assigned to an investment at a certain time in accordance with the Fund's valuation procedures may differ, as a result of transaction costs, from the value that the Fund is ultimately able to realise.

Risks Associated with the Fund's Investment Strategy

Availability of and Ability to Acquire Suitable Investments

The Fund will face competition from other potential investors, who may have greater financial resources, to acquire assets. There can be no guarantee that the Fund will be able to acquire suitable investments which satisfy its investment objectives or that the Fund will be able to invest all of its committed capital in full. If suitable investments cannot be found, this will reduce the potential returns to Shareholders, who will bear the costs of the Fund's fees and expenses, whether or not the Fund is able to complete suitable investments.

Changing Conditions Could Cause the Fund to Suffer Losses

There are innumerable external factors that could impact the Fund including changes in economic conditions (such as interest rates and inflation rates), industry conditions, governmental regulation, competition, technological developments, political and diplomatic events and trends, the outbreak of war or terrorist acts, changes in tax laws and other factors. The Investment Manager will not be able to exert control over any of these conditions.

Concentration of Investments

While the Investment Manager will aim to maintain a diverse portfolio, concentration in any one industry, region or country or with respect to any given counterparty may arise from time to time. A downturn in an area where the Fund has concentration could reduce the return the Fund receives on its investments and, ultimately, adversely impact returns to Shareholders.

Currency Fluctuations

The performance of the assets held by the Fund may be strongly influenced by movements in currency rates because the currency positions held by the Fund may not correspond with the securities positions held. A Class may be designated in a currency other than the Base Currency of the Fund. In such circumstances adverse exchange rate fluctuations between the Base Currency of the Fund and the currency in which the relevant Class is designated may result in a decrease in return and/or a loss of capital for Shareholders.

Equity Securities

The Fund's investment portfolio is principally composed of equities. Numerous inter-related and difficult-to-quantify economic factors influence the value of equities. It is generally true that the price level of an issuer's equity is more vulnerable to developments affecting such issuer, as well as to general market sentiment and the effect of political, military, climate-related and other factors extraneous to the markets themselves, than debt prices.

General Investment and Market Risks

There can be no guarantee of the success of the Investment Manager's investment strategy and the Fund's activities may be significantly and adversely affected by general economic and market conditions, such as interest rates, availability of credit, inflation rates, economic uncertainty, changes in laws, and national and international political circumstances. These factors may affect the level and volatility of securities prices and the liquidity of the Fund's investments. Unexpected volatility or illiquidity could impair the Fund's profitability or result in losses.

Inflation

A changing rate of inflation may have the effect of adversely impacting on the value of securities as held in the Fund.

Multiple Sectors, Markets and Strategies

The profitability of a significant portion of the Fund's investment programme depends to a great extent upon correctly assessing the future course of price movements of securities and other investments across multiple sectors. Issuers and companies that are in similar industry sectors may be similarly affected by particular economic or market events. To the extent the Fund has substantial holdings within a particular sector, the risks associated with that sector increase. There can be no assurance that the Investment Manager will be able to predict accurately such price movements. Although the Investment Manager may attempt to mitigate market risk through the use of portfolio management techniques, there may be a significant degree of market risk.

Risk of investing in New Issues

Investing in New Issues involves buying a stake in a company at the time that the relevant company makes its initial public offering of securities. Many companies and stock promoters entice investors by promising an opportunity to make high returns by investing in a start-up enterprise. The prices of such securities may differ significantly from their traded prices. Furthermore, the prices of the securities may not reflect the prices in other concurrently operating automated trading systems dealing in the same securities. News announcements made by the issuers may affect the price of the securities after regular market hours. Similarly, important financial information is often announced outside regular market hours. In trading such securities, these announcements may occur during trading and may cause an exaggerated and unsustainable effect on the price of a particular type of securities.

Hedging

The Fund may utilise different financial instruments for the purposes of hedging against declines in the value of the Fund's long positions by increases in the value of the Fund's short positions and vice versa. Hedging against a decline in the value of the Fund's positions does not eliminate fluctuations in the values of the Fund's positions or prevent losses if the values of such positions decline, but establishes other positions designed to gain from those same developments, thus offsetting the decline in the Fund's positions' value. Such hedging transactions also limit the opportunity for gain if the value of the Fund's positions should increase. Moreover, it may not always be possible for the Fund to execute hedging transactions or to do so at prices, rates or levels advantageous to the Fund.

Derivatives

The prices of derivative instruments, including futures and options prices, are 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, tax, monetary and exchange control programmes and policies of governments, and national and international political and economic events and policies. In addition, governments from time to time intervene, directly and by regulation, in certain markets, particularly markets in currencies and interest rate related futures and options. Such intervention is often intended to directly influence prices and may, together with other factors, cause all of such markets to move rapidly in the same direction because of, among other things, interest rate fluctuations. The use of techniques and instruments also involves certain special risks, including (1) dependence on the ability to predict movements in the prices of securities being hedged, (2) imperfect correlation between the

hedging instruments and the securities or market sectors being hedged, (3) the successful use of derivatives requires sophisticated management, and the Fund will depend on the ability of its Investment Manager to analyse and manage derivatives transactions, and (4) the possible absence of a liquid market for any particular instrument at any particular time.

OTC Markets Risk

A liquid secondary market may not always exist for the Fund's derivatives positions at any time. While the Fund may invest in OTC where, amongst other things, the Fund is satisfied that it can be sold, liquidated or closed by an offsetting transaction at fair value at any time by the Fund, Over The Counter instruments will not always be liquid and subsequent to their acquisition may not be able to be "closed out" when desired. Over The Counter instruments such as swap transactions also involve the risk that the other party will not meet its obligations to the Fund. The participants in Over The Counter markets are typically not subject to the level of credit evaluation and regulatory oversight as are members of "exchange based" markets, and there is no clearing corporation which guarantees the payment of required amounts. This exposes the Fund to the risk that a counterparty will not settle a transaction in accordance with its terms and conditions because of a dispute over the terms of the contract (whether or not bona fide) or because of a credit or liquidity problem, thus causing the Fund to suffer a loss.

Counterparty Risk

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

Futures

Positions in futures contracts may be closed out only on an exchange that provides a secondary market for such futures. However, there can be no assurance that a liquid secondary market will exist for any particular futures contract at any specific time. Thus, it may not be possible to close a futures position. In the event of adverse price movements, the Fund would continue to be required to make daily cash payments to maintain

its required margin. In such situations, if a Fund has insufficient cash, it may have to sell portfolio securities to meet daily margin requirements at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so. In addition, the Fund may be required to make delivery of the instruments underlying futures contracts it holds. The inability to close options and futures positions also could have an adverse impact on the ability to effectively hedge the Fund. The risk of loss in trading futures contracts in some strategies can be substantial, due both to the low margin deposits required and the degree of leverage involved in futures pricing. As a result, a relatively small price movement in a futures contract may result in immediate and substantial loss (as well as gain) to the investor. Thus, a purchase or sale of a futures contract may result in losses in excess of the amount of investment in the contract. The Fund also incurs the risk that the Investment Manager will incorrectly predict future stock market trends. It is also possible that a Fund could both lose money on futures contracts and also experience a decline in the value of its other securities. There is also a risk of loss by a Fund of margin deposits in the event of the bankruptcy of a broker with whom a Fund has an open position in a futures contract or related option. Finally, futures positions may be illiquid because certain commodity exchanges limit fluctuations in certain futures contract prices during a single day by regulations referred to as "daily price fluctuation limits" or "daily limits." Under such daily limits, during a single trading day no trades may be executed at prices beyond the daily limits. Once the price of a contract for a particular future has increased or decreased by an amount equal to the daily limit, positions in the future can neither be taken nor liquidated unless traders are willing to effect trades at or within the limit. This could prevent a Fund from liquidating unfavourable positions.

Forwards

Forward contracts and options thereon, unlike futures contracts, are not traded on exchanges and are not standardised; rather, banks and dealers act as principals in these markets, negotiating each transaction on an individual basis. Forward and "cash" trading is substantially unregulated; there is no limitation on daily price movements and speculative position limits are not applicable. The principals who deal in the forward markets are not required to continue to make markets in the currencies or commodities they trade and these markets can experience periods of illiquidity, sometimes of significant duration. Market illiquidity or disruption could result in major losses to the Fund.

Options

Because option premiums paid or received by the Fund will be small in relation to the market value of the investment underlying the options, trading in options could cause the Fund's Net Asset Value to be subject to more frequent and wider fluctuations than would be the case if the Fund did not utilise options. Upon the exercise of a put option written by a Fund, it may suffer a loss equal to the difference between the price at which a Fund is required to purchase the underlying asset and its market value at the time of the option exercise, less the premium received for writing the option. Upon the exercise of a call option written by a Fund, it may suffer a loss equal to the excess of the market value of the asset at the time of the option's exercise over the price at which the Fund is obliged to sell the asset, less the premium received for writing the option. No assurance can be given that a Fund will be able to effect closing transactions at a time when it wishes to do so. If a Fund cannot enter into a closing transaction, it may be required to hold assets that it might otherwise have sold, in which case it would continue to be at market risk on such assets and could have higher transaction costs, including brokerage commissions. In addition, options that are not exchange traded will subject a Fund to risks relating to its counterparty, such as the counterparty's bankruptcy, insolvency, or refusal to honour its contractual obligations.

Swaps

Payments under a swap contract may be made at the conclusion of the contract or periodically during its term. If there is a default by the counterparty to a swap contract, the Fund will be limited to contractual remedies pursuant to the agreements related to the transaction. There is no assurance that swap contract counterparties will be able to meet their obligations pursuant to swap contracts or that, in the event of default, the Fund will succeed in pursuing contractual remedies. The Fund thus assumes the risk that it may be delayed in or prevented from obtaining payments owed to it pursuant to swap contracts. In addition, because swap contracts are individually negotiated and ordinarily non-transferable, there also may be circumstances in which it would be impossible for the Fund to close out its obligations under the swap contract. The use of swaps involves investment techniques and risks different from and potentially greater than those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions.

Risks associated with the Structure and Operation of the Fund

Distributions - Tax Liability

The Fund does not intend to make distributions to the investors but intends instead to reinvest substantially all net proceeds from the sale of assets, including the cost bases and all income and gain. Cash that might otherwise be available for distribution will also be reduced by payment of the Fund's obligations, payment of the Fund's expenses and establishment of appropriate reserves. As a result, if the Fund is profitable, investors in all likelihood will be credited with the Fund's net income and will incur the resulting income tax liability (to the extent they are subject to income tax), even though investors do not receive any Fund distributions. An investor may obtain cash from the Fund only by redeeming Shares.

Effect of Substantial Redemptions

Substantial redemptions within a short period of time could require the Fund to liquidate securities positions more rapidly than would otherwise be desirable, possibly reducing the value of the Fund's assets and/or disrupting the Investment Manager's investment strategy. The Fund's ability (at the Directors' discretion) to restrict redemptions of Shares in excess of ten per cent of the total Net Asset Value of the Fund on any one Dealing Day as detailed further in the Prospectus under the heading " *Maximum Repurchase Amount* ", will mitigate this risk to an extent should these circumstances arise. Any deferred redemptions shall be placed on the forthcoming dealing days (subject to the aforementioned 10% daily cap).

Fund Deficits

The expenses of the Fund may exceed its income, thereby requiring that the difference be paid out of the Fund's capital, reducing the Fund's investments and potential for profitability.

Payment of Redemptions in Securities or Financial Instruments

With respect to redemptions of Shares in excess of five per cent of the total Net Asset Value of the Fund on any one Dealing Day, the Directors have the discretion to deliver amounts redeemed in kind in securities, or

other financial instruments, rather than cash, or partially in securities, or other financial instruments, and partially in cash, subject to the conditions as set out in the Prospectus.

Reserve for Contingent Liabilities

Under certain circumstances, the Directors on the recommendation of the Investment Manager may find it necessary upon redemption by an investor to set up a reserve for contingent liabilities and withhold a certain portion of the redemption proceeds. This could happen, for example, if the Fund were involved in litigation or subject to an audit by the United States Internal Revenue Service.

Suspension of Redemptions and Distributions

The Directors may suspend the right of any investor to redeem its Shares in the Fund if, in the Directors' judgment, such a suspension would be in the best interest of the Fund.

Tax Risks

The tax aspects of an investment in the Fund are complicated and each prospective investor should have them reviewed by professional advisors familiar with such investor's personal tax situation and with the tax laws and regulations applicable to the investor and private investment vehicles. The Fund is not intended and should not be expected to provide any tax shelter.

Volatility Risk

Investments in the Fund are subject to normal market fluctuations and other risks inherent in investing in equity securities. Accordingly, the Net Asset Value of the Fund may, on occasion, be volatile.

7. DIVIDEND POLICY

The Fund does not pay dividends in respect of the Shares and accordingly it is expected that all income and gains will be reinvested.

If the dividend policy of a Class should change, full details will be provided in an updated Supplement and all Shareholders will be notified in advance.

8. INVESTMENT MANAGER

Investment Manager

Iguana Investments Limited has been appointed as investment manager (the "**Investment Manager**") and has day-to-day responsibility for managing the Fund's portfolio. Iguana Investments Limited, is a limited liability company incorporated in England with registration number 11999777 whose registered office is 8 Hope Street Yard, Hope Street, Cambridge, CB1 3NA.

The Investment Manager is registered and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority of the United Kingdom (Firm reference number 927463).

Principals at the Investment Manager

Fahd Ahmed, CEO and Director: Fahd is an experienced industry executive with over 15 years in the industry. This includes almost a decade at Majedie Asset Management where he was responsible for co-ordinating operations across several funds, with a primary focus on the Majedie Tortoise Fund (a long/short equity fund). Prior to his time at Majedie Fahd worked at Black Ant Investment Management where he managed fund operations for a multi-asset long/short fund. Fahd delivers institutional-grade investment operations and has worked closely with an extensive range of industry specialists and providers. Fahd holds the IOC and IMC designations and has passed all three levels of the CFA.

Chris Reid, CIO and Director: Chris has over 20 years of capital markets experience spanning across well-regarded institutions. Chris managed the Majedie UK Income Fund from its inception in December 2011 until he stepped down in June 2018 and was also a co-manager in two other funds: the Majedie UK Focus fund (2012-18) and the Majedie Tortoise Fund (2008-11). Previously, Chris worked from 2000-08 as a European Transport/Leisure Equity Analyst at CSFB and at Deutsche Bank, reaching the rank of Director at the latter organisation. Chris has MA, MBA and MFin qualifications from Cambridge University and London Business School.

The aforementioned principles have extensive management and operational experience on UCITS-regulated structures in both Ireland and the UK.

9. KEY INFORMATION FOR SUBSCRIBING AND REDEEMING

Description of the Shares

Class 'A' Shares*	Initial Issue Price	Minimum Initial Subscription	Minimum Subsequent Subscription
GBP A	£1.00	£100,000,000	£10,000,000
EUR A Hedged	€1.00	€100,000,000	€10,000,000
USD A Hedged	\$1.00	\$100,000,000	\$10,000,000

Class 'B' Shares*	Initial Issue Price	Minimum Initial Subscription	Minimum Subsequent Subscription
GBP B	£1.00	£100,000,000	£10,000,000
USD B	\$1.00	\$100,000,000	\$10,000,000
EUR B Hedged	€1.00	€100,000,000	€10,000,000
USD B Hedged	\$1.00	\$100,000,000	\$10,000,000

Class 'C' Shares*	Initial Issue Price	Minimum Initial Subscription	Minimum Subsequent Subscription
GBP C	£1.00	£25,000,000	£1,000,000
EUR C Hedged	€1.00	€25,000,000	€1,000,000
USD C Hedged	\$1.00	\$25,000,000	\$1,000,000

Class 'D' Shares*	Initial Issue Price	Minimum Initial Subscription	Minimum Subsequent Subscription
USD D	\$1.00	\$130,000	\$13,000

Class 'E' Shares*	Initial Issue Price	Minimum Initial Subscription	Minimum Subsequent Subscription
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CHF E Hedged	CHF 1.00	CHF 10,000,000	CHF 10,000
EUR E Hedged	€1.00	\$10,000,000	\$10,000
GBP E	£1.00	£10,000,000	£10,000
USD E Hedged	\$1.00	\$10,000,000	\$10,000

Class 'F' Shares*	Initial Issue Price	Minimum Initial Subscription	Minimum Subsequent Subscription
CHF F Hedged	CHF 1.00	CHF 10,000,000	CHF 10,000
EUR F Hedged	€1.00	\$10,000,000	\$10,000
GBP F	£1.00	£10,000,000	£10,000
USD F Hedged	\$1.00	\$10,000,000	\$10,000

The creation of further Share Classes, which may be hedged or unhedged, must be notified to, and cleared, in advance with the Central Bank.

*The Directors may (but are not obliged to) close the Class A Shares, Class B Shares, Class C Shares, Class D Shares, Class E and Class F Shares to further subscriptions once each Class has reached an aggregate subscription value of GBP 1.5 billion (or equivalent amount in another currency). Any decision to close a Share Class will be determined by the Directors in their sole discretion.

In the case of EUR A Hedged, USD A Hedged, EUR B Hedged, USD B Hedged, EUR C Hedged, USD C Hedged, CHF E Hedged, EUR E Hedged, USD E Hedged, CHF F Hedged, EUR F Hedged and USD F Hedged it is the intention of the Investment Manager to hedge the currency exposure of each Class between the designated currency of the relevant Class and the Base Currency of the Fund. The Investment Manager will seek to achieve this hedging by using financial instruments in the manner set out in the section headed “Hedged Classes” under “Efficient Portfolio Management” in the Prospectus.

Subject as set out above, all other classes are unhedged, which means that the Investment Manager will not attempt to mitigate the effect of fluctuations in the exchange rates between the Class currency and the Base Currency. In the case of a Class that is denominated in a currency other than the Base Currency, a currency conversion will take place on subscription, redemption and distributions at prevailing exchange rates. The value of the Share expressed in the Class currency may be subject to exchange rate risk in relation to the Base Currency.

The subscription price and repurchase price which a Share will be subscribed for or repurchased on a Dealing Day, as the case may be, is the Net Asset Value per Share on the relevant Dealing Day, post the Initial Offer Period, as adjusted in accordance with any applicable fees as described under "Fees and Expenses" section and in accordance with the provisions of this section.

The Net Asset Value per Share will differ on each Dealing Day:

- (a) as the Fund's Net Asset Value will increase or decrease over time;
- (b) as the fees and expenses in relation to the Fund will accrue over time;
- (c) due to dealing charges, taxes and other similar costs and spreads from buying and selling securities on behalf of the Fund.

Accordingly, you should note that the Net Asset Value per Share at any time may be less than the original value of your investment and you should be prepared to sustain a loss on your investment.

Preliminary Charge

For all Classes of Shares in the Fund there is no preliminary charge.

Repurchase Charge

For all Classes of Shares in the Fund there is no redemption charge.

Anti-Dilution Levy

To preserve the value of the underlying assets and to cover dealing costs, taxes, charges and any relevant fees the Fund may charge an Anti-Dilution Levy which represents an appropriate figure, to cover dealing costs and to preserve the underlying assets of the Fund. Any such charge shall be retained for the benefit of the Fund. The Fund reserves the right to waive such charge at any time.

Repurchase

The Fund is entitled to limit the number of Shares repurchased on any Dealing Day to 10% of the total Net Asset Value of Shares in issue on that Dealing Day. The repurchases effected on that Dealing Day will be effected pro rata in the manner described in the Prospectus.

Details of minimum investments

The Classes are available to Shareholders who make an initial and subsequent investment, as disclosed in the relevant table above, or such other amounts as the Directors may from time to time determine. The Directors may, at their discretion and on a case-by-case basis, accept minimum initial investments and subsequent investments which do not meet the relevant threshold. The exercise on any such discretion by the Directors

will take into consideration the requirement under the Central Bank UCITS Regulations to treat Shareholders equally and fairly.

Base Currency

The base currency of the Fund is GBP (the "**Base Currency**").

Business Day

Any day, other than a Saturday or Sunday on which the banks are open for business in UK and Ireland (and any other day as the Directors may determine, and notify in advance to Shareholders, to be relevant for the operations of the Fund) ("**Business Day**").

Dealing Day

The dealing day is every Business Day (the "**Dealing Day**").

Dealing Deadline

The dealing deadline is 12:00pm (Dublin time) on the relevant Dealing Day, or such other times as the Directors may determine and notify in advance to Shareholders. The Manager may agree to accept applications after the Dealing Deadline, only in exceptional circumstances, provided such applications are received before the first asset of the Fund is valued with respect to the relevant Valuation Point for the relevant Dealing Day ("**Dealing Deadline**").

Initial Offer Period

The initial offer period in respect of Class C EUR Hedged, Class C USD Hedged, Class C GBP, Class D USD, Class E CHF Hedged, Class E GBP, Class E USD Hedged, Class F CHF Hedged, Class F EUR Hedged, Class F GBP and Class F USD Hedged will run from 9.00 am (Irish time) on 11 December 2025 until 5.00 pm (Irish time) on 11 June 2026 (the "**Initial Offer Period**"). The Initial Offer Period in respect of all other Share Classes has terminated and such Classes are available at the Net Asset Value per Share.

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

Valuation Point

The Valuation Point shall be the close of business in the relevant market that closes last on the relevant Dealing Day, being the time at which the latest available closing prices on relevant stock exchanges or markets are used for the purpose of the valuation of assets and liabilities of the Fund (or such other time as the Manager may determine and notify to Shareholders). For the avoidance of doubt, the Valuation Point for a particular Dealing Day shall not be before the Dealing Deadline relevant to such Dealing Day ("**Valuation Point**").

Settlement Date

In respect of subscriptions and redemptions, three Settlement Business Days after the relevant Dealing Day or such other number of Settlement Business Days as the Directors, in their discretion, may determine from time to time, provided that, in the case of redemptions this date shall be no more than ten Business Days after the relevant Dealing Day. For receipt of GBP subscription funds, the cut-off time on a Settlement Business Day will be 3pm and for any other currency the cut-off time will be made available on request.

The relevant settlement date in the case of a repurchase of Shares refers to the date when the ICAV makes the relevant payments (if any) to the holder of Shares whose name appears in the register of Shares of the ICAV (the "**Registered Shareholders**") such as a nominee. The Registered Shareholders will make such payments to their underlying investors in due course. Accordingly, an investor who has his or her Shares held through a Registered Shareholder may receive the relevant payments after the dates specified in this Supplement.

Settlement Business Day

Any day which is both a Business Day and a business day in the jurisdiction of settlement or any day where the underlying currency allows for settlement and is a business day in the UK (the "**Settlement Business Day**").

10. FEES AND EXPENSES

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

It is intended that Fees payable by the Fund will be paid out of income. In the event there is insufficient income generated to cover fees that are due, fees will be taken out of capital. This may result in the capital of the Fund being eroded. The fees payable by the Fund are currently as set out below.

Investment Management Fee

The Investment Management Fee, as set out in the table below, covers the fees of the Investment Manager in respect of each Share Class of the Fund.

The Fund will also reimburse the Investment Manager for its reasonable out-of-pocket expenses. Such out-of-pocket expenses may include the preparation of marketing material and portfolio reports provided that they are charged at normal commercial rates and incurred by the Investment Manager in the performance of its duties under the Investment Management Agreement.

The Investment Manager may from time to time and at its sole discretion and out of its own resources decide to pay rebates/retrocessions of part or all of the Investment Management Fee owing to the Investment Manager to some or all Shareholders or to the Fund out of the Investment Management Fee that it receives.

Performance Fee

In addition to the Investment Management Fee, the Investment Manager is entitled to a performance fee (“**Performance Fee**”) in relation to certain Classes of Shares. The Performance Fee will be paid out of the net assets of the relevant Classes of Shares and shall encapsulate both unrealized and realized gains in the NAV. As such, the investors may pay a fee based upon unrealized gains which subsequently do not materialise.

The Performance Fee shall be calculated and shall accrue daily, where applicable, with the accrual reflected in the Net Asset Value (“**NAV**”) per Share of each relevant Class. The NAV shall be the value of the assets of the relevant Class of Shares less the liabilities attributable to each relevant Class of Shares. The Performance Fee in respect of Classes A and C will be equal to 15% of Net Gain and in respect of Classes D, E and F will be equal to 20% of Net Gain, if any, during the relevant Performance Period. There will be no Performance Fee charged to Class B Shares. The Performance Fee will be calculated by taking the Net Gain for the relevant class for the applicable Performance Period and multiplying the resultant figure by the relevant Performance Fee percentage (i.e. 15% for Classes A and C and 20% for Classes D, E and F). The Performance Fee will be calculated net of all costs but can be calculated without deducting the performance fee itself, provided that in doing so it is in the investors' best interest.

Examples of how the Performance Fee will be calculated for each Class of Shares are set out further below.

The Performance Fee will be accrued daily and will crystallise and be payable annually at the end of the Performance Period and paid to the Investment Manager 14 days after the end of the Performance Period (or otherwise on the redemption of the relevant Shares). Any Performance Fee accrued in respect of Shares redeemed during a Performance Period shall be realised and become payable at the point of redemption.

A Performance Fee in respect of Share Classes A, C, E and F shall accrue and become due and payable only in the event that both of the conditions below are met:

- the Ending NAV per Share for any Performance Period has exceeded the Hurdle NAV per Share; and
- the Ending NAV per Share for the applicable Performance Period (or as at the date the relevant Shares are redeemed) exceeds the High Water Mark.

A Performance Fee in respect of Share Class D shall accrue and become due and payable only in the event that the Ending NAV per Share for the applicable Performance Period (or as at the date the relevant Shares are redeemed) exceeds the High Water Mark.

The Performance Fee for Share Classes A, C, D and E are subject to equalisation. Class F is not subject to equalisation. The Performance Fee for such equalisation Share Classes will be payable on the basis that each Share is charged a Performance Fee that relates consistently with that Share's performance. For further information see section headed “Adjustments for Equalisation” below.

The Investment Manager may from time to time at its sole discretion and out of its own resources decide to rebate to Shareholders part or all of the Investment Management Fee and/or Performance Fee. Any such

rebates may be applied in paying up additional Shares to be issued to the Shareholder or may (at the discretion of the Investment Manager) be paid in cash.

The Investment Manager will maintain a process in order to demonstrate and periodically review that the performance a fee model is consistent with the Funds investment objectives, policies and strategy.

The Performance Fee shall be calculated by the Administrator and verified by the Depositary and is not open to the possibility of manipulation.

Definitions

Each term identified below will have the definition set out following it, solely for the purposes of the Performance Fee calculation.

Ending NAV per Share

With respect to each class of Shares, the Ending NAV per Share is the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant class, prior to the accrual of any applicable Performance Fee, as at the last Valuation Point for the relevant Performance Period (or otherwise on the date by reference to which the price at which the relevant Shares are redeemed is calculated).

High Water Mark

With respect to each class of Shares, the High Water Mark is the greater of:

- (i) the highest Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Share Class (after deduction of any applicable Performance Fee) on the last Valuation Point for any previous Performance Period for which a Performance Fee was payable; or
- (ii) the Initial Issue Price per Share of the relevant Share Class.

For the Class F shares the High Water Mark is increased on each Dealing Day by the value of any subscriptions or reduced pro rata by the value of any redemptions on each Dealing Day over the Performance Period.

Hurdle NAV per Share

The Hurdle NAV per Share is calculated by applying an annualised hurdle rate of 4% in respect of Classes A, C, E and F as at the date of accrual of the Performance Fee (the "**Hurdle Rate**") to:

- (i) the opening Net Asset Value per Share for the then current Performance Period, or
- (ii) where the current Performance Period is the first Performance Period, to the Initial Issue Price per Share for the Shares.

The Hurdle Rate will be prorated for Performance Periods less than one year.

Net Gain

With respect to Share Classes A, C, E and F the "Net Gain per Share" is the difference between the Ending NAV per Share and the higher of (1) the Hurdle NAV per Share and (2) the High Water Mark.

With respect to Share Class D, the "Net Gain per Share" is the difference between the Ending NAV per Share and the High Water Mark.

"*Net Gain*" is the Net Gain per Share multiplied by the number of Shares of the relevant class in issue during the period commencing on the date on which the then current Performance Period began and ending on the accrual date.

Performance Period

The first "*Performance Period*" for each relevant Share Class shall commence as of the first Business Day following the closure of the Initial Offer Period for that class and end on the last Valuation Point of September. Each subsequent Performance Period shall commence immediately on the end of the prior Performance Period and end on the last Valuation Point of the following September (or otherwise on the date by reference to which the last Net Asset Value for the relevant Share Class is calculated).

Adjustments for equalisation

Shares Classes A, C, D and E are subject to equalisation, certain adjustments will be made to reduce inequities that could otherwise result to the subscriber or to the Investment Manager, where an investor subscribes for Shares at a time when the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Class is other than the High Water Mark of that Class.

- (a) If Shares are subscribed for at a time when the Net Asset Value per Share of that Class is less than the High Water Mark per Share of that Class, the investor will be required to pay a Performance Fee with respect to any subsequent appreciation in the value of those Shares. With respect to any appreciation in the value of those Shares from the Net Asset Value per Share at the date of subscription up to the High Water Mark, the Performance Fee will be charged at the end of each Performance Period by redeeming for nil consideration such number of the Shareholder's Shares of that Class as have an aggregate Net Asset Value (after accrual for any Performance Fee) equal to the percentage performance fee of the relevant Class of any such appreciation (a "**Performance Fee Redemption**"). An amount equal to the aggregate Net Asset Value of the Shares so redeemed will be paid to the Investment Manager as a Performance Fee. Performance Fee Redemptions are employed to ensure that the Fund maintains a uniform Net Asset Value per Share of each Class. As regards the investor's remaining Shares of that Class, any appreciation in the Net Asset Value per Share of those Shares above the High Water Mark of that Class will be charged a Performance Fee in the normal manner described above.
- (b) If Shares are subscribed for at a time when the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Class is greater than the High Water Mark of the Class, the investor will be required to pay an amount in excess of the then current Net Asset Value per Share of that Class equal to the percentage incentive fee for that Class calculated on the difference between the then current Net Asset Value per Share of

that Class (before accrual for the Performance Fee) and the High Water Mark of that Class (an **"Equalisation Credit"**). At the date of subscription, the Equalisation Credit will equal the Performance Fee per Share accrued with respect to the other Shares of that Class in the Fund (the **"Maximum Equalisation Credit"**). The Equalisation Credit is payable to account for the fact that the Net Asset Value per Share of that Class has been reduced to reflect an accrued Performance Fee to be borne by existing holders of Shares of that Class and serves as a credit against Performance Fees that might otherwise be payable by the Fund but that should not, in equity, be charged against the Shareholder making the subscription because, as to such Shares, no favourable performance has yet occurred. The Equalisation Credit ensures that all holders of Shares of each Class have the same amount of capital at risk per Share.

The additional amount invested as the Equalisation Credit will be at risk in the Fund and will therefore appreciate or depreciate based on the performance of the Shares of each Class subsequent to the issue of the relevant Shares but will never exceed the Maximum Equalisation Credit.

In the event of a decline as at any Valuation Point in the Net Asset Value per Share of those Shares, the Equalisation Credit will also be reduced by an amount equal to the difference between the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Class (before accrual for the Performance Fee) at the date of issue and as at that Valuation Day, multiplied by the incentive fee of the relevant Class. Any subsequent appreciation in the Net Asset Value per Share of the Shares of that Class will result in the recapture of any reduction in the Equalisation Credit but only to the extent of the previously reduced Equalisation Credit up to the Maximum Equalisation Credit.

At the end of each Performance Period, if the Net Asset Value per Share (before accrual for the Performance Fee) exceeds the prior High Water Mark of the Shares of that Class, that portion of the Equalisation Credit, equal to the excess multiplied by the incentive fee of the relevant Class, multiplied by the number of Shares of that Class subscribed for by the Shareholder, will be used to subscribe for additional Shares of that Class for the Shareholder.

Additional Shares of that Class will continue to be so subscribed at the end of each Performance Period until the Equalisation Credit has been fully applied. If the Shareholder redeems its Shares before the Equalisation Credit (as adjusted for depreciation and appreciation as described above) has been fully applied, the Shareholder will receive additional redemption proceeds equal to the Equalisation Credit then remaining multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of Shares of that Class being redeemed and the denominator of which is the number of Shares of that Class held by the Shareholder immediately prior to the redemption in respect of which an Equalisation Credit was paid on subscription.

Non-equalisation Share Class

Class F Shares will not apply equalisation. The Performance Fee for Class F will instead be calculated and accrued on an aggregate (Class-wide) basis using the methodology described above, without any per-investor equalisation adjustment. As such, investors subscribing or redeeming during a Performance Period may benefit from or bear a portion of the Performance Fee accrued within the Class which relates in part to performance prior to their investment or subsequent to their redemption.

This approach has been adopted to simplify administration for the Class and is considered equitable given the Class's investor profile and dealing characteristics. The absence of equalisation does not affect the calculation of the NAV per Share, which will continue to reflect accrued Performance Fees.

Examples of Performance Fee Calculation

Classes A and C

Example 1

Performance fee: 15% Hurdle: 4%	Year 1 Positive Return Above Hurdle	Year 2 Negative Return	Year 3 Positive Return Above Hurdle
Starting NAV	1,000.00	1,057.00	1,050.00
HWM	1,040.00	1,099.28	1,099.28
Ending NAV	1,060.00	1,050.00	1,155.00
Outperformance	20.00	-	55.72
Fee Paid	3.00	-	8.36

Example 2

Performance fee: 15% Hurdle: 4%	Year 1 Positive Return Below Hurdle	Year 2 Positive Return Below Hurdle	Year 3 Positive Return Above Hurdle
Starting NAV	1,000.00	1,020.00	1,050.00
HWM	1,040.00	1,060.80	1,092.00
Ending NAV	1,020.00	1,050.00	1,100.00
Outperformance	-	-	8.00
Fee Paid	-	-	1.20

Example 3

Performance fee: 15% Hurdle: 4%	Year 1 Negative Return	Year 2 Positive Return Over HWM	Year 3 Positive Return Above Hurdle
Starting NAV	1,000.00	980.00	1,048.50
HWM	1,040.00	1,040.00	1,090.44
Ending NAV	980.00	1,050.00	1,100.00
Outperformance	-	10.00	9.56
Fee Paid	-	1.50	1.43

Class D

Example 1

Performance 20% fee:	Year 1 Positive Return	Year 2 Negative Return	Year 3 Positive Return
Starting NAV	1,000.00	1,048.00	1,040.00
HWM	1,000.00	1,048.00	1,048.00
Ending NAV	1,060.00	1,040.00	1,144.00
Outperformance	60.00	-	96.00
Fee Paid	12.00	-	19.20

Example 2

Performance 20% fee:	Year 1 Negative Return	Year 2 Positive Return below HWM	Year 3 Positive Return
Starting NAV	1,000.00	980.00	995.00
HWM	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Ending NAV	980.00	995.00	1,100.00
Outperformance	-	-	100.00
Fee Paid	-	-	20.00

Example 3

Performance 20% fee:	Year 1 Negative Return	Year 2 Negative Return Above HWM	Year 3 Positive Return Above HWM
Starting NAV	1,000.00	980.00	1,048.50
HWM	1,040.00	1,040.00	1,048.50
Ending NAV	980.00	1,050.00	1,100.00
Outperformance	-	10.00	51.50
Fee Paid	-	1.50	7.73

Class E

Example 1

Performance 20% Hurdle: 4% fee:	Year 1 Positive Return	Year 2 Negative Return	Year 3 Positive Return
Starting NAV	1,000.00	1,060.00	1,050.00
HWM	1,040.00	1,060.00	1,060.00

Ending NAV	1,060.00	1,050.00	1,155.00
Outperformance	20.00	-	95.00
Fee Paid	4.00	-	19.00

Example 2

Performance fee: 20% Hurdle: 4%	Year 1 Negative Return	Year 2 Positive Return below HWM	Year 3 Positive Return above HWM
Starting NAV	1,000.00	980.00	995.00
HWM	1,040.00	1,040.00	1,040.00
Ending NAV	980.00	995.00	1,100.00
Outperformance	-	-	60.00
Fee Paid	-	-	15.00

Example 3

Performance fee: 20% Hurdle: 4%	Year 1 Negative Return	Year 2 Positive Return Above HWM	Year 3 Positive Return Above HWM
Starting NAV	1,000.00	980.00	1,050.00
HWM	1,040.00	1,040.00	1,092.00
Ending NAV	980.00	1,050.00	1,100.00
Outperformance	-	10.00	8.00
Fee Paid	-	2.00	1.60

Class F

Note: Class F Shares do not apply equalisation. The Performance Fee is calculated and accrued daily on an aggregate Class basis and crystallised at the end of the Performance Period. Investors subscribing or redeeming during a Performance Period may indirectly bear or benefit from Performance Fee accruals within the NAV.

Example 1

Valuation point	1	2	3	4
HWM per Class	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Base Adjusted HWM per Share	101.00	102.00	103.00	98.80
Ending Gross Asset Value ("GAV") per Share	100.00	110.00	90.00	105.00
Performance Due	-	1.60	-	1.00
Net NAV	100.00	108.40	90.00	104.00

Investor A	Subscription 100,000 Shares			
Investor B			Subscription 100,000 Shares	

Example 2

Valuation point	5	6	7	8
HWM per class	104.00	104.00	104.00	104.00
Base Adjustment HWM per share	105.04	107.71	108.77	110.66
Ending GAV per share	110.00	115.00	105.00	110.00
Performance Due	1.20	1.46	-	-
Net NAV	108.80	113.54	105.00	110.00
Investor A	Subscription 100,000 Shares			
Investor B		Redemption 100,000 Shares		

Expense Cap

The Investment Manager has imposed a voluntary Expense Cap as set out below payable in respect of each Class of the Fund. The Expense Cap includes the Manager, the Administrator and Depositary fees and all other operating fees and expenses but excludes the Investment Management Fee and Performance Fee. The other operating fees and expenses comprise of the fees and out-of-pocket expenses of the Manager, Administrator and the Depositary (as outlined in the below paragraphs), administrative expenses of the Fund, sub-depositary fees (which shall be charged at normal commercial rates), distribution fees, the regulatory levy of the Fund, establishment costs, registration costs and other administrative fees and expenses ("**Other Operating Expenses**"). The Expense Cap for each Class will be reviewed on a periodic basis by the Investment Manager, in consultation with the Manager and the Directors. Any increase or removal of the Expense Cap in respect of any Class will be notified to Shareholders of that Class in advance. In circumstances where the Other Operating Expenses accrued by the Fund exceed the Expense Cap set out below, the excess amount will be paid by the Investment Manager. In circumstance where the Other Operating Expenses accrued by the Fund are less than the Expense Cap set out below, only the actual amount of Other Operating Expenses will be paid.

Investment Management Fee	
Share Class	Maximum Investment Management Fee
Class A – GBP Shares, EUR Hedged Shares and USD Hedged Shares	0.65% per annum of the Net Asset Value

Class B – GBP Shares, USD Shares, EUR Hedged Shares and USD Hedged Shares	0.80 % per annum of the Net Asset Value
Class C – GBP Shares, EUR Hedged Shares and USD Hedged Shares	1% per annum of the Net Asset Value
Class D – USD Shares	1.50% per annum of the Net Asset Value
Class E – CHF Hedged, EUR Hedged, GBP and USD Hedged Shares	1.10% per annum of the Net Asset Value
Class F – CHF Hedged, EUR Hedged, GBP and USD Hedged Shares	1.10% per annum of the Net Asset Value

Performance Fee		
Share Class	Maximum Performance Fee	<u>Performance Fee Equalisation</u>
Class A – GBP Shares, EUR Hedged Shares and USD Hedged Shares	15% performance fee above 4% hurdle	Yes
Class B – GBP Shares, USD Shares, EUR Hedged Shares and USD Hedged Shares	0% performance fee	N/A
Class C – GBP Shares, EUR Hedged Shares and USD Hedged Shares	15% performance fee above 4% hurdle	Yes
Class D – USD Shares	20% performance fee above 0% hurdle	Yes
Class E – CHF Hedged, EUR Hedged, GBP and USD Hedged Shares	20% performance fee above 4% hurdle	Yes
Class F – CHF Hedged, EUR Hedged, GBP and USD Hedged Shares	20% performance fee above 4% hurdle	No

Expense Cap	
Share Class	Maximum Voluntary Expense Cap
Class A – GBP Shares	0.35% per annum of the Net Asset Value (up to and including 22 February 2024) 0.20% per annum of the Net Asset Value (from and excluding 22 February 2024)

Class A – EUR Hedged Shares and USD Hedged Shares	<p>0.35% per annum of the Net Asset Value (up to and including the third anniversary of the date of this Supplement)</p> <p>0.20% per annum of the Net Asset Value (from and excluding the third anniversary of the date of this Supplement)</p>
Class B – GBP Shares and USD Shares	<p>0.35% per annum of the Net Asset Value (up to and including 22 February 2024)</p> <p>0.20% per annum of the Net Asset Value (from and excluding 22 February 2024)</p>
Class B – EUR Hedged Shares and USD Hedged Shares	<p>0.35% per annum of the Net Asset Value (up to and including the third anniversary of the date of this Supplement)</p> <p>0.20% per annum of the Net Asset Value (from and excluding the third anniversary of the date of this Supplement)</p>
Class C – GBP Shares	<p>0.35% per annum of the Net Asset Value (up to and including 22 February 2024)</p> <p>0.20% per annum of the Net Asset Value</p>
Class C – EUR Hedged Shares and USD Hedged Shares	<p>0.35% per annum of the Net Asset Value (up to and including the third anniversary of the date of this Supplement)</p> <p>0.20% per annum of the Net Asset Value (from and excluding the third anniversary of the date of this Supplement)</p>
Class D - USD Shares	<p>0.35% per annum of the Net Asset Value (up to and including the third anniversary of the date of this Supplement)</p> <p>0.20% per annum of the Net Asset Value (from and excluding the third anniversary of the date of this Supplement)</p>

Class E – CHF Hedged, EUR Hedged, GBP and USD Hedged Shares	<p>0.35% per annum of the Net Asset Value (up to and including the third anniversary of the date of this Supplement)</p> <p>0.20% per annum of the Net Asset Value (from and excluding the third anniversary of the date of this Supplement)</p>
Class F – CHF Hedged, EUR Hedged, GBP and USD Hedged Shares	<p>0.35% per annum of the Net Asset Value (up to and including the third anniversary of the date of this Supplement)</p> <p>0.20% per annum of the Net Asset Value (from and excluding the third anniversary of the date of this Supplement)</p>

As referenced above the following provides further information to that set out in the Prospectus in relation to the fees of the Manager, Administrator and the Depositary that will be incurred by the ICAV on behalf the Fund.

Manager Fee

The ICAV shall pay the Manager a fee which shall not exceed 0.03% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund subject to a minimum amount of €50,000 per annum. The Management Fee shall accrue and be calculated on each Valuation Day and payable quarterly in arrears out of the assets of the Fund. The Manager will also be entitled to be reimbursed out of the assets of the Fund for all its own reasonable out of pocket costs and expenses at normal commercial rates.

Administration Fees

The Administrator will be entitled to receive out of the assets of the Fund an annual fee accrued daily and payable monthly in arrears, which will not exceed 7 basis points of the net assets of the Fund (plus VAT, if any) , subject to a minimum fee of £3,000 per month, whichever is greater. The minimum fee, if charged, will be partially waived by 50% for the 18-month period post launch of each Fund. In addition, the Administrator is reimbursed out of the assets of the ICAV for any reasonable costs and expenses incurred on behalf of the ICAV.

Depositary Fees

The Depositary will be entitled to receive out of the assets of the Fund an annual fee, accrued daily and payable monthly in arrears, which will not exceed 2 basis points of the net assets of the Fund, subject to a monthly minimum fee of £2,000 per month, whichever is greater.

The Depositary shall also be entitled to be reimbursed out of the assets of the Fund all agreed sub-depositary fees, expenses and transaction fees (which will be charged at normal commercial rates) as agreed with the Directors.

Establishment Expenses

All fees and expenses relating to the establishment and organisation of the Fund shall be borne by the ICAV and can be amortised over the first five years commencing with the first issue of Shares or such other period as the Directors may determine. Further details of the establishment expenses can be found in the Prospectus under the heading "*Establishment and Operating Expenses*".

General Fees

The fees and expenses of the Fund accrue daily and are payable monthly in arrears and be calculated with reference to the daily Net Asset Value of the Fund.

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

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

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

Product name: IGUANA INVESTMENTS
LONG/SHORT EQUITY FUND
(a sub-fund of the Iguana Investments ICAV)

Legal entity identifier: 213800B17U40NHMYCA19

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

Yes
 No

<p><input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <p><input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> It promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of ___% of sustainable investments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> with a social objective <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It promotes E/S characteristics, but will not make any sustainable investments</p>
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What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The Fund aims to promote environmental and social characteristics in accordance with Article 8 of SFDR through its investment selection process. The Investment Manager defines environmental and social characteristics as those environmental, social or governance criteria that have a positive environmental and/or social impact.

The characteristics promoted by this financial product consists of applying to the portfolio construction process, upfront exclusion filters that focus on the environment and which restrict investment in companies and issuers that fail to pass these following criteria:

- a) whose CO₂ emissions are increasing, as measured on a year-to-year basis; and
- b) who are not on a clear trajectory to improving CO₂ emissions; and
- c) who have not committed to reducing CO₂ emissions by the Paris-aligned target of 45% by 2030 and net zero by 2050.

Each investment must meet all three criteria in order to be excluded from the investment universe. The criteria are measured by the Investment Manager using third-party databases and internal research which are based on a mix of quantitative and qualitative data.

Social and governance characteristics are also individually identified, researched and evaluated as part the Investment Managers stock selection process as detailed in the Investment Process section below.

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

To measure the attainment of the environmental characteristics, the Investment Manager uses environmental indicators and data available from third-party providers such as Bloomberg supplemented by the Investment Manager's own internal research.

As noted above, the Investment Manager's initial focus is to ensure that prospective investments with the following characteristics are excluded from consideration: (a) whose CO₂ emissions are increasing, as measured on a year-to-year basis; and (b) who are not on a clear trajectory to improving CO₂ emissions; and (c) who have not committed to reducing CO₂ emissions by the Paris-aligned target of 45% by 2030 and net zero by 2050. The Investment Manager then moves to considering more qualitative social, governance and related environmental characteristics in more detail when analysing individual investments, as outlined in the Investment Strategy section below.

These measures and indicators are used and fully integrated into the research process and comprise part of the continuous reviews in the investment process, sitting alongside the Investment Manager's other investment decision-making criteria.

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

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



Not applicable, as the Fund does not intend to make sustainable investments.

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

Not applicable.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

Not applicable.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:

Not applicable.

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

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

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



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

No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Fund will hold a high conviction equity portfolio of long and (synthetic) short positions selected by means of detailed traditional fundamental, macroeconomic and contemporary quantitative analysis. The Fund will invest in a diversified portfolio of equity securities, equity related securities,

Financial Derivative Instruments (“FDI”), and collective investment schemes. The Fund will be diversified by region, country, sector and company holdings.

The Investment Manager will generally utilise a long/short strategy. A long/short strategy means the Investment Manager may take a long position, either directly or indirectly through the use of a FDI, in an equity or equity-related security the Investment Manager believes is undervalued and a short position, via a FDI (and not by physically short selling securities), in other equity or equity-related securities the Investment Manager believes are overvalued. The underlying equity or equity-related securities to which the Fund will have exposure as a result of investing in derivatives will be consistent with the investment policy of the Fund.

This screening process narrows the universe to a sub-set of potential investments. The Investment Manager is required to consider good governance standards of companies in the selection of securities for investment.

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

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

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

The Investment Manager’s portfolio construction process excludes investments in companies and issuers who meet the following criteria:

- a) whose CO2 emission are increasing, as measured on a year-to-year basis; and
- b) who are not on a clear trajectory to improving CO2 emissions; and
- c) who have not committed to reducing CO2 emissions by the Paris-aligned target of 45% by 2030 and net zero by 2050.

Further, the Investment Manager seeks to avoid companies with known practices that are significantly harmful to society, broadly following the principles of the UN Global Compact (UNGC), such as corruption, lack of transparency, ethical violations, or other potential human rights violations. While many factors may be considered in the assessment of any investment, the Fund will also seek to avoid investing in companies which themselves or through entities or issues such companies control, produce or are involved in controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons).

The Investment Manager uses data provided by Bloomberg, supplemented by its own internal research, in order to generate the issuer names captured by these binding exclusionary screens. The list of excluded names is reviewed and updated regularly and has been built into the Investment Manager’s initial review process and within the securities list that is maintained in the Order and Portfolio Management System. Should a new name be added to the screen, which is already held in the portfolio, it must be exited within a reasonable time and in an orderly manner by the Investment Manager.

● ***What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?***

The Investment Manager does not have a committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of investments considered prior to the application of the investment strategy.

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

When analysing 'good governance' practices across the universe of potential investments, the Investment Manager considers several indicators in accordance with the Investment Manager's ESG assessment methodology, as described under the heading "Investment Policies", sub-heading "SFDR" in the Addendum to the Supplement. The Investment Manager evaluates corporate governance factors such as overall Board gender and diversity composition, CEO duality and gender pay gap where possible and a company's stated ESG ambitions overall and look for indications that the company is working towards being sustainable and has identified clear areas of improvement or set specific sustainability targets that align with its financial goals/strategy. The Investment Manager also recognises the potential financial and reputational risks that could arise from issues such as management reputation, financial controls, fraud and potential conflicts of interest. Although many factors go into a specific investment decision, the Investment Manager believes that company analysis must also look at what a company is saying regarding sustainability in their earnings calls and investor communications, similar to the analysis undertaken of financial disclosures and commentary.

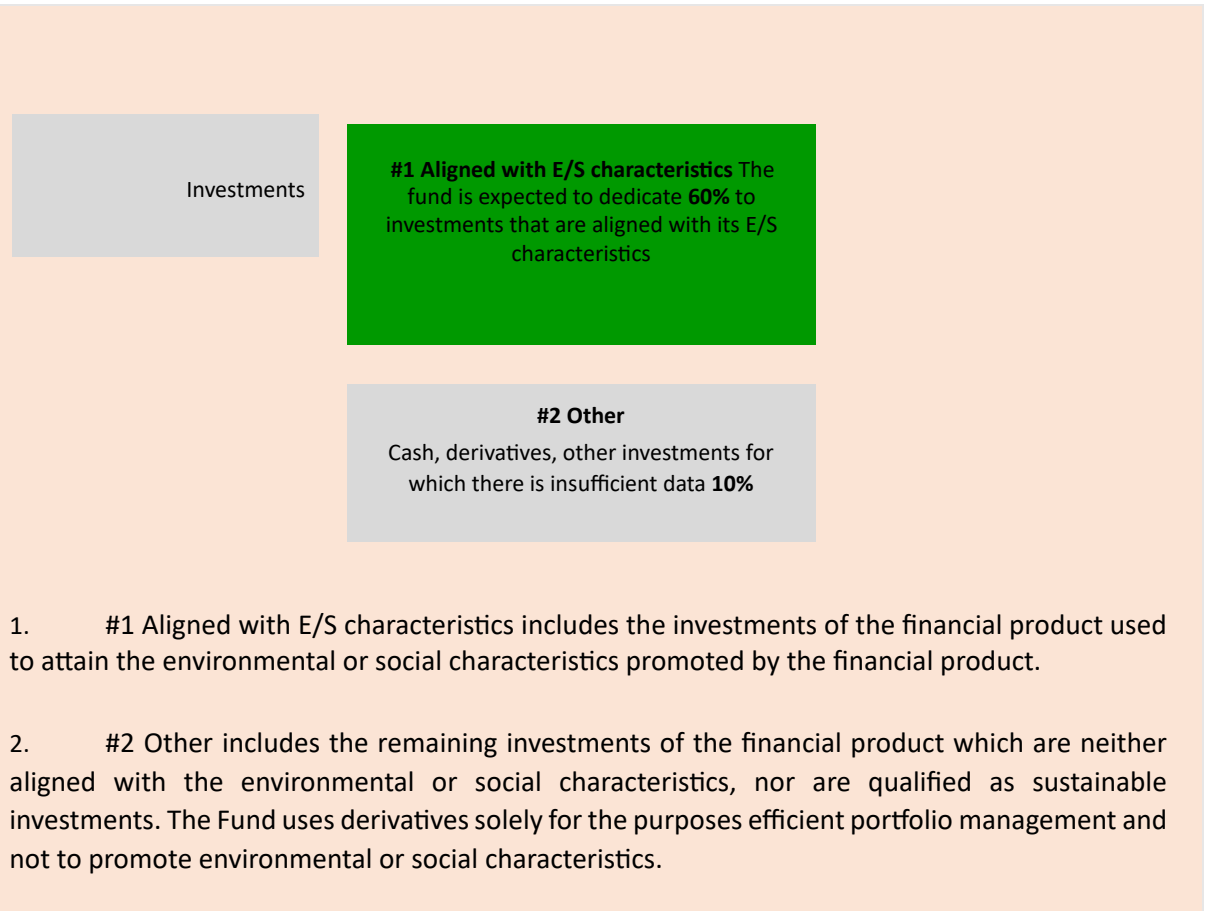
As recommended by the UN Principles of Responsible Investment (PRI), the Investment Manager considers the impact of governance factors across the financial forecasting process, in particular revenue, operating costs, book value of assets and capital expenditure. The Investment Manager will, if and where appropriate, load the discount rate for a particular stock to a higher value if the business is considered to have a significantly negative governance impact. In addition, all company meetings are documented and during these meetings the Investment Manager seeks to challenge management in a positive manner on the importance of improving their company operations and any related governance issues.



What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Fund seeks to achieve its environmental and social characteristics by applying the above binding exclusions on all the investments in the Fund's portfolio. A minimum of 60% of investments are therefore aligned with the Fund's environmental and/or social characteristics.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.



● ***How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?***

The Fund uses derivatives solely for the purposes efficient portfolio management and not to promote environmental or social characteristics.



To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The Fund does not invest in sustainable investments with an environmental objective, which are aligned with EU Taxonomy under the Taxonomy Regulation. As a result, the percentage of the Fund's investments that will be in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable is 0%.

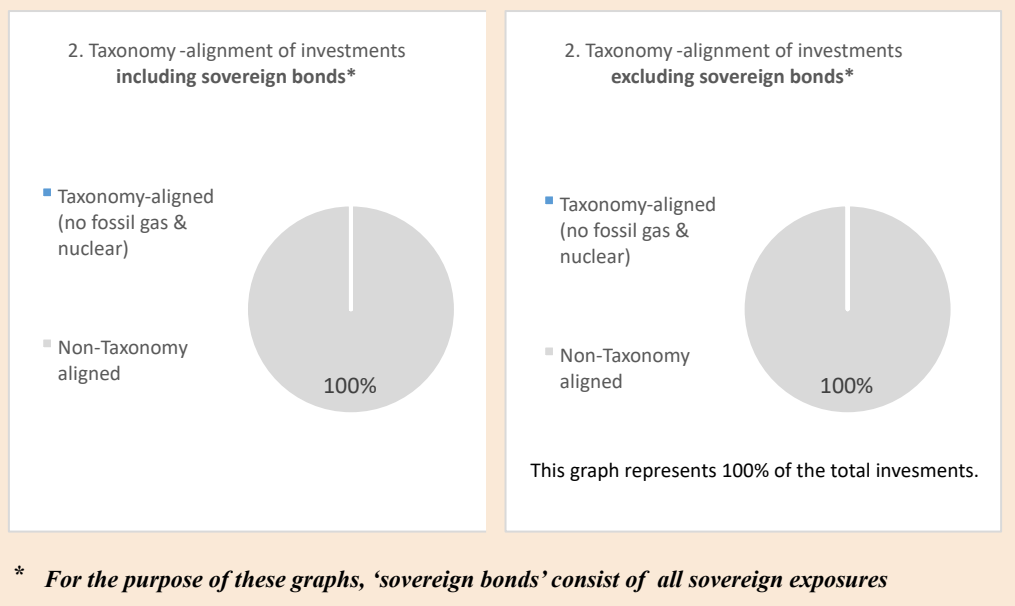
● **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and / or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy¹?**

Yes:

In fossil gas In nuclear energy

No

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy -alignment of sovereign bonds, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.*



● **What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?**

The proportion of investments in environmentally sustainable economic activities is currently 0% of NAV, which comprises of 0% of NAV in transitional and 0% of NAV in enabling activities.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

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

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

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



What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

As the Fund does not make any sustainable investments, the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 0% of the NAV.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The minimum share of socially sustainable investments is 0% of NAV.



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

Investments in “#2 Other” include investments that may not promote an environmental or social goal but these investments must still, at a minimum, meet the Fund’s good governance criteria and exclusionary policies. Investments that might fall under “#2 Other” include equity securities or collective investment schemes (not aligned with E/S characteristics), cash positions, cash equivalents and financial derivative instruments. The Investment Manager may invest in “#2 Other” investments where the Investment Manager believes such investments are consistent with the Fund's investment objective and in accordance with the Fund's investment policy, further details can be found within the Supplement under Section 2, sub-header “Investment Policies”.

Given the nature of such investments, there is no minimum environmental or social safeguards. Although the basic precondition used in the selection of the Fund’s assets is the alignment to the E/S characteristics, there may be occasions when this is not the case.



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



Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

An index has not been designated as a reference benchmark to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Fund.

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

- ***How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?***
Not applicable.
- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***
Not applicable.
- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***
Not applicable.
- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***
Not applicable.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

<https://www.iguanainvestments.com/esg.html>

An Irish collective asset-management vehicle constituted as an umbrella fund with segregated liability between Funds with registration number C425102 and authorised by the Central Bank of Ireland pursuant to the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2011, as amended.

IGUANA INVESTMENTS ICAV

PROSPECTUS

This Prospectus may not be distributed unless accompanied by, and must be read in conjunction with, the Relevant Supplement for the Shares of the relevant Fund being offered.

Dated: 1 May 2025

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IMPORTANT INFORMATION

THIS DOCUMENT IS IMPORTANT. BEFORE YOU PURCHASE ANY SHARES YOU SHOULD ENSURE THAT YOU FULLY UNDERSTAND THE NATURE OF SUCH AN INVESTMENT, THE RISKS INVOLVED AND YOUR OWN PERSONAL CIRCUMSTANCES. IF YOU ARE IN ANY DOUBT ABOUT THE CONTENTS OF THIS PROSPECTUS YOU SHOULD TAKE ADVICE FROM AN APPROPRIATELY QUALIFIED ADVISOR.

Prospective investors should review this Prospectus (the "Prospectus") and the Relevant Supplement carefully and in their entirety and, before making any investment decision with respect to an investment in the ICAV, should consult a stockbroker, bank manager, lawyer, accountant or other financial adviser for independent advice in relation to: (a) the legal requirements within their own countries for the purchase, holding, exchanging, redeeming or disposing of Shares; (b) any foreign exchange restrictions to which they are subject in their own countries in relation to the purchase, holding, exchanging, redeeming or disposing of Shares; (c) the legal, tax, financial or other consequences of subscribing for, purchasing, holding, exchanging, redeeming or disposing of Shares; and (d) the provisions of this Prospectus and the Relevant Supplement.

The Directors (whose names appear under the heading "Management of the ICAV – Directors of the ICAV" below), accept responsibility for the information contained in this Prospectus and each Relevant Supplement. To the best of the knowledge and belief of the Directors (who have taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case), the information contained in this Prospectus (as complemented, modified or supplemented by the Relevant Supplement), when read together with the Relevant Supplement, is in accordance with the facts as at the date of the Relevant Supplement and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information.

No person has been authorised to give any information or to make any representations other than those contained in this Prospectus in connection with the offer of a Fund's Shares and, if given or made, the information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorised by the ICAV. Neither the delivery of this Prospectus or the Relevant Supplement nor any sale of Shares shall under any circumstance imply that the information contained herein is correct as of any date after the date of this Prospectus.

Investors should be aware that the price of Shares may fall as well as rise and investors may not get back any of the amount invested. The difference at any one time between the subscription and redemption price of Shares means that an investment in any Fund should be viewed as medium to long term. An investment in a Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors. Please refer to the "Risk Factors" section for further disclosure of risk factors.

Authorisation of the ICAV is not an endorsement or guarantee of the ICAV by the Central Bank nor is the Central Bank responsible for the contents of the Prospectus or the Relevant Supplement. The authorisation of the ICAV by the Central Bank shall not constitute a warranty as to the performance of the ICAV and the Central Bank shall not be liable for the performance or default of the ICAV.

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

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

The KID or KIID for each Fund provides important information in respect of the Fund, including the applicable synthetic risk and reward indicator, charges and, where available, the historical performance associated with the Fund. Before subscribing for Shares, each investor will be required to confirm that they have received the relevant KID or KIID.

This section is an introduction to this Prospectus and any decision to invest in the Shares should be based upon consideration of the Prospectus as a whole, including the Relevant Supplements.

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

Corporate Information

The ICAV was registered in Ireland pursuant to the Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicles Act 2015 on 24th February 2020 under registration number C425102 and is authorised by the Central Bank as a UCITS. The object of the ICAV is the collective investment in transferable securities and/or other liquid financial assets of capital raised from the public, operating on the principle of risk spreading in accordance with the UCITS Regulations. The ICAV has been structured as an umbrella fund, with segregated liability between Funds, in that the Directors may from time to time, with the prior approval of the Central Bank, create different series of Shares effected in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank representing separate portfolios of assets, each such series comprising a Fund. Each Fund will bear its own liabilities and, under Irish law, none of the ICAV, any of the service providers appointed to the ICAV, the Directors, any receiver, examiner or liquidator, nor any other person will have access to the assets of a Fund in satisfaction of a liability of any other Fund.

The ICAV is incorporated in Ireland and is therefore subject to the Act and is required to comply with the corporate governance requirements of the UCITS Regulations. The Directors have committed to maintain a high standard of corporate governance and will seek to comply with the Act, the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank's requirements for UCITS.

Funds

The portfolio of assets maintained for each series of Shares and comprising a Fund will be invested in accordance with the investment objectives and policies applicable to such Fund as specified in the Relevant Supplement. Shares may be divided into different Classes, and new Classes may be created, to accommodate, amongst other things, different charges, fee arrangements (including different total expense ratios), currencies, or to provide for foreign exchange hedging in accordance with the policies and requirements of the Central Bank from time to time.

Under the Instrument, the Directors are required to establish a separate Fund, with separate records, in the following manner:

- (a) the ICAV will keep separate books and records of account for each Fund. The proceeds from the issue of Shares issued in respect of a Fund will be applied to the Fund and the assets and liabilities and income and expenditure attributable to that Fund will be applied to such Fund;
- (b) any asset derived from another asset in a Fund will be applied to the same Fund as the asset from which it was derived and any increase or diminution in value of such an asset will be applied to the relevant Fund;
- (c) in the case of any asset which the Directors do not consider as readily attributable to a particular Fund or Funds, the Directors have the discretion to determine, acting in a fair and equitable manner and with the consent of the Depositary, the basis upon which any such asset will be allocated between Funds and the Directors may at any time and from time to time vary such basis;

- (d) any liability will be allocated to the Fund or Funds to which in the opinion of the Directors it relates or if such liability is not readily attributable to any particular Fund the Directors will have discretion to determine, acting in a fair and equitable manner and with the consent of the Depositary, the basis upon which any liability will be allocated between Funds and the Directors may, with the consent of the Depositary, at any time and from time to time vary such basis;
- (e) in the event that assets attributable to a Fund are taken in execution of a liability not attributable to that Fund and in so far as such assets or compensation in respect thereof cannot otherwise be restored to that Fund affected, the Directors, with the consent of the Depositary, shall certify or cause to be certified, the value of the assets lost to the Fund affected and transfer or pay from the assets of the Fund or Funds to which the liability was attributable, in priority to all other claims against such Fund or Funds, assets or sums sufficient to restore to the Fund affected, the value of the assets or sums lost to it;
- (f) where the assets of the ICAV (if any) attributable to the Subscriber Shares give rise to any net profit, the Directors may allocate assets representing such net profits to such Fund or Funds as they may deem appropriate, acting in a fair and equitable manner; and
- (g) subject as otherwise provided in the Instrument, the assets held for the account of each Fund shall be applied solely in respect of the Shares to which such Fund appertains and shall belong exclusively to the relevant Fund and shall not be used to discharge directly or indirectly the liabilities of or claims against any other Fund and shall not be available for any such purpose.

Each of the Shares (other than the Subscriber Shares) entitles the Shareholder to participate equally on a pro rata basis in the net assets of the relevant Fund in respect of which they are issued. The Subscriber Shares entitle the Shareholders holding them to attend and vote at all meetings of the ICAV but do not entitle the holders to participate in the net assets of any Fund.

At the date of this Prospectus, the ICAV has one Fund, Iguana Investments Long/Short Equity Fund.

Report and Accounts

The ICAV's accounting period will end on 30 September in each year. The ICAV will publish an annual report and audited annual accounts for the ICAV within four months of the end of the financial period to which they relate, i.e. normally in the fourth month after financial year end of each year. The unaudited half-yearly reports of the ICAV will be made up to 31 March in each year. The unaudited half yearly reports will be published within two months of the end of the half year period to which they relate, i.e. normally in May of each year. The annual report and the half-yearly report will be sent to Shareholders by electronic mail or other electronic means of communication, although Shareholders and prospective investors may also, on request, receive hard copy reports by mail.

Instrument

Shareholders are entitled to the benefit of, are bound by and are deemed to have notice of, the provisions of the Instrument, copies of which are available as described below under "Further Information".

Share Capital

The authorised share capital of the ICAV is 2 subscriber shares of €1 each ("Subscriber Shares") and 1,000,000,000,000 shares of no par value initially designated as unclassified shares and available for issue as Shares. The Directors are empowered to issue up to all of the Shares of the ICAV on such terms as they think fit. The Subscriber Shares entitle the holders to attend and vote at any general meetings of the ICAV but do not entitle the holders to participate in the profits or assets of the ICAV except for a return of capital on a winding-up. The Shares entitle the holders to attend and vote at general meetings of the ICAV and (other than the Subscriber Shares) to participate equally in the profits and assets of the Fund to which the Shares relate, subject to any differences between fees, charges and expenses applicable to different Classes. The ICAV may from time to time by ordinary resolution increase its capital, consolidate the Shares or any of them into a smaller number of Shares, sub-divide the Shares or any of them into a larger number of Shares or cancel any Shares not taken or agreed to

be taken by any person. The ICAV may by special resolution from time to time reduce its share capital in any way permitted by law. At a meeting of Shareholders, on a show of hands, each Shareholder shall have one vote and, on a poll, each Shareholder shall have one vote for each whole Share held by such Shareholder.

Distribution and Selling Restrictions

The distribution of this Prospectus and the offering or purchase of Shares may be restricted in certain jurisdictions. This Prospectus does not constitute and may not be treated as an offer or solicitation by or to anyone in any jurisdiction in which such offer or solicitation is not lawful or in which the person making such offer or solicitation is not qualified to do so or to anyone to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation. It is the responsibility of any persons in possession of this Prospectus and any persons wishing to apply for Shares pursuant to this Prospectus to inform themselves of and to observe all applicable laws and regulations of any relevant jurisdiction.

Shares are offered only on the basis of the information contained in this Prospectus. Any further information or representations given or made by any dealer, broker or other person should be disregarded and, accordingly, should not be relied upon. No person has been authorised to give any information or to make any representation in connection with the offering of Shares other than those contained in this Prospectus for the ICAV and, if given or made, such information or representations must not be relied on as having been authorised by the ICAV, the Manager, the Directors or the Investment Manager. Statements in this Prospectus are in accordance with the law and practice in force in Ireland at the date hereof and are subject to change. Neither the delivery of this Prospectus nor the issue of Shares shall, under any circumstances, create any implication or constitute any representation that the affairs of the ICAV have not changed since the date hereof.

This Prospectus 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. To the extent that there is any inconsistency between the English language Prospectus and the Prospectus in another language, this English language Prospectus will prevail, except that where a Prospectus in another language is required by law of any jurisdiction where the Shares are sold and an action is brought that is based upon disclosure in such Prospectus, the language of the Prospectus on which such action is based shall prevail. All disputes as to the contents of this Prospectus shall be governed in accordance with the laws of Ireland.

Listing on Stock Exchanges

The ICAV does not intend to list its Shares on a stock exchange.

SFDR

The purpose of this Section is to provide investors with certain disclosures required under the SFDR. Further information can be found at <https://www.waystone.com/sfdr/iguana-investments-icav/> and www.iguanainvestments.com

Principal Adverse Impacts

Taking due account of the nature and scale of its activities and the wide and varied range of financial products it makes available, the Manager, in accordance with Article 4(1)(b) of the SFDR, has elected for the time being not to consider (in the manner specifically contemplated by Article 4(1)(a) of the SFDR) the principal adverse impacts of investment decisions of the ICAV on Sustainability Factors. The Manager considers this a pragmatic approach to compliance with its obligations under the SFDR.

Additionally, the Investment Manager has elected for the time being not to consider the principal adverse impacts of investment decisions of the Fund on Sustainability Factors, primarily as the regulatory technical standards supplementing SFDR which will set out the content, methodology and information required in the principal adverse sustainability impact statement remain in draft form and have been delayed.

The Manager and Investment Manager will keep the decision to not consider the principal adverse impacts on Sustainability Factors under review and will formally re-evaluate this decision on a periodic basis.

Sustainability Risks

As a financial market participant, the SFDR obliges the Manager to integrate into its investment decisions consideration of Sustainability Risks. As the Manager has delegated investment management of the Fund to the Investment Manager, the Manager will in practice need to rely upon the investment decision-making processes of the Investment Manager to ensure that the Sustainability Risks posed to the Fund are integrated effectively.

The Manager through the Investment Manager integrates consideration of Sustainability Risks into the due diligence it undertakes as part of its investment decision processes. However, the Investment Manager does not screen out potential investments based solely on Sustainability Risks. Further, the Investment Manager does not invest in or divest specific assets based solely on Sustainability Risks as the Investment Manager's key objective in managing the Fund is to seek to achieve superior investment performance.

The likely impact of Sustainability Risks on the returns of the Fund has been assessed by the Investment Manager and has been determined to be low. However, Sustainability Risk is an evolving, multi-faceted and multi-point-impact risk category and there can therefore be no guarantee that this will remain the case throughout the lifetime of the Fund

Winding Up

In accordance with the Act, if the ICAV is wound up, a liquidator will be appointed to settle outstanding claims and distribute the remaining assets of the ICAV. The liquidator will use the assets of the ICAV in order to satisfy claims of creditors. Thereafter, the liquidator will distribute the remaining assets among the Shareholders. The Instrument contains provisions that will require, firstly, the distribution of assets to the Shareholders of each Fund after settlement of the liabilities of that Fund and, thereafter, distribution to the holders of Subscriber Shares of the nominal amount paid in respect of those Subscriber Shares. Where distributions in specie are effected on a winding up, any Shareholder may request that all or a portion of the assets attributable to his/her shareholding be sold at his/her expense and determine to receive the cash proceeds instead of that sale.

Further Information

Copies of the following documents may be inspected at the office of the Administrator:

- (a) the Instrument; and
- (b) the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

In addition, the Instrument and any yearly or half-yearly reports may be obtained from the Administrator free of charge or may be inspected at the registered office of the Administrator during normal business hours on any Dealing Day.

Data Protection Notice

Prospective investors should note that by completing the subscription application form when subscribing for Shares in the ICAV, they will provide to the ICAV personal information, which may constitute personal data within the meaning of the Data Protection Legislation. This data will be used for the purposes of administration, transfer agency, statistical analysis and research, and will be disclosed to the ICAV, its delegates and agents. The personal data of prospective investors and registered Shareholders shall be processed in accordance with the Privacy Statement.

Pursuant to the Data Protection Legislation, investors have a right of access to their personal data kept by the ICAV and the right to amend and rectify any inaccuracies in their personal data held by the ICAV by making a request in writing to the ICAV.

The ICAV is a Data Controller within the meaning of the Data Protection Legislation and undertakes to hold any personal information provided by investors in confidence and in accordance with the Data Protection Legislation.

By signing the subscription application form, prospective investors consent to the recording of telephone calls made to, and received from, investors by the ICAV, its delegates, its duly appointed agents and any respective related, associated or affiliated companies for record keeping, security and/or training purposes.

No person has been authorised to give any information or to make any representations other than those contained in this Prospectus in connection with the offer of each Fund's Shares and, if given or made, the information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorised by the ICAV. Neither the delivery of this Prospectus or the Relevant Supplement nor any sale of Shares shall under any circumstance imply that the information contained herein is correct as of any date after the date of this Prospectus.

DIRECTORY

IGUANA INVESTMENTS ICAV

Registered Office: 35 Shelbourne Road, Ballsbridge, Dublin 4, Ireland

Directors:

John Craddock
Thomas Shaw
Christopher Reid
Fahd Ahmed

Manager:

Waystone Management Company (IE) Limited
35 Shelbourne Road, Ballsbridge, Dublin 4, Ireland

Administrator:

U.S. Bank Global Fund Services (Ireland)
Limited
24/26 City Quay, Dublin 2, Dublin, Ireland

Promoter, Investment Manager and Distributor:

Iguana Investments Limited
Hope Street Yard, Hope Street, Cambridge, CB1
3NL

Auditors:

Ernst & Young
Harcourt Centre, Harcourt Street,
Dublin 2, Ireland

Depositary:

U.S. Bank Europe Designated Activity Company
Block F1, Cherrywood Business Park, Cherrywood,
Dublin 18, D18 W2X7, Ireland

Legal Advisors:

K&L Gates (Ireland) LLP
7th Floor, Block A, One Park Place, Upper
Hatch Street, Dublin 2, D02 E762

Secretary:

Waystone Centralised Services (IE) Limited
35 Shelbourne Road, Ballsbridge, Dublin 4, Ireland

DEFINITIONS

"Act"	the Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicles Act 2015, as amended and as may be amended,, supplemented or replaced from time to time and all applicable Central Bank regulations made or conditions imposed;
"Administrator"	U.S. Bank Global Fund Services (Ireland) Limited or such other company in Ireland for the time being appointed as administrator by the Manager as successor thereto, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank;
"Administration Agreement"	the administration agreement dated 22 February 2021 between the ICAV, the Manager and the Administrator as amended by an amendment agreement dated 1 April 2025 and as may be further amended, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank;
"Anti-Dilution Levy"	a provision for market spreads (the difference between the prices at which assets are valued and/or bought or sold), duties and charges and other dealing costs relating to the acquisition or disposal of Fund assets in the event of receipt for processing of large subscription or repurchase requests (as determined at the discretion of the Directors) including subscriptions and/or repurchases which would be effected as a result of requests for exchange from one Fund into another Fund;
"Application Form"	the application form for Shares;
"Base Currency"	the currency in which the Net Asset Value of each Fund is calculated or in which any Class of Shares is denominated, as specified in each Relevant Supplement;
"Business Day"	every day (except legal public holidays in the United Kingdom, or Ireland or days on which the stock markets in London are closed) during which banks in Ireland and the United Kingdom are open for normal business and/or such other day or days as the Directors may from time to time determine and notify in advance to Shareholders;
"Central Bank"	means Central Bank of Ireland or any successor regulatory authority with responsibility for authorising and supervising the ICAV;
"Central Bank UCITS Regulations"	the Central Bank (Supervision and Enforcement) Act 2013 (Section 48(1)) (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2019 (S.I. No. 230 of 2019), as amended and as may be amended, supplemented or replaced from time to time and any guidance issued by the Central Bank in respect of same;
"Class(es)"	Shares of a particular Fund representing an interest in the Fund but designated as a class of Shares within such Fund for the purposes of attributing different proportions of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund to such Shares to accommodate different subscription, conversion and redemption charges, base

	currencies, currency hedging policies and/or fee arrangements specific to such Shares;
"Collateral"	assets delivered as defined under the relevant credit support annex for a Fund and which are acceptable collateral in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations;
"Collection Account"	the cash subscription and redemption account opened in the name of the ICAV into which all subscriptions into and redemptions due from the relevant Fund will be paid;
"Connected Person"	the persons defined in the Central Bank UCITS Regulations;
"Data Protection Legislation"	(i) the Data Protection Acts 1988 and 2018 (as amended or replaced) or any other legislation or regulations implementing Directive 95/46/EC, (ii) the European Communities (Electronic Communications Networks and Services) (Privacy and Electronic Communications) Regulations 2011, (iii) GDPR and any consequential national data protection legislation and (iv) any guidance and/or codes of practice issued by the Irish Data Protection Commissioner or other relevant supervisory authority, including without limitation the European Data Protection Board;
"Dealing Day"	every Business Day provided that in any event there shall be at least one Dealing Day per fortnight;
"Dealing Deadline"	the dealing deadline outlined in each Relevant Supplement;
"Depository"	U.S. Bank Europe Designated Activity Company or such other company as may for the time being be appointed as Depository of the ICAV as successor thereto in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank;
"Depository Agreement"	the depository agreement between the ICAV, the Manager and the Depository dated 22 February 2021 as may be further amended, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank;
"Derivative Contract"	any FDI entered into by the ICAV in respect of a Fund as further described in the Relevant Supplement;
"Directors"	the directors of the ICAV, each a Director;
"Distributor"	that party so appointed under the Investment Management and Distribution Agreement or any successor thereto duly appointed in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations as the distributor to the ICAV;
"EEA"	the European Economic Area;
"EMIR"	the Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2012 on over the counter (OTC) derivatives, central counterparties (CCPs) and trade repositories (TRs);
"ESMA"	the European Securities and Markets Authority;
"EU Member States"	a member state of the European Union;

"Euro" or "€"	the single currency of participating member states of the European Monetary Union introduced on 1 January 1999;
"Extraordinary Expenses"	the extraordinary expenses defined as such in the section headed "Fees and Expenses";
"FATCA"	the provisions commonly known as the Foreign Accounts Tax Compliance Act (as amended, consolidated or supplemented from time to time including any regulations or intergovernmental agreements issued pursuant thereto) in the enactment of the United States of America known as Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act 2010;
"FDI"	a financial derivative instrument (including an OTC derivative);
"Fund"	a portfolio of assets established by the Directors (with the prior approval of the Central Bank) for one or more Share Classes, which is invested in accordance with the investment objective and policies applicable to such Fund and which forms part of the ICAV (a reference to a "Fund" shall, in the context where no particular Share Class is specified, include all Share Classes attributable to that Fund);
"GDPR"	General Data Protection Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and the Council of 27 April 2016);
"ICAV"	Iguana Investments ICAV;
"Initial Issue Price"	the price at which Shares may be subscribed for during the Initial Offer Period;
"Initial Offer Period"	the period during which Shares in a Fund are initially offered at the Initial Issue Price as specified in the Relevant Supplement;
"Instrument"	the instrument of incorporation of the ICAV as amended from time to time in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank;
"Investment Management and Distribution Agreement"	the investment management and distribution agreement between the ICAV, the Manager and the Investment Manager dated 22 February 2021 as may be further amended, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank;
"Investment Manager"	Iguana Investments Limited;
"Irish Tax Authorities",	the Revenue Commissioners of Ireland;
"KID or KIID"	a key investor information document issued in respect of each relevant class of Shares pursuant to the UCITS Regulations, the Commission Regulation (EU) No 583/2010 of 1 July 2010, all related ESMA Guidelines; and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations, or a key information document issued in respect of each relevant class of Shares pursuant to the Packaged Retail and Insurance-based Investment Products Regulation (EU) No.1286/2014 and the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2268, as may be amended from time to time;

"Manager"	Waystone Management Company (IE) Limited or such other entity as may from time to time be appointed to provide management services to the ICAV in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank;
"Management Agreement"	the management agreement between the ICAV and the Manager dated 22 February 2021 as amended, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations;
"Markets"	the stock exchanges and regulated markets set out in Appendix I;
"Minimum Additional Investment Amount"	such minimum cash amount or minimum number of Shares as the case may be (if any) as the Directors may from time to time require to be invested in any Fund by each Shareholder (after investing the Minimum Initial Investment Amount) and as such is specified in the Supplement for the relevant Fund;
"Minimum Initial Investment Amount"	such minimum initial cash amount or minimum number of Shares as the case may be (if any) as the Directors may from time to time require to be invested by each Shareholder as its initial investment for Shares of each Class in a Fund either during the Initial Offer Period or on any subsequent Dealing Day and as such is specified in the Relevant Supplement;
"Minimum Repurchase Amount"	such minimum amount which may be repurchased from any Fund as determined by the Directors on any Dealing Day in respect of each Fund and specified in the Relevant Supplement.
"Minimum Shareholding"	such minimum number or minimum value of Shares of any Class as the case may be (if any) which must be held at any time by a Shareholder which shall be greater at all times than the Minimum Repurchase Amount and as such is specified in the Supplement for the relevant Class of Shares within a Fund;
"Moody's"	Moody's Investors Service or any successor thereto;
"Net Asset Value"	in respect of the assets and liabilities of a Fund, a Class or the Shares representing interests in a Fund, the amount determined in accordance with the principles set out in the "Calculation of Net Asset Value/Valuation of Assets" section below as the Net Asset Value of the Fund, the Net Asset Value per Class or the Net Asset Value per Share;
"Net Asset Value per Share"	the net asset value of a Share in any Fund, including a Share of any Class, calculated as described in the "Calculation of Net Asset Value/Valuation of Assets" section;
"OECD"	the Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development;
"OTC"	derivative means an FDI which is dealt in an "over-the-counter" market;
"Performance Fee"	the performance fee payable by a Fund to the Investment Manager as specified in the Relevant Supplement;

"Prospectus"	this document, the Relevant Supplement and any other supplement or addendum designed to be read and construed together with and to form part of this document;
"Register"	the register of Shareholders maintained on behalf of the ICAV and each Fund;
"Recognised Clearing System"	Central Moneymarkets Office; Clearstream Banking SA; Clearstream Banking AG; CREST; Depository Trust Company of New York; Euroclear; Monte Titoli SPA; Netherlands Centraal Instituut voor Giraal Effectenverkeer BV; National Securities Clearing System; Sicovam SA; SIS Sega Interstetle AG; The Canadian Depository for Securities Ltd; VPC AB (Sweden); Deutsche Bank AG, Depository and Clearing System; Japan Securities Depository Centre (JASDEC); Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited; BNY Mellon Central Securities Depository SA/NV (BNY Mellon CSD); and any other system for clearing securities which is designated by the Irish Tax Authorities as a recognised clearing system;
"Recognised Market"	any recognised exchange or market listed or referred to in Appendix I to this Prospectus and such other markets as Directors may from time to time determine in accordance with the regulatory criteria as defined in the Central Bank UCITS Regulations;
"Relevant Declaration"	the declaration relevant to the Shareholder as set out in Schedule 2B TCA;
"Relevant Institutions"	(a) a credit institution authorised in the EEA (European Union Member States, Norway, Iceland, Liechtenstein); (b) a credit institution authorised within a signatory state (other than an EEA Member State) to the Basle Capital Convergence Agreement of July 1988 (Switzerland, Canada, Japan, United States); or (c) a credit institution authorised in Jersey, Guernsey, the Isle of Man, Australia, the United Kingdom or New Zealand;
"Relevant Supplement"	the supplement for each Fund supplementing this Prospectus;
"SFDR"	Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector, as amended and as may be further amended;
"Shares"	a Share or Shares of whatsoever Class in the capital of the ICAV (other than Subscriber Shares) entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the ICAV attributable to the relevant Fund as described in this Prospectus, such Shares will be Voting Shares;
"Shareholders"	a person registered in the Register as a holder of holders of Shares, and each a Shareholder;
"Sub-Distributor"	any sub-distributor appointed by the Distributor in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations as a sub- distributor to the ICAV;
"Subscriber Shares"	the subscriber shares of no par value issued for €1.00 each which are held by the Investment Manager and/or its nominees;

"Sustainability Factors"	as defined in the SFDR, means environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters;
"Sustainability Risk"	as defined in the SFDR, an environmental, social or governance event or condition that, if it occurs, could cause a negative material impact on the value of an investment;
"TCA"	the Taxes Consolidation Act 1997, of Ireland;
"UCITS"	an undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities within the meaning of the UCITS Regulations;
"UCITS Regulations"	the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2011 (S.I. 352 of 2011), as amended, and as may be amended, supplemented or replaced from time to time;
"United Kingdom" and "UK"	the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;
"United States and U.S."	the United States of America (including the States, the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico), its territories, possessions and all other areas subject to its jurisdiction;
"U.S. Dollars", "Dollars" and "\$"	the lawful currency of the United States;
"U.S. Person"	a "U.S. Person" , as defined under Regulation S of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended and a person excluded from the definition of a "Non-United States person" as used in Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") Rule 4.7; and:
"Valuation Point"	such time and day as shall be specified in the Relevant Supplement for a Fund as the Directors may from time to time determine (with the consent of the Administrator) in relation to the valuation of the assets and liabilities of a Fund and the Shares within that Fund; and
"Voting Shares"	the Shares of a Class that carry the right to vote at general meetings of the ICAV and the relevant Fund.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

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

The ICAV has adopted an “umbrella” structure to provide both institutional and individual investors with a choice of different Funds. Each Fund will be differentiated by its specific investment objective, policy, currency of denomination or other specific features as described in the Relevant Supplement. A separate pool of assets is maintained for each Fund and is invested in accordance with each Fund’s respective investment objective.

The Directors may decide to create within each Fund different Classes of Shares. All Classes of Shares relating to the same Fund will be commonly invested in accordance with such Fund’s investment objective but may differ with regard to their base currency, fee structure, Minimum Initial Investment Amount, Minimal Additional Investment Amount, Minimum Shareholding, Minimum Repurchase Amount, dividend policy (including the dates and payments of any dividends), investor eligibility criteria or other particular feature(s) as the Directors will decide. A separate Net Asset Value per Share will be calculated for each issued Class of Shares in relation to each Fund. The different features of each Class of Shares available relating to a Fund are described in detail in the Relevant Supplement.

The ICAV reserves the right to offer only one or several Classes of Shares for purchase by investors in any particular jurisdiction in order to conform to local law, custom or business practice. The ICAV also reserves the right to adopt standards applicable to certain classes of investors or transactions in respect of the purchase of a particular Class of Shares.

ICAV has been established for the purpose of investing in transferable securities in accordance with the UCITS Regulations. The specific investment objectives, strategies and policies for each Fund will be set out in the Relevant Supplement.

The assets of each Fund will be invested in accordance with the investment restrictions contained in the UCITS Regulations which are summarised in the “Investment Restrictions” section and such additional investment restrictions, if any, as may be adopted by the Directors for any Fund and specified in the Relevant Supplement.

Investment in other Collective Investment Schemes. Where so disclosed in the Relevant Supplement, Funds may invest in other, UCITS eligible collective investment schemes. However, unless otherwise specified in the Relevant Supplement any such Fund’s investment in such other, UCITS eligible collective investment schemes will be limited to 10% of their Net Asset Value in aggregate.

Currency Hedging at Portfolio Level. A Fund may enter into transactions for the purposes of hedging the currency exposure of the underlying securities into the relevant Base Currency. FDI such as currency forwards and interest rate futures may be utilised if the Fund engages in such hedging. The currency exposure of investments will not be allocated to separate Classes.

Currency Hedging at Share Class Level. A Fund may use FDI on behalf of a specific Class in order to hedge some or all of the foreign exchange risk for such Class. Where Classes denominated in different currencies are created within a Fund and currency hedging transactions are entered into to hedge any relevant currency exposure, each such transaction will be clearly attributable to the specific Class and any costs shall be for the account of that Class only. Accordingly, all such costs and related liabilities and/or benefits will be reflected in the Net Asset Value per Share of such Class. Over-hedged or under-hedged positions may arise unintentionally due to factors outside the control of the Investment Manager but over-hedged positions will not be permitted to exceed 105% of the Net Asset Value of the Class and under-hedged positions do not fall below 95% of the portion of the Net Asset Value of the Class which is to be hedged. The hedged positions will be kept under review to ensure that overhedged positions do not exceed, and under-hedged positions do not fall below, the permitted levels and this review will incorporate a procedure to ensure that positions materially in excess of 100% will not be carried forward from month to month. A Fund that hedges foreign exchange risk for any Class may enter into forward foreign exchange contracts in order to hedge some or all of the foreign exchange risk for the relevant Class. To the extent that hedging is successful, the performance of the relevant Class is likely to move in line with the performance of the underlying assets. The use of Hedged Share Classes may

substantially limit holders of the relevant Classes from benefiting if the currency of each of these Classes falls against the Base Currency and/or the currency in which the assets of the Fund are denominated.

A change in the investment objectives and any material change in the investment policies of a Fund, as disclosed in the Prospectus, shall not be made without the prior approval of the Shareholders in that Fund by ordinary resolution at a general meeting or by the prior written approval of all Shareholders of the Fund in accordance with the Instrument. The ICAV shall provide all Shareholders with reasonable notice of any such changes. A non-material change in the investment policy will not require Shareholder approval, however a reasonable notification period will be provided by the Fund to enable Shareholders to redeem their Shares prior to implementation of the change.

Repurchase / Reverse Repurchase Agreements and Securities Lending. A Fund will not enter into repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements (“Repos”) or securities lending agreements.

Permitted Counterparties. A Fund may only enter into OTC derivatives with counterparties in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations where a credit assessment has been undertaken. Where the counterparty is subject to a credit rating by any agency registered and supervised by ESMA, that rating shall be taken into account in the credit assessment. Where a counterparty is downgraded to A-2 or below (or comparable rating) by such a credit rating agency, a new credit assessment in respect of the counterparty will be undertaken without delay. The counterparties that a Fund may enter into OTC derivatives arrangements will be with entities which have legal personality typically located in OECD jurisdictions and will not have discretion over the assets of a Fund.

Use of Financial Derivative Instruments. The use of FDI by any Fund will be for investment purposes or for efficient portfolio management. In this context, efficient portfolio management means the reduction of risks, the reduction of costs to the ICAV, the generation of additional capital or income for the ICAV and hedging against market movements, currency exchange or interest rate risks, subject to the general restrictions outlined in the “Investment Restrictions” section. To the extent that a Fund uses FDI, there may be a risk that the volatility of the Fund’s Net Asset Value may increase. Any revenues from efficient portfolio management techniques not received directly by the ICAV in respect of a Fund, net of direct and indirect operational costs and fees, will be returned to the Fund. The entities to which any direct and indirect costs and fees are paid will be disclosed in the periodic reports of the ICAV and will indicate if these are parties related to the ICAV or the Depositary.

A summary of each of the types of FDI which may be used by a Fund is set out in the Relevant Supplement.

Collateral received by the ICAV

All assets received in respect of a Fund in the context of OTC (over the counter) FDI will be considered as collateral for the purposes of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations and will comply with the criteria above. The ICAV seeks to identify and mitigate risks linked to the management of collateral, including operational and legal risks, by risk management procedures employed by the ICAV. Any collateral received by a Fund will meet, at all times, the following criteria:

- **Liquidity.** Collateral (other than cash) should be transferable securities or money market securities (of any maturity) which should 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. Collateral should comply with the provisions of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations and shall be used in accordance with the requirements of this Prospectus and the UCITS Regulations.
- **Valuation.** Collateral should be valued on a daily basis and assets that exhibit high price volatility should not be accepted as collateral unless suitably conservative haircuts are in place. Collateral may be marked to market daily by the counterparty using its procedures, subject to any agreed haircuts, reflecting market values and liquidity risk and may be subject to variation margin requirements.
- **Issuer Credit Quality.** Collateral should be of high quality. A Fund must ensure that where one or more credit rating agencies registered and supervised by ESMA have provided a rating of

the issuer, the credit quality assessment process employed on behalf of the Fund has regard inter alia to those ratings. While there will be no mechanistic reliance on such external ratings, a downgrade below the two highest short-term credit ratings by any agency registered and supervised by ESMA that has rated the issuer must lead to a new assessment of the credit quality of the issuer to ensure the collateral continues to be of high quality.

- Correlation. Collateral should be issued by an entity that is independent from the counterparty and is expected not to display a high correlation with the performance of the counterparty.
- Diversification. Subject to the below, collateral should be sufficiently diversified in terms of country, markets and issuers. Non-cash collateral will be considered to be sufficiently diversified if the relevant Fund receives from a counterparty a basket of collateral with a maximum exposure to any one issuer of 20% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. When the Fund is exposed to a variety of different counterparties, the various baskets of collateral are aggregated to ensure exposure to a single issuer does not exceed 20% of Net Asset Value.

A Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State, one or more of its local authorities, a third country, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong. Any such Fund shall receive securities from at least 6 different issues, but securities from any single issue should not account for more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. A Fund may be fully collateralised in securities issued or guaranteed by any of the issuers listed in section 2.12 of the "Investment Restrictions" section.

- Immediately Available. Collateral must be capable of being fully enforced by the ICAV at any time without reference to or approval from the counterparty.

It is proposed that each Fund may only accept the following types of collateral:

- cash;
- government or other public securities;
- certificates of deposit issued by Relevant Institutions;
- letters of credit with a residual maturity of three months or less, which are unconditional and irrevocable and which are issued by Relevant Institutions; and
- equity securities traded on a stock exchange in the EEA, Switzerland, Canada, Japan, the United States, Jersey, Guernsey, the Isle of Man, Australia or New Zealand.

Collateral will be valued, on a daily basis, using available market prices and taking into account appropriate discounts which will be determined by the Manager, or its duly appointed delegate, for each asset class based on the haircut policy that it has implemented in respect of the ICAV for each class of assets to be received as collateral. This policy takes account of the characteristics of the relevant asset class, including the credit standing of the issuer of the collateral, the price volatility of the collateral and the results of any stress tests which may be performed in accordance with the stress testing policy. Collateral obtained under such agreement: (a) must be marked to market daily (as valued by the counterparties using its procedures, subject to any agreed haircuts, reflecting market values and liquidity risks); and (b) must equal or exceed, in value, at all times the value of the exposure to the relevant counterparty, taking into the account the relevant counterparty exposure limits under the UCITS Regulations.

Collateral must be held by the Depositary, or its agent (where there is title transfer). This is not applicable in the event that there is no title transfer, in which case the collateral can be held by a third party custodian which is subject to prudential supervision and unrelated to the provider of the collateral.

The Manager will ensure that any Fund receiving collateral for at least 30% of its assets will undergo regular stress testing in accordance with the ICAV's liquidity stress-testing policy to assess the liquidity risk attached to the collateral it has received.

Reinvestment of Collateral. Non-cash collateral received cannot be sold, pledged or reinvested by the ICAV. Cash received as collateral may not be invested or used other than as set out below:

- placed on deposit, or invested in certificates of deposit issued by Relevant Institutions;
- invested in high-quality government bonds;
- short-term money market funds as defined in Article 2(14) of the Money Market Funds Regulation (Regulation (Eu) 2017/1131 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2017); or
- short-term money market funds as defined in Regulation 89 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations where such investment is made prior to 21 January 2019).

Re-invested cash collateral will be diversified in accordance with the diversification requirements applicable to non-cash collateral. Invested cash collateral may not be placed on deposit with, or invested in securities issued by, the counterparty or a related entity. Where cash collateral is re-invested it will be subject to the same risks as direct investment as set out in this Prospectus and the Relevant Supplement.

Risk Management. The use of the other efficient portfolio management techniques described above to the risk profile of a Fund will be disclosed in its investment policies. Any use of efficient portfolio management techniques by a Fund shall not result in a change to the ICAV's investment objective nor substantially increase the risk profile of the Fund.

The global exposure and leverage of a Fund will be calculated using the commitment approach or the Value-at-Risk approach, as set out in the Relevant Supplement.

The Manager has a risk management process in respect of each Fund which enables it to accurately measure, monitor and manage the various risks associated with FDI, the use of efficient portfolio management techniques and the management of collateral. The Investment Manager will only employ FDI that are covered by the risk management process, as amended from time to time. A statement of this risk management process has been submitted to the Central Bank. In the event of a Fund proposing to use additional types of FDI, the risk management process and the Relevant Supplement will be amended to reflect this intention and the Fund will not utilise such FDI until such time as the risk management process providing for its use has been submitted to the Central Bank. The Manager will, on request, provide supplementary information to Shareholders relating to the risk management methods employed including the quantitative limits that are applied and any recent developments in the risk and yield characteristics of the main categories of investment.

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

The assets of each Fund will be invested in accordance with the investment restrictions contained in the UCITS Regulations which are described in more detail in Appendix II and such additional investment restrictions, if any, as may be adopted by the Directors, the details of such additional investment restrictions will be set out below and / or in the Relevant Supplement.

Permitted Financial Derivative Instruments (FDIs)

Where specified in a Fund supplement:

Each Fund may invest in FDI provided that the relevant reference items or indices, consist of one or more of the following (noting that FDIs on commodities are excluded):

- (a) instruments referred to in paragraphs 1.1 to 1.7 of the Permitted Investments section in Appendix II of this Prospectus, deposits, financial indices, interest rates, foreign exchange rates or currencies;
- (b) the FDI do not expose a Fund to risks which it could not otherwise assume (e.g. gain exposure to an instrument/issuer/currency to which a Fund cannot have a direct exposure);
- (c) the FDI do not cause a Fund to diverge from its investment objectives; and
- (d) the reference to financial indices above shall be understood as a reference to indices which fulfil the criteria set out in the Central Bank UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank's guidance on "UCITS Financial Indices" and "UCITS Financial Derivative Instruments and Efficient Portfolio Management".

Credit derivatives as permitted in the circumstances outlined in the Central Bank's guidance on "UCITS Financial Derivative Instruments and Efficient Portfolio Management" only.

FDI must be dealt in on a market which is regulated, operating regularly, recognised and open to the public in a Member State or non-Member State, and included at Appendix I hereto.

Notwithstanding paragraph 6.3 in Appendix II of this Prospectus, each Fund may invest in FDI dealt in over-the-counter "OTC derivatives" provided that:

- (a) the counterparty is a Relevant Institution or an investment firm, authorised in accordance with the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive, in a UK, EEA Member State or is a group company of an entity issued with a bank holding company licence from the Federal Reserve of the United States of America where that group company is subject to bank holding company consolidated supervision by that Federal Reserve.
- (b) where a counterparty which is not a Relevant Institution was subject to a credit rating by an agency registered and supervised by ESMA, that rating shall be taken into account by the Fund in the credit assessment process and where such a counterparty is downgraded to A-2 or below (or comparable rating) by that credit rating agency, this shall result in a new credit assessment being conducted of the counterparty by Fund without delay.
- (c) in the case of subsequent novation of the OTC derivative contract, the counterparty is one of:
 - a. the entities set out in paragraph (a); or
 - b. a central counterparty (CCP) authorised, or recognised by ESMA, under Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 on OTC derivatives, central counterparties and trade repositories (EMIR) or, pending recognition by ESMA under Article 25 of EMIR, an entity classified as a derivatives clearing organisation by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission or a clearing agency by the SEC (both CCP);

- (d) risk exposure to the counterparty does not exceed the limits set out in paragraph 2.7 of the Investment Restrictions section in Appendix II of this Prospectus;
- (e) a Fund is satisfied that the counterparty will value the transaction with reasonable accuracy and on a reliable basis and will close out the transaction at any time at the request of a Fund at fair value; and
- (f) a Fund must subject its OTC derivatives to reliable and verifiable valuation on a daily basis and ensure that it has appropriate systems, controls and processes in place to achieve this. Reliable and verifiable valuation shall be understood as a reference to a valuation, by a Fund, corresponding to fair value which does not rely only on market quotations by the counterparty and which fulfils the following criteria:
- (g) the basis for the valuation is either a reliable up-to-date market value of the instrument, or, if such value is not available, a pricing model using an adequate recognised methodology;
 - a. verification of the valuation is carried out by one of the following:
 - i. an appropriate third party which is independent from the counterparty of the OTC derivative, at an adequate frequency and in such a way that a Fund is able to check it;
 - ii. a unit within a Fund which is independent from the department in charge of managing the assets and which is adequately equipped for the purpose.
- (h) Risk exposure to an OTC derivative counterparty may be reduced where the counterparty will provide a Fund with collateral in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank as set out in the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. The Fund will require receipt of the necessary level of collateral so as to ensure counterparty exposure limits set out in the Regulations are not breached. Collateral received must at all times meet the requirements set out in the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. Collateral passed to an OTC derivative counterparty by or on behalf of a Fund must be taken into account in calculating exposure of the Fund to counterparty risk as referred to in Regulation 70(1)(c). Collateral passed may be taken into account on a net basis only if the UCITS is able to legally enforce netting arrangements with this counterparty.
- (i) Position exposure to the underlying assets of FDI, including embedded FDI in transferable securities or money market instruments or CIS, when combined where relevant with positions resulting from direct investments, may not exceed the investment limits set out in the Central Bank 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 Regulation 71(1) of the Regulations.
- (j) A transferable security or money market instrument embedding a FDI shall be understood as a reference to financial instruments which fulfil the criteria for transferable securities or money market instruments set out in Regulations and which contain a component which fulfils the following criteria:
 - b. by virtue of that component some or all of the cash flows that otherwise would be required by the transferable security or money market instrument which functions as a host contract can be modified according to a specific interest rate, financial instrument price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rate, credit rating or credit index, or other variable, and therefore vary in a way similar to a standalone derivative;
 - c. its economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract; and
 - d. it has significant impact on the risk profile and pricing of the transferable security or money market instrument.

- (k) A transferable security or a money market instrument shall not be regarded as embedding a FDI where it contains a component which is contractually transferable independently of the transferable security or the money market instrument. Such a component shall be deemed a separate financial instrument.
- (l) Unless otherwise disclosed in the relevant Fund Supplement, the ICAV employs the value at risk approach to measure its global exposure. The global exposure of any Fund will not exceed its total Net Asset Value at any time. The method used to calculate global exposure for each Fund is set out in the relevant Fund Supplement.

Cover requirements

A Fund must, at any given time, be capable of meeting all its payment and delivery obligations incurred by transactions involving FDI. A transaction in FDI which gives rise, or may give rise, to a future commitment on behalf of a Fund must be covered as follows:

- (a) in the case of FDI which automatically, or at the discretion of a Fund, are cash settled a Fund must hold, at all times, liquid assets which are sufficient to cover the exposure.
- (b) in the case of FDI which require physical delivery of the underlying asset, the asset must be held at all times by the relevant Fund. Alternatively, a Fund may cover the exposure with sufficient liquid assets where the underlying assets consists of highly liquid fixed income securities; and/or a Fund considers that the exposure can be adequately covered without the need to hold the underlying assets, the specific FDI are addressed in the risk management process, which is described below.

EFFICIENT PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT

General

The ICAV on behalf of a Fund may employ techniques and instruments relating to transferable securities, money market instruments and/or other financial instruments (including FDI) in which it invests for efficient portfolio management purposes, a list of which (if any) shall be set out in the Relevant Supplement.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Uncovered Sales

A Fund may not engage in uncovered sales at any time. The ICAV will apply rules (as detailed below) with respect to transactions with both listed and 'over-the-counter' FDIs so as to ensure that each Fund retains appropriate cover for all transactions entered into on its behalf. These rules will be applied to each Fund respectively.

Physically Settled Trades

When the relevant FDI provides for, either automatically or at the choice of the Fund's counterparty, physical delivery of the underlying financial instrument on maturity or exercise of the FDI, and provided that physical delivery of such underlying financial instrument is common practice, the Fund will hold such underlying financial instrument as cover in its investment portfolio.

In cases where the risks of the financial instrument underlying a FDI can be appropriately represented by another underlying financial instrument and such other underlying financial instrument is highly liquid (an "Alternative Financial Instrument"), the Fund may, in exceptional circumstances, hold such Alternative Financial Instruments as cover. In such circumstances, the ICAV shall ensure that such Alternative Financial Instruments can be used at any time to purchase the underlying financial instrument to be delivered and that the additional market risk which is associated with that type of transaction is adequately measured.

Cash-Settled Trades

Where the relevant FDI is cash-settled automatically or at the ICAV's discretion, a Fund may elect not to hold the specific financial instrument underlying the FDI as cover. In such circumstances, such Fund will consider the following categories as acceptable cover:

- (a) cash;
- (b) liquid debt instruments (e.g. government bonds rated AAA by Standard and Poor's or Aaa by Moody's with appropriate safeguards (in particular, haircuts);
- (c) other highly liquid assets as recognised by the relevant competent authorities, subject to appropriate safeguards (e.g. haircuts where relevant).

In the context of the application of cover rules, the ICAV will consider as 'liquid' those instruments which can be converted into cash in no more than seven business days at a price closely corresponding to the current valuation of the financial instrument on its own market. The ICAV will ensure that the respective cash amount be at the relevant Fund's disposal at the maturity/expiry or exercise date of the FDI.

The level of cover will be calculated in line with the commitment approach, under which the ICAV will, in relation to each Fund, convert the positions of each FDI into equivalent positions in the asset underlying such FDIs.

The ICAV will require that the underlying financial instrument of FDIs, whether they provide for cash-settlement or physical delivery, as well as the financial instruments held for cover have to be compliant with the Regulations and the individual investment policy of the Fund.

Lending Powers

The ICAV may only borrow, for the account of a Fund, up to 10% of the Net Asset Value of a Fund provided that such borrowing is only on a temporary basis to cover a cash shortfall caused by mismatched settlement dates on purchase and sale transactions or to finance purchases and repurchases. The assets of such Fund may be charged as security for any such borrowings. The ICAV may acquire foreign currency by means of a back to back loan agreement(s). Foreign currency obtained in this manner is not classified as borrowing for the above mentioned 10% limit provided that the offsetting deposit (a) is denominated in the Base Currency of the Fund and (b) equals or exceeds the value of the foreign currency loan outstanding. Where the offsetting deposit is not denominated in the Base Currency of the relevant Fund, changes in the exchange rate between the Base Currency and the currency of the offsetting deposit may lead to a depreciation of the value of the offsetting deposit as expressed in the Base Currency.

The ICAV may not borrow for investment purposes.

Without prejudice to the powers of the ICAV to invest in transferable securities, the ICAV may not lend cash, or act as guarantor on behalf of third parties.

Charges and Expenses

When the ICAV on behalf of a Fund invests in the shares of other UCITS or alternative investment funds (**AIFs**) or both and those other UCITS or AIFs are managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or the Investment Manager or by any other company with which the Manager or the Investment Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding, the Manager, the Investment Manager or other company shall not charge subscription, conversion or repurchase fees on account of the investment by the ICAV on behalf of the Fund in the shares of such other UCITS or AIFs or both, as the case may be.

If the ICAV on behalf of a Fund invests a substantial proportion of its net assets in other UCITS or AIFs or both, the maximum level of the management fees that may be charged to the Fund by such UCITS or AIFs or both, as the case may be, will be set out in the Relevant Supplement. Details of such fees will also be contained in the ICAV's annual report.

Hedged Classes

The ICAV may (but is not obliged to) enter into certain currency-related transactions in order to hedge the currency exposure of the assets of a Fund attributable to a particular Class into the currency of denomination of the relevant Class for the purposes of efficient portfolio management and in order to hedge the currency exposure of a Fund where the Fund invests in assets denominated in currencies other than the Base Currency. In addition, a Class designated in a currency other than the Base Currency may be hedged against exchange rate fluctuation risks between the designated currency of the Class and the Base Currency. Any financial instruments used to implement such strategies with respect to one or more Classes shall be assets/liabilities of the Fund as a whole but will be attributable to the relevant Class(es) and the gains/losses on, and the costs of, the relevant financial instruments will accrue solely to the relevant Class. However, investors should note that there is no segregation of liability between Share Classes. Shareholders are therefore exposed to the risk that hedging transactions undertaken in one class may impact negatively on the Net Asset Value of another Class.

Where a Class of Shares is to be currency hedged, this will be disclosed in the Supplement for the Fund in which such Class is issued. 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 must be allocated to the Class being hedged and may not be allocated to other Classes. Where the Manager seeks to hedge against currency fluctuations, while not intended, this could result in over-hedged or under-hedged positions due to external factors outside the control of the ICAV. However, over-hedged positions will not exceed 105% of the Net Asset Value per Share of such Class, under-hedged positions will not fall short of 95% of the Net Asset Value per Share of such Class being hedged and under-hedged positions will be kept under review to ensure it is not carried forward from month to month. Hedged positions will be kept under review to ensure that over-hedged positions do not exceed the permitted level which review will also incorporate a procedure to ensure that positions in excess of 100% of Net Asset Value will not be carried forward from month to month. To the extent that hedging is successful for a particular Class, the performance of the Class is likely to move in line with the performance of the underlying assets (before taking account of any relevant hedging fees or costs), with the result that investors in that Class will not gain/ lose if the Class currency falls/ rises against the Base Currency.

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

DISTRIBUTIONS

Dividend Policy

The Directors decide the dividend policy and arrangements relating to each Fund and details are set out where applicable in the Relevant Supplement. The Directors are entitled to declare dividends out of the relevant Fund being: (i) the net income (being the accumulated revenue (consisting of all revenue accrued including interest and dividends)) less expenses and/or (ii) realised and unrealised capital gains on the disposal/valuation of investments and other funds less realised and unrealised capital losses of the relevant Fund and/or (iii) as disclosed in the Relevant Supplement. The Directors may satisfy any dividend due to Shareholders in whole or in part by distributing to them in specie any of the assets of the relevant Fund, and in particular any investments to which the relevant Fund is entitled. A Shareholder may require the ICAV instead of transferring any assets in specie to him, to arrange for a sale of the assets and for payment to the Shareholder of the net proceeds of same. The ICAV will be obliged and entitled to deduct an amount in respect of Irish taxation from any dividend payable to a Shareholder in any Fund who is or is deemed to be an Irish Resident or person ordinarily resident in Ireland and pay such sum to the Irish Tax Authorities.

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

Dividends payable to Shareholders will be paid by electronic transfer to the bank account designated by the Shareholder in which case the dividend will be paid at the expense of the payee and will be paid within four Months of the date the Directors declared the dividend.

The dividend policy for each Fund is set out in the Supplement for the relevant Fund.

RISK FACTORS

The discussion below is of general nature and is intended to describe various risk factors which may be associated with an investment in the Shares of a Fund to which the attention of investors is drawn. See also the section of the Relevant Supplement headed "Risk Factors" for a discussion of any additional risks particular to Shares of that Fund. However, these are not intended to be exhaustive and there may be other considerations that should be taken into account in relation to an investment. Investors should consult their own advisors before considering an investment in the Shares of a particular Fund.

No investment should be made in the Shares of a particular Fund until careful consideration of all those factors has been made.

Introduction

The investments of the ICAV in securities are subject to normal market fluctuations and other risks inherent in investing in securities. The value of investments and the income from them, and therefore the value of and income from Shares relating to each Fund can go down as well as up and an investor may not get back the amount he invests. Changes in exchange rates between currencies or the conversion from one currency to another may also cause the value of the investments to diminish or increase. The difference at any one time between the sale and repurchase price of Shares means that an investment in Shares should be viewed as medium to long term.

An investment in the Shares involves risks. These risks may include or relate to, among others, equity market, bond market, foreign exchange, interest rate, credit, market volatility and political risks and any combination of these and other risks. Some of these risk factors are briefly discussed below. Prospective investors should be experienced with respect to transactions in instruments such as the Shares. Investors should understand the risks associated with an investment in the Shares and should only reach an investment decision after careful consideration with their legal, tax, accounting, financial and other advisors of (i) the suitability of an investment in the Shares in the light of their own particular financial, fiscal and other circumstances, (ii) the information set out in this Prospectus and the Relevant Supplement, (iii) the nature of the underlying asset (if applicable), (iv) the risks associated with the use by the Fund of derivative techniques (if applicable), (v) the nature of the fund assets (if applicable), and (vi) information set out in the Relevant Supplement.

There is no assurance that the investment objective of any Fund shall actually be achieved. Investors in the Shares should recognise that the Shares may decline in value and should be prepared to sustain a total loss of their investment in the Shares. Even where the Shares contain some form of capital protection feature via the investment in the Fund assets (such form of capital protection feature - if any - being described in the Relevant Supplement), the protection feature may not be fully applicable to the initial investment made by an investor in the Shares, especially (i) when the purchase, sale or subscription of the Shares does not take place during the Initial Offer Period, (ii) when Shares are repurchased or sold or (iii) when the Fund assets or the techniques used to link the Fund assets to the underlying asset fail to deliver the expected returns. An investment in the Shares should only be made after assessing the direction, timing and magnitude of potential future changes in the value of the underlying asset and the Fund assets, as the return of any such investment will be dependent, inter alia, upon such changes.

Risk factors may occur simultaneously and/or may compound each other resulting in an unpredictable effect on the value of the Shares. No assurance can be given as to the effect that any combination of risk factors may have on the value of the Shares.

While the provisions of the Act provide for segregated liability between Funds, these provisions have yet to be tested in foreign courts, in particular, in satisfying local creditors' claims.

GENERAL RISK FACTORS

Brokerage and Other Arrangements

In the event that the Investment Manager, with the approval of the Board, does enter into soft commission arrangement(s) it shall seek to ensure that (i) the broker or counterparty to the arrangement will provide best execution to a Fund; (ii) the benefits under the arrangement(s) shall be those which assist in the provision of investment services to a Fund and/or other clients of the Investment Manager; and (iii) brokerage rates will not be in excess of customary institutional full service brokerage rates. Details of any such arrangements will be contained in the following report of the ICAV. In the event that such report is the unaudited semi-annual report, details shall also be included in the following annual report.

Broker Credit Risks

Assets deposited as margin with executing brokers need not be segregated from the assets of such executing brokers. Such assets may therefore be available to the creditors of such executing brokers in the event of their insolvency. The failure or bankruptcy of a broker may result in adverse consequences for the assets of a Fund and may in turn, have an adverse effect on the Net Asset Value of the Fund.

Cash Position Risk

A Fund may hold a significant portion of its assets in cash or cash equivalents at the Investment Manager's discretion. If a Fund holds a significant cash position for an extended period of time, its investment returns may be adversely affected and it may not achieve its investment objective.

Collection Account Risk

The ICAV operates subscription and redemption accounts at umbrella level in the name of the ICAV, (the "**Collection Account**"). Monies in the Collection Account, including subscription monies received in respect of the relevant Fund prior to the allotment of Shares, do not qualify for the protections afforded by the Central Bank (Supervision and Enforcement) Act 2013 (Section 48(1)) Investor Money Regulations 2015 for Fund Service Providers. Subscription and redemption accounts will not be established at a Fund level. All subscription and redemption monies payable to or from a Fund will be channelled and managed through the Collection Account.

Subscriptions monies received in respect of a Fund in advance of the issue of Shares will be held in the Collection Account in the name of the Fund and will be treated as a general asset of the Fund. Investors will be unsecured creditors of the Fund with respect to any cash amount subscribed and held by the Fund in the Collection Account until such time as the Shares subscribed are issued, and will not benefit from any appreciation in the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund in respect of which the subscription request was made or any other shareholder rights until such time as the relevant Shares are issued. In the event of the insolvency of that Fund or the ICAV, there is no guarantee that the Fund or the ICAV will have sufficient funds to pay unsecured creditors in full.

Payment by a Fund of redemption proceeds is subject to receipt by the Manager or its delegate, the Administrator, of copy original subscription documents and compliance with all anti-money laundering procedures (original subscription documents may be requested by the Administrator as it deems necessary). Payment of redemption proceeds to the Shareholders entitled to such amounts may accordingly be blocked pending compliance with the foregoing requirements to the satisfaction of the Manager or its delegate, the Administrator. Redemption amounts, including blocked redemption amounts, will, pending payment to the relevant investor or Shareholder, be held in the relevant Collection Account in the name of the Fund. For as long as such amounts are held in the Collection Account, the investors / Shareholders entitled to such payments from a Fund will be unsecured creditors of the Fund with respect to those amounts and, with respect to and to the extent of their interest in such amounts, will not benefit from any appreciation in the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund or any other Shareholder rights. Redeeming Shareholders will cease to be Shareholders with regard to the redeemed Shares as and from the relevant redemption date.

In the event of the insolvency of a Fund, recovery of any amounts to which other Funds are entitled, but which may have inadvertently transferred to the insolvent Fund as a result of the operation of the Collection Account, will be subject to the principles of Irish trust law and the terms of the operational procedures for the Collection Account. There may be delays in effecting and / or disputes as to the recovery of such amounts, and the insolvent Fund may have insufficient funds to repay amounts due to other Funds. Redeeming Shareholders should therefore ensure that any outstanding documentation and/or information required in order for them to receive such payments to their own account is provided to the Manager or its delegate, the Administrator, promptly. Failure to do so is at such Shareholder's own risk.

The ICAV will operate the Collection Account in accordance with the provisions of the Instrument.

Compulsory Repurchase of Shareholder's Shares. The Directors have the right to repurchase, in accordance with the Instrument, all of the Shares of any Share Class held by a Shareholder if a Shareholder fails to produce all required information for anti-money laundering purposes, or, if the Directors deem it appropriate because of potential pecuniary, regulatory, legal or material administrative disadvantages for the ICAV or a Fund.

Concentration Risk

A Fund may invest a relatively large percentage of its assets in issuers located in a single country, a small number of countries, or a particular geographic region. In these cases, the Fund's performance will be closely tied to the market, currency, economic, political, or regulatory conditions and developments in that country or region or those countries and could be more volatile than the performance of more geographically-diversified funds.

In addition, a Fund may concentrate its investments in companies or issuers in a particular industry, market or economic sector. When a ICAV concentrates its investments in a particular industry, market or economic sector, financial, economic, business and other developments affecting issuers in that industry, market or economic sector will have a greater effect on the Fund and may potentially increase the Fund's volatility levels, than if it had not concentrated its assets in that industry, market or sector. The Fund's liquidity may also be affected by such concentration of investment.

Further, investors may buy or sell substantial amounts of a Fund's shares in response to factors affecting or expected to affect a particular country, industry, market or economic sector in which the Fund concentrates its investments, resulting in abnormal inflows or outflows of cash into or out of the Fund. These abnormal inflows or outflows may cause the Fund's cash position or cash requirements to exceed normal levels and consequently, adversely affect the management of the ICAV and the Fund's performance.

Conflicts Of Interest Risk

Conflicts of interest may arise in connection with an investment in the ICAV. Subject to applicable law, the ICAV may engage in transactions that may trigger or result in a potential conflict of interest. These transactions include (but are not limited to):

- The ICAV may enter into derivatives transactions with or through the Manager, the Investment Manager or one of its affiliates.
- The ICAV may invest in UCITS or UCITS equivalent vehicles in accordance with the CBI requirements which are sponsored, managed, or otherwise affiliated with the Manager or the Investment Manager in which event the ICAV may not be charged subscription or redemption fees on account of such investment but will bear a share of the expenses of those UCITS or UCITS equivalent vehicles; those investment vehicles may pay fees and other amounts to the Manager or the Investment Manager or their affiliates, which might have the effect of increasing the expenses of the ICAV.
- It is possible that other clients of the Manager or the Investment Manager will purchase or sell interests in such UCITS or UCITS equivalent vehicles at prices and at times more favourable than those at which the ICAV does so.

There is no assurance that the rates at which the ICAV pays fees or expenses to the Manager, the Investment Manager or their affiliates, or the terms on which it enters into transactions with the Manager or the Investment Manager or their affiliates or on which it invests in any such other investment vehicles will be the most favourable available in the market generally or as favourable as the rates the Manager or the Investment Manager makes available to other clients. There will be no independent oversight of fees or expenses paid to, or services provided by, those entities. Transactions and services with or through the Manager or the Investment Manager or its affiliates will, however, be effected in accordance with the applicable regulatory requirements.

The relationship between the Manager, the Investment Manager and the ICAV is as described in the Management Agreement and the Investment Management and Distribution Agreement. Neither that relationship, nor the services the Manager or Investment Manager provides nor any other matter, will give rise to any fiduciary or equitable duties on the Manager or Investment Manager's part or on the part of the Manager or Investment Manager's affiliates which would prevent or hinder the Manager, the Investment Manager, or any of their affiliates in doing business under those agreements, acting as both market maker and broker, principal and agent or in doing business with or for affiliates, connected customers or other customers or investors and generally acting as provided in the agreements.

The Investment Manager and their affiliates serve as investment advisers to other clients and may make investment decisions for their own accounts and for the accounts of others, including other funds that may be different from those that will be made by the Manager or the Investment Manager on behalf of the ICAV. In particular, the Investment Manager may provide asset allocation advice to some clients that may include a recommendation to invest or redeem from a fund while not providing that same recommendation to all clients invested in the same or similar funds.

The Investment Manager (and its principals, directors, shareholders, affiliates or employees) serve or may serve as investment manager or investment advisor to other client accounts and conduct investment activities for their own accounts (such entities and accounts are referred to collectively as the "**Other Clients**"). Such Other Clients may have investment objectives or may implement investment strategies similar to those of a Fund.

The Investment Manager (or its principals, directors, shareholders, affiliates or employees) may give advice or take action with respect to such Other Clients that differs from the advice given with respect to a Fund. It may not always be possible or consistent with the investment objectives of the Other Clients and of a Fund for the same investment positions to be taken or liquidated at the same time or at the same price. Participation in specific investment opportunities may be appropriate, at times, for a Fund and one or more of the Other Clients. In such cases, participation in such opportunities will be allocated on an equitable basis, taking into account such factors as the relative amounts of capital available for new investments, relative exposure to short-term market trends and the investment programs and portfolio positions of a Fund and the Other Clients for which participation is appropriate.

The existence of a Performance Fee may create an incentive for the Investment Manager to make more speculative investments on behalf of a Fund than it would otherwise make in the absence of such performance-based fee. The Performance Fee may result in fees to the Investment Manager that may be greater than fees paid to other managers for similar services. In addition, the investment management fee is paid without regard to the overall success of a Fund.

The Investment Manager and its affiliates manage the Other Clients pursuant to various fee arrangements. Differences in such fee arrangements may give them an incentive to prefer such Other Clients above a Fund. For example, certain of such Other Clients may participate in an incentive fee arrangement, which may be more economically favourable to the Investment Manager. Nonetheless, the Investment Manager intends to act in a manner that is fair to all its clients, including each Fund.

The Investment Manager (and its principals, directors, shareholders, affiliates or employees) may conduct any other business including any business within the securities industry.

When making investment decisions where a conflict of interest may arise, the Investment Manager will endeavour to act in a fair and equitable manner, in accordance with its conflicts of interest policy, as

between the relevant Fund and Other Clients. The Manager and the Investment Manager, in connection with their other business activities, may acquire material non-public confidential information that may restrict the Investment Manager from purchasing securities or selling securities for itself or its clients (including the ICAV) or otherwise using such information for the benefit of its clients or itself.

There is no prohibition on dealing in assets of the ICAV by the Depositary, the Manager or the Investment Manager, or by any entities related to such parties, provided that such transactions are carried out as if negotiated at arms' length and are in the best interests of Shareholders. Permitted transactions between the ICAV and such parties are subject to (i) a certified valuation by a person approved by the Depositary (or the Manager in the case of a transaction involving the Depositary) 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 the Depositary (or the Manager in the case of a transaction involving the Depositary) is satisfied conform to the principles set out above. The Depositary (or the Manager in the case of a transaction involving the Depositary) shall document how it has complied with (i), (ii), or (iii) above. Where transactions are conducted in accordance with (iii), the Depositary (or the Manager in the case of a transaction involving the Depositary) shall document its rationale for being satisfied that the transaction conformed to the principles outlined in this paragraph.

There is no prohibition on the Depositary, the Administrator, the Manager or the Investment Manager or any other party related to the ICAV acting as a "competent person" for the purposes of determining the probable realisation value of an asset of the Fund in accordance with the valuation provisions outlined in the "Determination of Net Asset Value" section below. Investors should note however, that in circumstances where fees payable by the ICAV to such parties are calculated based on the Net Asset Value, a conflict of interest may arise as such fees will increase if the Net Asset Value increases. Any such party will endeavour to ensure that such conflicts are resolved fairly and in the best interests of the Shareholders.

A Director may be a party to, or otherwise interested in, any transaction or arrangement with the ICAV or in which the ICAV is interested, provided that he has disclosed to the Directors prior to the conclusion of any such transaction or arrangement the nature and extent of any material interest of his therein. Unless the Directors determine otherwise, a Director may vote in respect of any contract or arrangement or any proposal whatsoever in which he has a material interest, having first disclosed such interest. At the date of this Prospectus, other than as disclosed in the "Management" section, no Director or connected person of any Director has any interest, beneficial or non-beneficial, in the share capital of the ICAV or any material interest in the ICAV or in any agreement or arrangement with the ICAV. The Directors shall endeavour to ensure that any conflict of interest is resolved fairly.

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

Counterparty Risk

Each Fund will be exposed to the credit risk of the parties with which it transacts. Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation or commitment that it has entered into with the Fund. This would include the counterparties to any FDI that it enters into. Trading in FDI which have not been collateralised gives rise to direct counterparty exposure. The Fund aims to mitigate its credit risk to its counterparties by receiving collateral but, to the extent that any FDI is not collateralised, a default by the counterparty may result in a reduction in the value of the Fund. The Manager and the ICAV will maintain an active oversight of counterparty exposure and the collateral management process in respect of a Fund.

Currency Risk

A Fund may invest in securities that are denominated in currencies that differ from the Fund's Base Currency. Changes in the values of those currencies relative to a Fund's Base Currency may have a positive or negative effect on the values of the Fund's investments denominated in those currencies. A Fund may, but will not necessarily, invest in currency exchange contracts to help reduce exposure to different currencies, however there is no guarantee that these contracts will successfully do so and there

will be a cost to the Fund in using such instruments. Also, these contracts may reduce or eliminate some or all of the benefit that a Fund may experience from favourable currency fluctuations.

The values of other currencies relative to a Fund's Base Currency may fluctuate in response to, among other factors, interest rate changes, intervention (or failure to intervene) by national governments, central banks, or supranational entities such as the International Monetary Fund, the imposition of currency controls and other political or regulatory developments. Currency values can decrease significantly both in the short term and over the long term in response to these and other developments. An example of past uncertainty as to the status of the Euro and the European Monetary Union (the "EMU") this created significant volatility in currency and financial markets generally. Any partial or complete dissolution of the EMU, or any continued uncertainty as to its status, could have significant adverse effects on currency and financial markets and on the values of a Fund's portfolio investments.

Custodial Risk

There are risks involved in dealing with the custodians or brokers who hold or settle a Fund's trades. It is possible that, in the event of the insolvency or bankruptcy of a custodian or broker, a Fund would be delayed or prevented from recovering its assets from the custodian or broker, or its estate and may have only a general unsecured claim against the custodian or broker for those assets. The Depositary will hold assets in compliance with applicable laws and such specific provisions as agreed in the Depositary Agreement. These requirements are designed to protect the assets against the insolvency in bankruptcy of the Depositary but there is no guarantee they will successfully do so. In addition, as the ICAV may invest in markets where custodial and/or settlement systems and regulations are not fully developed, including emerging markets, the assets of the ICAV which are traded in such markets and which have been entrusted to sub-custodians, in circumstances where the use of sub-custodians is necessary, may be exposed to risk of loss. Please also refer to "International Investment Risk" in this section.

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 ICAV, the Directors, the Manager, the Investment Manager, Administrator or Depositary or other service providers such as financial intermediaries have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, including by interference with a company's ability to calculate its NAV; impediments to trading; 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 the ICAV or any Fund invests, counterparties with which the ICAV or any Fund 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 ICAV's, the Manager's and any delegate's processing of personal data imposes regulatory risks and legal requirements relating to the collection, storage, handling and transfer of personal data continue to develop. The ICAV's and the Manager's affiliates and / or delegates may become subject to new legislation or regulation concerning the personal information they may store or maintain, including the requirements of the GDPR. The GDPR took effect on 25 May 2018, and introduced a range of new

compliance obligations regarding the handling of personal data and new obligations on data controllers and data processors and rights for data subjects. The GDPR also increases fines for non-compliance significantly.

The implementation of the GDPR required substantial amendments to the Manager's and its affiliates' policies and procedures. Whilst the ICAV, the Manager, their affiliates and delegates intend to comply with any obligations arising out of the GDPR, if it is implemented, interpreted or applied in a manner inconsistent with such policies and procedures, they may be fined or ordered to change their business practices in a manner that adversely impacts their operating results. The ICAV, the Manager, their affiliates and / or delegates may also be subject to data protection laws of other jurisdictions. Compliance with these regulations may divert the Manager's time and effort and entail substantial expense. Any failure to comply with these laws and regulations by the ICAV, the Manager or their affiliates, could result in negative publicity and may subject the ICAV to significant costs or penalties associated with litigation or regulatory action.

Dependence on Key Individuals

The success of a Fund may depend heavily on the services of certain individuals within the Investment Manager. Should such individuals be unable to participate in the management of a Fund, the consequence to the Fund could be material and adverse and could lead to the premature termination of the Fund.

Derivatives Risk

The Funds may use derivative instruments for both efficient portfolio management and for investment purposes. The Relevant Supplement will indicate how each Fund intends to use derivative instruments. A Fund's use of derivative instruments involves risks different from and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities. These risks include:

- Potential changes in value in response to interest rate changes or other market developments or as a result of the counterparty's credit quality;
- The potential for the derivative transaction to not have the effect the Investment Manager anticipated;
- The failure of the counterparty to the derivative transaction to perform its obligations under the transaction or to settle a trade (see also "Counterparty Risk");
- Possible mispricing or improper valuation of the derivative instrument;
- Imperfect correlation in the value of a derivative with the asset, rate, or IN underlying the derivative;
- The risks specific to the asset underlying the derivative instrument;
- Possible increase in the amount and timing of taxes payable by investors;
- Lack of liquidity for a derivative instrument if a secondary trading market does not exist;
- The potential for reduced returns to a Fund due to losses on the transaction and an increase in volatility; and
- The potential for conflicts of interest if a Fund enters into derivatives transactions with or through the Manager, the Investment Manager or one of its affiliates.
- Legal risks arising from the form of contract used to document derivative trading.

When a Fund invests in certain derivative instruments, it could lose more than the stated amount of the instrument. In addition, some derivative transactions can create investment leverage and may be highly volatile and speculative in nature.

Further, when a Fund invests in a derivative instrument, it may not be required to post collateral equal to the amount of the derivative investment. Consequently, the cash held by the Fund (generally equal to the unfunded amount of the derivative) will typically be invested in money market instruments and therefore, the performance of the Fund will be affected by the returns achieved from these investments. It is possible that returns on the investment of this cash may have a negative impact on the performance and/or returns of the Fund. Risk factors in relation to the specific types of derivatives that a Fund may use are also set out in the Relevant Supplement.

Futures and Options

There are special risk considerations associated with an underlying asset of which the performance is linked to futures, options or other derivative contracts. Depending on the nature of the underlying, reference rates or other derivatives to which they relate and on the liquidity in the relevant contract, the prices of such instruments may be highly volatile and hence risky in nature.

Over-the-Counter ("OTC") Transactions

There has been an international effort to increase the stability of the financial system in general, and the OTC derivatives market in particular, in response to the recent financial crisis. The leaders of the G20 have agreed that all standardised OTC derivative contracts should be traded on exchanges or electronic trading platforms, where appropriate, and cleared through central counterparties, that OTC derivative contracts should be reported to trade repositories and non-centrally cleared contracts should be subject to higher capital requirements.

Emerging Markets Risks

Where a Fund invests in or otherwise has or have exposure to companies incorporated in or whose principal operations are in emerging markets, additional risks may be encountered. These include:

- (a) Accounting Risk: there may be little financial or accounting information available with respect to issuers located in certain of such countries, and it may be difficult as a result to assess the value or prospects of an investment in such issuers.
- (b) Currency Risk: the currencies in which Investments are denominated may be unstable, may be subject to significant depreciation and may not be freely convertible.
- (c) Country Risk: the value of the assets of a Fund may be affected by political, legal, economic and fiscal uncertainties. Existing laws and regulations may not be consistently applied.
- (d) Market Characteristics: emerging markets are still in the early stages of their development, have less volume, are less liquid and experience greater volatility than more established markets and are not highly regulated. Settlement of transactions may be subject to delay and administrative uncertainties.
- (e) Custody Risk: depositaries are not able to offer the level of service and safe-keeping, settlement and administration of securities that is customary in more developed markets and there is a risk that a Fund will not be recognised as the owner of securities held on its behalf by a sub-custodian.
- (f) Disclosure: less complete and reliable fiscal and other information may be available to investors.

European Economic Risk

A Fund could be adversely affected if the Eurozone arrangements do not continue (for example, the Eurozone participants experience significant unexpected political or economic difficulties). In addition, if one of the Eurozone members withdraws or if one of the members of the European Union who is not a member of the Eurozone withdraws from the European Union (for example the departure of the United

Kingdom as a result of Brexit), the value of any holdings of a Fund of the Company issued by issuers from the country or with significant operations in that country could be adversely affected.

Fees and Expenses Risk

Whether or not a Fund is profitable it is required to pay fees and expenses, including organisation and offering expenses, brokerage commissions, management, administrative and operating expenses and custodian fees. A portion of these expenses may be offset by interest income.

Foreign Exchange Risk

The ICAV on behalf of a Fund may enter into a variety of different foreign currency transactions, including, by way of example, currency forward transactions, spot transactions, futures contracts, swaps, or options. Most of these transactions are entered into “over the counter,” and the Fund assumes the risk that the counterparty may be unable or unwilling to perform its obligations, in addition to the risk of unfavourable or unanticipated changes in the values of the currencies underlying the transactions. Over-the-counter currency transactions are typically uncollateralised and a Fund may not be able to recover all or any of the assets owed to it under such transactions if the counterparty should default. Many types of currency transactions are expected to continue to be traded over the counter even after implementation of the clearing requirements by recent US and EU legislation. In some markets or in respect of certain currencies, a Fund may be required, or agree, in the ICAV’s discretion, to enter into foreign currency transactions via the Depositary’s relevant sub-custodian. The ICAV may be subject to a conflict of interest in agreeing to any such arrangements on behalf of a Fund. Such transactions executed directly with the sub-custodian are executed at a rate determined solely by such sub-custodian. Accordingly, a Fund may not receive the best pricing of such currency transactions. Recent regulatory changes in a number of jurisdictions will require in the future, that certain currency transactions be subject to central clearing, or be subject to new or increased collateral requirements. These changes could increase the costs of currency transactions to a Fund and may make certain transactions unavailable; they may also increase the credit risk of such transactions to a Fund.

Health Pandemics/Outbreaks of Disease Risk

Events such as health pandemics or outbreaks of disease may lead to increased market volatility and may have adverse long-term effects on world economies and markets generally. For example, beginning in late 2019, China experienced an outbreak of a new and highly contagious form of coronavirus disease, COVID-19 or 2019-nCoV. In the ensuing months, COVID-19 spread to numerous countries, prompting precautionary government-imposed closures and restrictions of certain travel and businesses in many countries.

Certain countries have been susceptible to epidemics, most recently COVID-19, which has meaningfully disrupted the global economy and markets. The outbreak of such epidemics, together with any resulting restrictions on travel or quarantines imposed, could have a negative impact on the economy and business activity in the countries in which a Fund may invest and global commercial activity and thereby adversely affect the performance of a Fund’s investments. Health pandemics or outbreaks could result in a general economic decline in a given region, or globally, particularly if the outbreak persists for an extended period of time or spreads globally. This could have an adverse impact on a Fund’s investments, or a Fund’s ability to source new investments or to realise their investments. Pandemics and similar events could also have an acute effect on individual issuers or related groups of issuers and could adversely affect securities markets, interest rates, auctions, secondary trading, ratings, credit risk, inflation, deflation and other factors relating to a Fund’s investments or the Manager and/or Investment Manager’s operations and the operations of the Investment Manager’s and the Funds’ service providers.

Additionally, the risks related to health pandemics or outbreaks of disease are heightened due to uncertainty as to whether such an event would qualify as a force majeure event. The applicability, or lack thereof, of force majeure provisions could also come into question in connection with contracts that a Fund and its investments have entered into, which could ultimately work to their detriment. If a force majeure event is determined to have occurred, counterparties to a Fund or a portfolio investment may be relieved of its obligations under certain contracts to which they are party, or, if they have not, a Fund and its investments may be required to meet their contractual obligations, despite potential constraints

on their operations and/or financial stability. Either outcome could adversely impact investments and a Fund's performance.

Any outbreak of disease epidemics such as the severe acute respiratory syndrome, avian influenza, H1N1/09, including most recently, COVID-19, or other similarly infectious diseases may result in the temporary closure of an investment's offices or other businesses, including office buildings, retail stores and other commercial venues and could also result in: (a) the lack of availability or price volatility of raw materials or component parts necessary to an investment's business; and (b) disruption of regional or global trade markets and/or the availability of capital or economic decline. Such outbreaks of disease may have an adverse impact on a Fund's value and/or a Fund's investments. To the extent an epidemic, including COVID-19, is present in jurisdictions in which the Manager and/or the Investment Manager has offices or other operations or investments, it could affect the Manager's and/or Investment Manager's ability to operate effectively, including the ability of personnel to function, communicate and travel to the extent necessary to carry out a Fund's investment strategies and objectives.

Initial Public Offerings

A Fund may invest in initial public offerings ("**IPOs**"). As there is no prior public market for such securities, there can be no assurance that an active public market will develop or continue after an investment has been made. Securities purchased in IPOs carry additional risks beyond those in general securities trading. While these securities may offer significant opportunities for gain because of wide fluctuations in price, such fluctuation could work to the material disadvantage of the Fund.

International Investment Risk

Investments in securities of companies from multiple countries and/or securities of companies with significant exposure to multiple countries can involve additional risks. Political, social and economic instability, the imposition of currency or capital controls or the expropriation or nationalisation of assets in a particular country can cause dramatic declines in that country's economy. Less stringent regulatory, accounting and disclosure requirements for issuers and markets are common in certain countries. Enforcing legal rights can be difficult, costly and slow in some countries and can be particularly difficult against governments. Additional risks of investing in various countries include trading, settlement, custodial and other operational risks due to different systems, procedures and requirements in a particular country and varying laws regarding withholding and other taxes. These factors can make investments in multiple countries, more volatile and less liquid than investments in a single country and could potentially result in an adverse effect on a ICAV's performance.

Investment in Cyclical and High Growth Sectors

Certain of the companies in which a Fund may invest may belong to high growth sectors (e.g., technology, communications and healthcare) and cyclical sectors. The long positions in securities of such companies may experience above-average losses in periods of economic downturns and may have high company specific risk. Such securities can be highly susceptible to market downturn and may be more volatile than the market.

Investment Risk

Investors may lose the entire principal amount invested in a Fund. The value of the securities held in a Fund may increase or decrease, at times rapidly and unexpectedly. An investment in a Fund may at any point in the future be worth less than the original amount invested.

Issuer Risk

The values of securities purchased by a Fund may decline for a number of reasons which directly relate to the issuers of those securities, such as, for example, management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer's goods and services.

Leveraging Risk

Certain transactions, including, for example, when-issued, delayed-delivery and forward commitment purchases and the use of some derivatives, can result in leverage. Leverage generally has the effect of increasing the amounts of loss or gain a Fund might realise and creates the likelihood of greater volatility of the value of a Fund's portfolio. In transactions involving leverage, a relatively small market movement or change in other underlying indicator can lead to significantly larger losses to the Fund because leverage generally magnifies the effect of any increase or decrease in the value of a Fund's underlying assets or creates investment risk with respect to a larger base of assets than a Fund would otherwise have.

Limited Investment Program Risk

An investment in any Fund is not intended to be a complete investment program but rather is intended for investment as part of a diversified investment portfolio. Investors should consult their own advisors as to the role of an investment in any Fund in their overall investment program.

Liquidity Risk

Certain investments and types of investments are subject to restrictions on resale, may trade in the over-the-counter market or in limited volume, or may not have an active trading market. Illiquid securities may trade at a discount from comparable, more liquid investments and may be subject to wide fluctuations in market value. It may be difficult for a Fund to value illiquid securities accurately. Also, a Fund may not be able to dispose of illiquid securities or execute or close out a derivatives transaction readily at a favourable time or price or at prices approximating those at which the Fund currently values them. Illiquid securities also may entail registration expenses and other transaction costs that are higher than those for liquid securities. Any use of the efficient portfolio management techniques described in this Prospectus may also adversely affect the liquidity of a Fund's portfolio and will be considered by the Investment Manager in managing the Fund's liquidity risk.

From time to time, the counterparties with which a Fund effects transactions might cease making markets or quoting prices in certain of the instruments in which a Fund has invested. In such instances, a Fund might be unable to enter into a desired transaction or to enter into any offsetting transaction with respect to an open position, which might adversely affect its performance.

The Manager employs an appropriate liquidity risk management process, which takes into account efficient portfolio management transactions employed by the Funds, in order to ensure that each Fund is able to comply with its stated redemption obligations. However, it is possible that in the type of circumstances described above, a Fund may not be able to realise sufficient assets to meet all redemption requests that it receives or the Manager, following consultation with the Directors, may determine that the circumstances are such that meeting some or all of such requests is not in the best interests of the Shareholders in a Fund as a whole. In such circumstances, the Manager, and the Directors, may take the decision to apply the redemption gate provisions.

Management Risk

Each Fund is subject to management risk. The Investment Manager's judgments about the selection of securities for a Fund may prove to be incorrect and there can be no assurance that they will produce the desired results. Each Fund will be dependent to a substantial degree on the continued service of members of the Investment Manager. In the event of the death, disability or departure of any such individuals, the performance of the applicable Fund may be adversely impacted.

Market Capitalization Risk

A Fund may invest in the stocks of companies having smaller market capitalizations, including mid-cap and small-cap stocks. The stocks of these companies often have less liquidity than the stocks of larger companies and these companies frequently have less management depth, narrower market penetrations, less diverse product lines, and fewer resources than larger companies. Due to these and other factors, stocks of smaller companies may be more susceptible to market downturns and other events, and their prices may be more volatile than the stocks of larger companies.

Market Disruption and Geopolitical Risk

A Fund is subject to the risk that geopolitical events will disrupt securities markets and adversely affect global economies and markets. War, terrorism and related geopolitical events have led and in the future may lead, to increased short-term market volatility and may have adverse long-term effects on US and world economies and markets generally. Likewise, systemic market dislocations may be highly disruptive to economies and markets. Those events as well as other changes in foreign and domestic economic and political conditions also could adversely affect individual issuers or related groups of issuers, securities markets, interest rates, credit ratings, inflation, investor sentiment and other factors affecting the value of a Fund's investments. Continued uncertainty over the stability of the Euro and the EMU has created significant volatility in currency and financial markets generally. Concerns over the stability of the Euro could also have a broad effect on contractual arrangements denominated in, or otherwise tied to, the Euro. Any partial or complete dissolution of the EMU, or any continued uncertainty as to its status, could have significant adverse effects on currency and financial markets and on the values of a Fund's portfolio investments.

Market Risk

The investments of a Fund are subject to changes in general economic conditions, normal market fluctuations and the risks inherent in investment in international securities markets and there can be no assurances that appreciation in value will occur. Investment markets can be volatile and securities prices can change substantially due to various factors including, but not limited to, economic growth or recession, changes in interest rates, market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer and general market liquidity. Even if general economic conditions do not change, the value of an investment in a Fund could decline if the particular industries, sectors or companies in which the Fund invests do not perform well or are adversely affected by events. In the case of debt securities, the magnitude of these price fluctuations will be greater when the maturity of the outstanding securities is longer. Since investment in securities may involve currencies other than the Base Currency of a Fund, the value of a Fund's assets may also be affected by changes in currency rates and exchange control regulations, including currency blockage. Further, legal, political, regulatory and tax changes also may cause fluctuations in markets and securities prices.

The performance of a Fund will therefore depend in part on the ability of the Investment Manager to respond to such fluctuations in stock prices, market interest rates and currency rates and to utilise appropriate strategies to maximise returns, while attempting to reduce the associated risks to investment capital.

Nature of Investments

The Investment Manager has broad discretion in making investments for the Fund. Investments will generally consist of equity securities and other assets that may be affected by business, financial market or legal uncertainties. There can be no assurance that the Investment Manager will correctly evaluate the nature and magnitude of the various factors that could affect the value of and return on investments. Prices of investments may be volatile, and a variety of factors that are inherently difficult to predict, such as domestic or international economic and political developments, may significantly affect the results of the Fund's activities and the value of its investments. No guarantee or representation is made that the Fund's investment objectives will be achieved.

Past performance is not a guarantee of future performance. The prior performance of investment vehicles managed by the Investment Manager which have a similar investment strategy to the Fund does not guarantee the future results of the Fund.

Portfolio Turnover Risk

Portfolio turnover generally involves a number of direct and indirect costs and expenses to the relevant Fund, including, for example, brokerage commissions, dealer mark-ups and bid/offer spreads and transaction costs on the sale of securities and reinvestment in other securities. Nonetheless, a Fund may engage in frequent trading of investments in furtherance of its investment objective. The costs related to increased portfolio turnover have the effect of reducing a Fund's investment return and the sale of securities by a Fund may result in the realisation of taxable capital gains, including short-term capital gains.

Possible Adverse Tax Consequences

The Investment Manager cannot assure any investor that the relevant, applicable tax authorities will accept the tax positions taken by the Investment Manager and/or a Fund. If a tax authority successfully contests a tax position taken by the Investment Manager and/or a Fund, the Investment Manager and/or a Fund may be liable for tax, interest or penalties and the investors may need to file or amend one or more tax returns.

Regulatory Risk

The ICAV is regulated by the Central Bank in accordance with the UCITS Regulations. There can be no guarantee that the ICAV will continue to be able to operate in its present manner and future regulatory changes may adversely affect the performance of the Funds and/or their ability to deliver their investment objectives.

Risk of Investment in Other Collective Investment Schemes

If a Fund invests in another collective investment scheme or investment vehicle, it is exposed to the risk that the other investment vehicle will not perform as expected. The Fund is exposed indirectly to all of the risks applicable to an investment in such other investment vehicle. In addition, lack of liquidity in the underlying vehicle could result in its value being more volatile than the underlying portfolio of securities and may limit the ability of the Fund to sell or redeem its interest in the vehicle at a time or at a price it might consider desirable. Subject to the limit set out in the "Investment Restrictions" section, the investment policies and limitations of the other investment vehicle may not be the same as those of the Fund. As a result, the Fund may be subject to additional or different risks, or may achieve a reduced investment return, as a result of its investment in another investment vehicle. A Fund also will bear its proportionate amount of the expenses of any investment vehicle in which it invests. Please also refer to "Conflicts of Interest" in this section in relation to the potential conflicts of interest which may arise from investing in another collective investment scheme or investment vehicle. Where a Fund invests in another collective investment scheme or investment vehicle to the extent that it becomes a feeder fund in respect of such other fund (which shall have broadly similar investment policies and limitations as the relevant Fund), the risks associated with such an investment as described above will increase commensurately.

Settlement Risk

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

Where cleared funds are not received in a timely fashion in respect of a subscription, overdraft interest may be incurred. Losses could be incurred where the Investment Manager has entered into a contract to purchase securities in anticipation of subscription monies which subsequently do not settle, due to subsequent declines in the value of the portfolio security upon disposal.

Share Class Risk

As there is no segregation of liabilities between Classes, there is a risk that, under certain limited circumstances, the liabilities of a particular Class might affect the Net Asset Value of other Classes. In particular, while the Investment Manager will seek to ensure that gains/losses on and the costs of the relevant FDI associated with any currency hedging strategy used for the benefit of a particular Class will accrue solely to this Class and will not be combined with or offset with that of any other Class, there can be no guarantee that the Investment Manager will be successful in this.

Speculative Nature of Certain Investments

Certain investments of a Fund may be regarded as speculative in nature and involving increased levels of investment risk. Since an inherent part of the Investment Manager's strategy will be to identify securities and other investments that are undervalued (or, in the case of short positions, overvalued) by the marketplace, success of such strategy necessarily depends upon the market eventually recognizing such value in the price of the security or other investment, which may not necessarily occur. Accordingly, investors in the Fund must be prepared to assume the risks inherent in such speculative investments.

Valuation Risk

A Fund's investments will typically be valued at the relevant market value, in accordance with the Instrument and applicable law. In certain circumstances, a portion of a Fund's assets may be valued by the Manager, or its duly appointed delegate, at fair value using prices provided by a pricing service or, alternatively, a broker-dealer or other market intermediary (sometimes just one broker-dealer or other market intermediary) when other reliable pricing sources may not be available. If no relevant information is available from those sources or the Manager, or its duly appointed delegate, considers available information unreliable, the Manager, or its duly appointed delegate, may value a Fund's assets based on such other information as the Manager, or its duly appointed delegate, may in its discretion consider appropriate. There can be no assurance that such prices will accurately reflect the price a Fund would receive upon sale of a security and to the extent a Fund sells a security at a price lower than the price it has been using to value the security, its net asset value will be adversely affected. When a Fund invests in other funds or investment pools, it will generally value its investments in those funds or pools based on the valuations determined by the funds or pools, which may not be the same as if the net assets of the funds or pools had been valued using the procedures employed by the Fund to value its own assets.

Tax Risk

The tax information provided in the "Tax Information" section is based on the best knowledge of the Directors of tax law and practice as at the date of this Prospectus and is subject to change from time to time. Any change in the taxation legislation in Ireland or in any jurisdiction where a Fund is registered, listed, marketed or invested could affect the tax status of the ICAV and any Fund, affect the value of the relevant Fund's investments in the affected jurisdiction, affect the relevant Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective and/or alter the after-tax returns to investors. Where a Fund invests in derivative contracts, these considerations may also extend to the jurisdiction of the governing law of the derivative contract and/or the relevant counterparty and/or to the markets to which the derivative contract provides exposure. The availability and value of any tax reliefs available to investors depend on the individual circumstances of each investor. The information in the "Tax Information" section is not exhaustive and does not constitute legal or tax advice. Prospective investors should consult their tax advisors with respect to their particular tax situations and the tax effects of an investment in a Fund. Where a Fund invests in a jurisdiction where the tax regime is not fully developed or is not sufficiently certain, the ICAV, the Manager, the relevant Fund, the Investment Manager, the Depositary and the Administrator shall not be liable to account to any investor for any payment made or suffered by the ICAV or the relevant Fund in good faith to a fiscal authority for taxes or other charges of the ICAV or the relevant Fund notwithstanding that it is later found that such payments need not or ought not have been made or suffered.

Investors should be aware of the fact that they might have to pay taxes on income or deemed income received by or accrued within a Fund. Taxes might be calculated based on income received and/or deemed to be received and/or accrued in the Fund in relation to the Fund assets, whereas the performance of the Fund, and subsequently the return investors receive after redemption of the Shares, might partially or fully depend on the performance of the underlying assets. This can have the effect that the investor has to pay taxes for income or/and a performance which he does not, or does not fully, receive.

Investors who are in any doubt as to their tax position should consult their own independent tax advisors. In addition, investors should be aware that tax regulations and their application or interpretation by the relevant taxation authorities change from time to time. Accordingly, it is not possible to predict the precise tax treatment, which will apply at any given time.

Withholding Tax

The ICAV may be liable to taxes (including withholding taxes) in countries other than Ireland on income earned and capital gains arising on its investments. The ICAV may not be able to benefit from a reduction in the rate of such foreign tax by virtue of the double taxation treaties between Ireland and other countries. The ICAV may not, therefore, be able to reclaim any foreign withholding tax borne by it in particular countries. If this position changes and the ICAV obtains a repayment of foreign tax, the Net Asset Value of the Fund from which the relevant foreign tax was originally deducted will not be restated and the benefit will be reflected in the Net Asset Value of the Fund at the time of repayment.

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

Investors in the Shares 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 of the Fund, capital gains within the Fund, whether or not realised, income received or accrued or deemed received within the Fund etc., and this 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.

OECD BEPS

In 2013 the OECD published its report on Addressing Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (“**BEPS**”) and its Action Plan on BEPS. The aim of the report and Action Plan was to address and reduce aggressive international tax planning. BEPS remains an ongoing project. On 5 October 2015, the OECD published its final reports, analyses and sets of recommendations (deliverables) with a view to implementing internationally agreed and binding rules which could result in material changes to relevant tax legislation of participating OECD countries. The final package of deliverables was subsequently approved by the G20 Finance Ministers on 8 October 2015. On 24 November 2016, more than 100 jurisdictions concluded negotiations on a multilateral instrument that will amend their respective tax treaties (more than 2,000 tax treaties worldwide) in order to implement the tax treaty-related BEPS recommendations. The multilateral instrument was signed on 7 June 2017 and entered into force on 1 July 2018. The multilateral instrument will then enter into effect for a specific tax treaty at certain times after all parties to that treaty have ratified the multilateral instrument. The final actions to be implemented in the tax legislation of the countries in which the ICAV will have investments, in the countries where the ICAV is domiciled or resident, or changes in tax treaties negotiated by these countries, could adversely affect the returns from the ICAV to its investors. BEPS remains an ongoing project.

FATCA

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

On 21 December 2012 Ireland signed an Intergovernmental Agreement (“**IGA**”) with the U.S. to implement FATCA. Under the IGA, an entity classified as a Foreign Financial Institution (an “**FFI**”) that is treated as resident in Ireland is expected to provide the Irish tax authorities with certain information in respect of its “account” holders (i.e. Shareholders). The IGA provides for the automatic reporting and annual automatic exchange of information in relation to accounts and investments held in Irish FFIs by certain U.S. persons and vice versa.

Provided the ICAV complies with the requirements of the IGA and the Irish legislation, it should not be subject to FATCA withholding on any payments it receives and may not be required to withhold on payments which it makes. Although the ICAV will attempt to satisfy any obligations imposed on it to avoid the imposition of the FATCA withholding tax, no assurance can be given that the ICAV will be able to satisfy these obligations. The ICAV (and/or the Administrator or Investment Manager on behalf of the ICAV) must obtain the necessary information from investors required to satisfy its FATCA obligations

Failure to provide requested information or (if applicable) satisfy its own FATCA obligations may subject a Shareholder to liability for any resulting U.S. withholding taxes, U.S. tax information reporting and/or mandatory redemption, transfer or other termination of the Shareholder's interest in its Shares. The ICAV may be unable to comply with its FATCA obligations if Shareholders do not provide the required certifications or information. In such circumstances, the ICAV could become subject to US FATCA withholding tax in respect of its U.S. source income if the U.S. Internal Revenue Service specifically identified the ICAV as being a 'non-participating financial institution' for FATCA purposes. Any such U.S. FATCA withholding tax would negatively impact the financial performance of the ICAV and all Shareholders may be adversely affected in such circumstances.

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

Common Reporting Standard ("CRS")

Drawing extensively on the intergovernmental approach to implementing FATCA, the OECD developed the CRS to address the issue of offshore tax evasion on a global basis. Aimed at maximising efficiency and reducing cost for financial institutions, the CRS provides a common standard for due diligence, reporting and exchange of financial account information. Pursuant to the CRS, tax authorities in participating jurisdictions obtain from reporting financial institutions, and automatically exchange with other tax authorities in participating jurisdictions in which the investors of the reporting financial institutions are tax resident 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. Ireland has implemented the CRS. As a result, the ICAV is required to comply with the CRS due diligence and reporting requirements, as adopted by Ireland. Shareholders will be required to provide additional information to the ICAV to enable the ICAV to satisfy its obligations under the CRS. Failure to provide requested information may subject a Shareholder to liability for any resulting penalties or other charges and/or mandatory termination of its interest in the ICAV.

GloBE Rules

On 20 December 2021, the OECD published the draft Global Anti-Base Erosion Model Rules which are aimed at ensuring that Multinational Enterprises ("**MNEs**") will be subject to a global minimum 15 per cent. tax rate from 2023 ("**GloBE Rules**"). The GloBE Rules are part of the OECD/G20 Inclusive Framework on BEPS. On 22 December 2021, the European Commission published a proposal for a directive to implement the GloBE Rules in the EU (the "**Minimum Tax Directive**"). The Minimum Tax Directive introduces a minimum effective tax rate of 15 per cent. for MNE groups and large scale-domestic groups which have annual consolidated revenues of at least EUR 750,000,000, operating in the EU's internal market and beyond. It provides a common framework for implementing the GloBE Rules into EU Member States' national laws. The Minimum Tax Directive contains an income inclusion rule (the "**IIR**") and an undertaxed profit rule (the "**UTPR**") which allow for the collection of an additional amount of top-up tax if the effective tax rate on income of an in-scope group is under 15 per cent. On 15 December 2022, the Council of the EU unanimously adopted the agreed compromise text of the Minimum Tax Directive. EU Member States must transpose the Minimum Tax Directive into domestic legislation by 31 December 2023 and the rules will become effective for tax years commencing on or after 31 December 2023, with the exception of the UTPR, which will apply for tax years commencing on or after 31 December 2024. Ireland has enacted legislation implementing the Minimum Tax Directive into its domestic tax law. Other OECD countries are also introducing, or have already introduced, their own version of the GloBE Rules (such as the United Kingdom). If the ICAV and/or a Fund is regarded as part of an MNE group (or large-scale domestic group) which has consolidated revenues of more than EUR 750,000,000 a year in at least two out of the previous four years (e.g. because the ICAV and/or a Fund is consolidated with any investor for the purposes of the GloBE Rules), the ICAV and/or the Fund may be within the scope of the Minimum Tax Directive (or its equivalent in any jurisdiction). However, it is not possible to provide definitive guidance on the impact (if any) of the Minimum Tax Directive (or its equivalent in any jurisdiction) on the ICAV's, a Fund's, or Shareholders' tax position. Shareholders are encouraged to seek their own advice on the potential impact of these rules on their investment.

RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH INVESTMENT IN EQUITIES

Equity Risk

Equity securities represent ownership interests in a company or corporation and include common stock, preferred stock and warrants and other rights to acquire such instruments.

Investments in equity securities in general are subject to a number of factors which may cause their market prices to fluctuate over time, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. The value of a security may decline for a number of reasons that may directly relate to the issuer (please also refer to "Issuer Risk" in this section) or due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular issuer, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates, or adverse investor sentiment generally. In addition, equity markets tend to move in cycles, which may cause stock prices to fall over short or extended periods of time. A Fund may continue to accept new subscriptions and to make additional investments in equity securities even under general market conditions that the Investment Manager views as unfavourable for equity securities.

Where a Fund invests in equity warrants, investors should be aware that the holding of warrants may result in increased volatility of the relevant Fund's Net Asset Value per Share. For Funds investing in convertible equity securities, investors should also be aware that the value of such securities is affected by prevailing interest rates, the credit quality of the issuer and any call provisions.

Equity Investment Risk

A Fund may purchase equity securities and hence is subject to the risk that stock prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. A Fund may also sell equity securities short using FDIs and hence is subject to the risk that stock prices will rise over short or extended periods of time. Investors can potentially lose all, or a substantial portion, of their investment in the Fund.

RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH INVESTMENT IN DEBT SECURITIES

Debt Securities Risk

Fixed-income securities and other income-producing securities are obligations of their issuers to make payments of principal and/or interest on future dates. As interest rates rise, the values of debt securities or other income-producing investments are likely to fall. This risk is generally greater for obligations with longer maturities. Debt securities and other income-producing securities also carry the risk that the issuer or the guarantor of a security will be unable or unwilling to make timely principal and/or interest payments or otherwise to honour its obligations. This risk is particularly pronounced for lower-quality, high-yielding debt securities.

Additional general risks that may be part of debt securities include credit risk, interest rate risk, prepayment risk, default risk and liquidity risk.

SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS IN CONNECTION WITH THE SHARES

Investors should note that there may be restrictions in connection with the subscription, holding and repurchase of and trading in the Shares. Such restrictions may have the effect of preventing the investor from freely subscribing, holding, trading and/or repurchasing the Shares. In addition to the features described below, such restrictions may also be caused by specific requirements such as the Minimum Initial Investment Amount, the Minimum Additional Investment Amount and the Minimum Shareholding.

Maximum Repurchase Amount

The ICAV will have the option to limit the number of Shares of any Fund repurchased on any Dealing to 10% of the total Net Asset Value of that Fund on that Dealing Day and, in conjunction with such limitation, to pro rata limit the number of Shares repurchased by any Shareholder on such Dealing Day so that all Shareholders wishing to have Shares of that Fund repurchased on that Dealing Day realise the same proportion of such Shares. In the event the ICAV elects to limit the number of Shares repurchased on such date to 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund, a Shareholder may not be able to repurchase on such Dealing Day all the Shares that it desires to repurchase and Shares not repurchased, but which would otherwise have been repurchased, will be carried forward for redemption on each subsequent Dealing Day, on a pro rata basis, until all Shares relating to the original repurchase request have been repurchased. Investors should review this Prospectus and the Relevant Supplement to ascertain whether and how such provisions apply.

Repurchase Notice and Certifications

If the Shares are subject to provisions concerning delivery of a repurchase notice, as mentioned under “Repurchase of Shares” of this Prospectus and/or in the Relevant Supplement, and such notice is received by the Administrator after the Dealing Deadline, it will not be deemed to be duly delivered until the next following Dealing Day. Such delay may increase or decrease the repurchase price from what it would have been but for such late delivery of the repurchase notice. The failure to deliver any repurchase documentation required could result in the loss or inability to receive amounts or deliveries otherwise due under the Shares. Investors should review this Prospectus and the Relevant Supplement to ascertain whether and how such provisions apply to the Shares.

Cross Liability between Classes

Allocation of shortfalls among Classes of a Fund. The right of holders of any Class of Shares to participate in the assets of the ICAV is limited to the assets (if any) of the relevant Fund and all the assets comprising a Fund will be available to meet all of the liabilities of the Fund, regardless of the different amounts stated to be payable on the separate Classes (as set out in the Relevant Supplement). For example, if on a winding-up of the ICAV, the amounts received by the ICAV under the relevant Fund assets (after payment of all fees, expenses and other liabilities which are to be borne by the relevant Fund) are insufficient to pay the full repurchase proceeds payable in respect of all Classes of Shares of the relevant Fund, each Class of Shares of the Fund will rank *pari passu* with each other Class of Shares of the relevant Fund, and the proceeds of the relevant Fund will be distributed equally amongst each Shareholder of that Fund pro rata to the amount paid up on the Shares held by each Shareholder. The relevant Shareholders will have no further right of payment in respect of their Shares or any claim against any other Fund or any other assets of the ICAV.

This may mean that the overall return (taking account of any dividends already paid) to Shareholders who hold Shares paying dividends quarterly or more frequently may be higher than the overall return to Shareholders who hold Shares paying dividends annually and that the overall return to Shareholders who hold Shares paying dividends may be higher than the overall return to Shareholders who hold Shares paying no dividends.

In practice, cross liability between Classes is only likely to arise where the aggregate amounts payable in respect of any Class exceed the assets of the Fund notionally allocated to that Class, that is, those amounts (if any) received by the ICAV under the relevant Fund assets (after payment of all fees, expenses and other liabilities which are to be borne by such Fund) that are intended to fund payments in respect of such Class or are otherwise attributable to that Class. Such a situation could arise if, for example, there is a default by an approved counterparty in respect of the relevant Fund assets or in the circumstances described under “Liability for Fees and Expenses” above. In these circumstances, the remaining assets of the Fund notionally allocated to any other Class of the same Fund may be available to meet such payments and may accordingly not be available to meet any amounts that otherwise would have been payable on such other Class.

Consequences of winding-up proceedings

If the ICAV fails for any reason to meet its obligations or liabilities, or is unable to pay its debts, a creditor may be entitled to make an application for the winding-up of the ICAV. The commencement of such proceedings may entitle creditors (including Approved Counterparties) to terminate contracts with the ICAV (including Fund assets) and claim damages for any loss arising from such early termination. The commencement of such proceedings may result in the ICAV being dissolved at a time and its assets (including the assets of all Funds) being realised and applied to pay the fees and expenses of the appointed liquidator or other insolvency officer, then in satisfaction of debts preferred by law and then in payment of the ICAV's liabilities, before any surplus is distributed to the shareholders of the ICAV. In the event of proceedings being commenced, the ICAV may not be able to pay, in full or at all, the amounts anticipated by the Supplement in respect of any Class or Funds.

Nominee Arrangements

Where the Distributor, Sub-Distributor and/or a nominee service provider is used by an investor to invest in the Shares of any Class, such investor will only receive payments in respect of repurchase proceeds and/or any dividends attributable to the Shares on the basis of the arrangements entered into by the investor with the Distributor, Sub-Distributor or nominee service provider, as the case may be. Furthermore, any such investor will not appear on the Register of the ICAV, will have no direct right of recourse against the ICAV and must look exclusively to the Distributor, Sub-Distributor or nominee service provider for all payments attributable to the relevant Shares. The ICAV and the Directors will recognise as Shareholders only those persons who are at any time shown on the Register for the purposes of: (i) the payment of dividends and other payments due to be made to Shareholders (as applicable); (ii) the circulation of documents to Shareholders; (iii) the attendance and voting by Shareholders at any meetings of Shareholders; and (iv) all other rights of Shareholders attributable to the Shares. None of the ICAV, the Directors, the Manager, the Investment Managers, the Administrator, the Depositary or any other person will be responsible for the acts or omissions of the Distributor, Sub-Distributor or nominee service provider, nor make any representation or warranty, express or implied, as to the services provided by the Distributor, Sub-Distributor or nominee service provider.

The foregoing list of risk factors does not purport to be a complete enumeration or explanation of the risks involved in purchasing Shares of any Fund. Prospective investors should read this entire Prospectus and the Relevant Supplement and consult with their own advisers before deciding whether to purchase Shares of any Fund.

MANAGEMENT OF THE ICAV

Directors of the ICAV

The Directors of the ICAV are described below: -

John (Bob) Craddock - Independent Non-Executive Director and Chair

Bob is an independent non-executive director of a number of Irish authorised investment funds. Bob has over 35 years' working experience in the investment business and nearly 10 years' experience as an independent director on investment funds. He was the first to provide fund administration and trustee/custody services to Irish domiciled funds in 1989 which included the provision of middle office services (outsourcing) to asset managers. Prior to 1993 Bob was COO and a member of the management team for Bank of Ireland Asset Management business from 1983 to 1993. Bob also worked in stock broking in both London and Dublin.

Thomas Shaw - Independent Non-Executive Director

Thomas has worked in private client wealth management from 1990-1993 advising private clients on all areas of investment management for both long term investors and short term traders across all asset classes. From 1993-present day he has worked in an institutional equity sales role advising Irish, UK, European and US institutional portfolio managers on investing in Irish and UK equities. As well as the day to day investment advice on market strategy and individual stock selection, he has participated in many IPOs, secondary fund raisings, rights issues and takeovers.

Fahd Ahmed – Non-Executive Director (UK Resident)

Fahd is an experienced industry executive with over 15 years in the industry. He is the Chief Executive Officer of Iguana Investments Limited. This includes almost a decade at Majedie Asset Management where he was responsible for co-ordinating operations across several funds, with a primary focus on the Majedie Tortoise Fund (a long/short equity fund). Prior to his time at Majedie Fahd worked at Black Ant Investment Management where he managed fund operations for a multi-asset long/short fund. Fahd delivers institutional-grade investment operations and has worked closely with an extensive range of industry specialists and providers. Fahd holds the IOC, IMC designation and is a CFA Charterholder.

Chris Reid – Non-Executive Director (UK Resident)

Chris has over 20 years of capital markets experience spanning across well-regarded institutions. He is the Chief Investment Officer of Iguana Investments Limited. Chris managed the Majedie UK Income Fund from its inception in December 2011 until he stepped down in June 2018 and was also a co-manager in two other funds: the Majedie UK Focus fund (2012-18) and the Majedie Tortoise Fund (2008-11). Previously, Chris worked from 2000-08 as a European Transport/Leisure Equity Analyst at CSFB and at Deutsche Bank, reaching the rank of Director at the latter organisation. Chris has MA, MBA and MFin qualifications from Cambridge University and London Business School.

The Directors, may with the prior approval of the Shareholders, fix the emoluments of Directors with respect to services to be rendered in any capacity to the ICAV.

Except as otherwise disclosed in this Prospectus, none of the Directors, nor any connected person, the existence of which is known to or could with reasonable diligence be ascertained by that Director, whether or not through another party, has any interest, direct or indirect, in the Shares of the ICAV, nor have they been granted any options in respect of the Shares of the ICAV. Each of the Directors may, directly or indirectly, subscribe for Shares during the Initial Offer and subsequently.

No Director has:

- (i) any unspent convictions in relation to indictable offences; or
- (ii) been bankrupt or the subject of an involuntary arrangement, or has had a receiver appointed to any asset of such Director; or

- (iii) been a director of any company which, while he was a director with an executive function or within 12 months after he ceased to be a director with an executive function, had a receiver appointed or went into compulsory liquidation, creditors voluntary liquidation, administration or company voluntary arrangements, or made any composition or arrangements with its creditors generally or with any class of its creditors; or
- (iv) been a partner of any partnership, which while he was a partner or within 12 months after he ceased to be a partner, went into compulsory liquidation, administration or partnership voluntary arrangement, or had a receiver appointed to any partnership asset; or
- (v) had any public criticism by statutory or regulatory authorities (including recognised professional bodies); or
- (vi) been disqualified by a court from acting as a director or from acting in the management or conduct of the affairs of any company.

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

The Manager

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

The Manager will be responsible for the management and general administration of the ICAV with power to delegate such functions subject to the overall supervision and control of the Manager. In accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, the Manager delegates certain of its fund administration duties to the Administrator and some of its portfolio management functions to the Investment Manager. The liability of the Manager to the ICAV will not be affected by the fact that it has delegated certain of its functions. Pursuant to the investment management agreement, the Manager has delegated certain investment management functions in respect of each Fund to the Investment Manager.

The Manager was incorporated in Ireland as a private limited company on 7 August 2012. It is a 100% subsidiary of Clifton Directors Limited, a limited liability company incorporated in Ireland. The company secretary of the Manager is Waystone Centralised Services (IE) Limited.

The Manager and Clifton Directors Limited are part of the Waystone group of companies (the “**Waystone Group**”). The Waystone Group is a worldwide leader in fund governance, based in Dublin, Waystone also has offices in Cashel, Cayman, Luxembourg, London, Hong Kong, Singapore and New York led by principals experienced in their specialist markets.

The directors of the Manager are:

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

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

the Law Society of Ireland. He is admitted to the Roll of Solicitors in Ireland, England and Wales, and is a member of the New York, New Jersey and Connecticut Bars.

James Allis (Irish Resident). Mr. Allis serves as Country Head – Ireland at Waystone and is currently Executive Director of the Company. Mr. Allis joined Waystone in 2016 and has served for a time as the Company's CEO, European Fund Services Chief Operating Officer and prior to that, as the Designated Person responsible for Operational Risk Management. James has overseen a range of international investment management clients covering both AIFM and UCITS. James' remits have covered product development, risk, valuation, due diligence, and audit. A professional with over 18 years of experience, Mr. Allis has also been a Board member of Waystone's Irish MiFID firm and has acted as chairperson for the risk committee of the company. Prior to joining Waystone, Mr. Allis worked for Citco Fund Services, Dublin as Senior Account Manager, leading a team to work on a wide array of structures. Mr. Allis holds a Bachelor of Business Studies in Finance and a Masters in International Relations, both from Dublin City University. Mr. Allis was also a member of the Irish Funds Organizational Risk Working Group for over two years and is certified by PRMIA.

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

Rachel Wheeler (UK Resident). Ms. Wheeler is Product Head – Regulated Fund Solutions at Waystone and Non-Executive Director for the Company. A leading asset management general counsel, Ms. Wheeler brings to Waystone over 20 years of experience in managing legal and regulatory risk and working with the corresponding regulatory bodies. At Waystone, Ms. Wheeler oversees its management companies and MiFID services globally, ensuring that a uniform, best-in-class operational process is applied to all entities to ensure clients across all jurisdictions have access to high-quality services and excellent levels of client service in the domiciles where they launch funds. Ms. Wheeler plays a pivotal role in all operational and strategic matters and will work closely with Waystone's leadership team on its growth strategy, including future acquisitions.

Ms. Wheeler joined Waystone from GAM Investments where she served as Group General Counsel and as a member of the Senior Leadership Team. Prior to this, Ms. Wheeler served as General Counsel at Aviva Investors where she was a member of the Executive Team. Ms. Wheeler has held senior positions in the legal teams of USS Investment Management, Bank of New York Mellon, Gartmore Investment Management and Merrill Lynch Investment Management. Ms. Wheeler began her career as a solicitor in corporate and financial services law at Simmons & Simmons. Ms. Wheeler has a postgraduate diploma in Law and Legal Practice Course from the College of Law, Guildford and a BA (Hons) in History from the University of Wales. Ms. Wheeler has a postgraduate diploma in Law and Legal Practice Course from the College of Law, Guildford and a BA (Hons) in History from the University of Wales.

Tim Madigan (Irish Resident) (Independent). Mr Madigan is the independent non-executive chairperson for Waystone's fund management companies in Ireland (UCITS ManCo and AIFM), Luxembourg (UCITS ManCo and AIFM) and the UK (ACD). He serves as an independent non-executive director for a number of investment funds, both Irish-domiciled (UCITS and AIFs) and Luxembourg-domiciled (AIFs), as well as for an Irish cross-border life insurance company (where he also acts as chair of the Audit Committee). He was previously an independent non-executive director of a UK life insurance company (where he also acted as chair of the Risk & Compliance Committee).

From 2010 to 2011 Mr Madigan was finance director of Aviva Investment Management Europe, where he led the set-up of the finance function for Aviva Europe's Dublin based centre of excellence, established to manage treasury assets and investment management mandates. Prior to this, Mr Madigan was managing director of cross-border life insurance company Aviva Life International from 2006 to 2010 (previously he was finance director for that company). In this role he chaired the Investment Committee as well as leading a strategic review of business in 2009 following the onset of the global financial crisis.

He holds a bachelor's degree in Business Studies (Finance) from the University of Limerick, is a Fellow of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants and is a Certified Investment Fund Director. He served as an elected Council member of the Irish Fund Directors Association from 2016 to 2020.

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

Sarah Wallace (Irish Resident) is the Head of Centre of Excellence ("COE") Operations at Waystone and is a Non- Executive Director of the AIFM. Ms Wallace joined Waystone in 2021 to set up and lead the Regulatory Reporting COE team responsible for AIFMD Regulatory Reporting. In 2023 Ms Wallace assumed her current position of Head of COE Operations responsible for leading multiple teams across AML/KYC, Regulatory Reporting for both AIFMD and UCITS, EMIR Oversight and Company Secretarial services.

Ms Wallace has served in multiple roles in finance and business operations in practice and in financial services over the last 20 Years. She has held roles across several disciplines including finance, audit, operations, large scale projects, risk management and compliance and client delivery. Ms Wallace holds a Bachelor of Commerce International Degree from University College Dublin, is a fellow of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants and completed a Diploma in Forensic Accounting with Chartered Accountants Ireland.

The material provisions of the Management Agreement are detailed at Schedule V of this Prospectus.

Remuneration Policy

The Manager is subject to remuneration policies, procedures and practices (together, the "**Remuneration Policy**"). The Remuneration Policy is consistent with and promotes sound and effective risk management. It is designed not to encourage risk-taking which is inconsistent with the risk profile of the Funds. The Remuneration Policy is in line with the business strategy, objectives, values and interests of the ICAV and the Funds, and includes measures to avoid conflicts of interest. The Remuneration Policy applies to staff whose professional activities have a material impact on the risk profile of the Funds and ensures that no individual will be involved in determining or approving their own remuneration. The Remuneration Policy will be reviewed annually.

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

The Investment Manager has designed and implemented a remuneration policy (the “**Policy**”) in line with the provisions of UCITS Regulations and of the ESMA Guidelines on sound remuneration policies under the UCITS Directive and AIFMD.

The purpose of the Policy is to describe the remuneration practices of the Investment Manager in relation to its identified staff, namely board members and senior management. The board of the Investment Manager has established these practices to promote sound and effective risk management, to discourage inappropriate risk taking and to align remuneration policy with the articles and the association of the Investment Manager and the risk profile of the funds it manages.

The Policy of the Investment Manager can be requested via investorservices@usbank.com

Investment Manager and Distributor

The Manager has appointed Iguana Investments Limited Hope Street Yard, Hope Street, Cambridge, CB1 3NA to serve as the Investment Manager and Distributor to each Fund pursuant to an investment management and distribution agreement dated 22 February 2021 (the “Investment Management and Distribution Agreement”). The Investment Manager, acting as Distributor, may appoint Sub-Distributors under the Investment Management and Distribution Agreement. The Investment Manager provides an investment management program for each Fund and manages the investment of the Funds’ assets and also provides distribution services to the ICAV.

Subject to controls imposed by the Manager and the Directors under the Investment Management and Distribution Agreement, all relevant laws and regulations, the Prospectus and the Instrument, the Investment Manager has discretion to take day-to-day investment decisions and to deal in investments and to conduct the investment management of each Fund.

The Investment Management and Distribution Agreement provides that the Investment Manager shall be responsible for loss to the ICAV and/or a Fund to the extent such loss arises out of negligence, wilful default or fraud by itself, its directors, officers, servants, employees and appointees. The ICAV shall indemnify and keep indemnified and hold harmless the Investment Manager, any direct or indirect parent of the Investment Manager or any of its employees (collectively, “Indemnified Parties”) from and against any and all actions, suits, proceedings, claims, assessments, demands, losses, damages, liabilities, costs and expenses directly or indirectly suffered or incurred by the Investment Manager as a consequence of (i) any action or inaction of an Indemnified Party under the Investment Management and Distribution Agreement, including, without limitation, any judgment, settlement, reasonable attorneys’ fees and other costs or expenses incurred in connection with the defence of any actual or threatened action or proceeding, save those arising from the Investment Manager’s negligence (whether through an act or omission), wilful default or fraud.

Except as set forth in the Investment Management and Distribution Agreement, any party may terminate the Investment Management and Distribution Agreement on giving not less than 90 days’ prior written notice (or such other period as may be agreed between the parties). In addition, the Agreement may be terminated at any time in the circumstances set out in the Investment Management and Distribution Agreement.

Depositary

U.S. Bank Europe Designated Activity Company acts as the Depositary of the ICAV. The Depositary is a designated activity company incorporated under the laws of Ireland and has its registered office at Block F1, Cherrywood Business Park, Cherrywood, Dublin 18, D18 W2X7, Ireland, bearing company number 418442, and is a credit institution regulated by the Central Bank. The Depositary is a wholly owned subsidiary of U.S. Bancorp. The Depositary is a financial service provider and has as its main business activity the provision of custodial and depositary services, and related services, to collective investment schemes and other portfolios.

Duties of the Depositary

The Depositary is responsible for the safekeeping of the assets of the ICAV, monitoring the cash flows of the ICAV, and must ensure that certain processes carried out by the ICAV and the Manager are performed in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the Instrument of the ICAV.

In this capacity, the Depositary's principal duties include, amongst others, the following:

- (i) ensuring that the ICAV's cash flows are properly monitored, and that all payments made by or on behalf of Shareholders upon the subscription of Shares of the ICAV have been received;
- (ii) safekeeping the assets of the ICAV, which includes (a) holding in custody all financial instruments that may be registered in a financial instrument account opened in the Depositary's books and all financial instruments that can be physically delivered to the Depositary; and (b) for other assets, verifying the ownership of such assets and maintaining a record accordingly;
- (iii) ensuring that the sale, issue, re-purchase, redemption and cancellation of Shares of the ICAV are carried out in accordance with applicable national law and the Instrument of the ICAV;
- (iv) ensuring that the value of the Shares of the ICAV are calculated in accordance with the applicable national law and the Instrument of the ICAV;
- (v) carrying out the instructions of the ICAV and the Manager, unless they conflict with the applicable national law or the Instrument of the ICAV;
- (vi) ensuring that in transactions involving the ICAV's assets any consideration is remitted to the ICAV within the usual time limits; and
- (vii) ensuring that the ICAV's income is applied in accordance with the applicable national law and the Instrument of the ICAV.

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

Delegation

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

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

Conflicts of Interest

The Depositary is part of an international group of companies and businesses that, in the ordinary course of their business, act simultaneously for a large number of clients, as well as for their own account, which may result in actual or potential conflicts. Conflicts may arise between the Depositary and its affiliates or delegates where the Depositary or its affiliates or delegates engage in activities under the Depositary Agreement or under separate contractual or other arrangements. For example, where an appointed

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

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

Please see further under the section headed "Conflicts of Interest".

Depositary Agreement

The Depositary has been appointed pursuant to a Depositary Agreement between the ICAV, the Manager and the Depositary dated 22 February 2021. The Depositary Agreement may be terminated by any party on 90 calendar days' written notice or forthwith by notice in writing in certain circumstances such as the insolvency of either party or un-remedied breach after notice provided that the 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.

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

Further Information in relation to the Depositary

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

The Depositary is not involved directly or indirectly with the business affairs, organisation, sponsorship or management of the ICAV and is responsible and liable only for the Depositary services that it provides

to the ICAV pursuant to the Depositary Agreement. The Depositary is a service provider to the ICAV and is not responsible for the preparation of this document or the activities of the ICAV and therefore accepts no responsibility for any information contained in this Prospectus other than the relevant descriptions relating to it. The Depositary will not participate in any investment decision-making process related to the ICAV. The ICAV reserves the right to change the Depositary's arrangements described above by agreement with the Depositary. Such agreement shall be in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

Shareholders of the ICAV may, directly or indirectly through the ICAV, invoke claims relating to the liability of its Depositary regardless of the legal nature between the Depositary, the ICAV and Shareholders provided that the right of Shareholders to invoke the liability of the Depositary should not lead to a duplication of redress or to unequal treatment of Shareholders.

The Depositary Agreement contains provisions governing the responsibilities of the Depositary details the circumstances in which the Depositary shall be indemnified out of the assets of the relevant Fund.

Administrator

The Manager has appointed U.S. Bank Global Fund Services (Ireland) Limited as administrator. The Administrator is a private company limited by shares incorporated under Irish law on 12 January 2006 having its registered office at 24/26 City Quay, Dublin. It is an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of U.S. Bancorp and is authorised and regulated by the Central Bank of Ireland under the Investment Intermediaries Act, 1995. The Administrator is a private limited company incorporated in Ireland.

The Administrator is responsible for providing administration services to the ICAV, including arranging for the payment of expenses, maintaining the register of Shareholders, assisting the Investment Manager in communications with investors, preparing the accounts of the ICAV, serving as the agent of the ICAV for the issue and redemption of Shares and acting as registrar of the ICAV. The Administrator is also responsible for calculating the Management Fee and the Performance Fee. The Administrator has also been appointed to calculate and publish the Net Asset Value of the ICAV and the Net Asset Value per Share of each Class, in each case in accordance with the Manager's Valuation Policy.

The ICAV reserves the right to change the administration arrangements described above by agreement with the Administrator and/or in their discretion to appoint an alternative administrator. The Administrator is a third party service provider and is not responsible for any of the trading or investment decisions of the ICAV (all of which are made by the Investment Manager).

The Administration Agreement provides that the appointment of the Administrator shall continue until terminated by either party on not less than 90 days' notice or earlier upon certain breaches or certain insolvency events of either party or in the event that the performance of the Administration Agreement ceases to be lawful. In the absence of fraud, negligence or wilful default, the Administrator will not be liable for any loss arising as a result of the performance or non-performance by the Administrator of its obligations and duties under the Administration Agreement. The Fund has agreed to indemnify the Administrator against losses suffered by the Administrator in the performance or non-performance of its duties and obligations under the Administration Agreement, except for losses arising out of the fraud, negligence or wilful default of the Administrator.

Paying Agents

Local laws/regulations in certain EEA member states may require (i) the Manager to appoint facilities agents/paying agents/representatives/sub-distributors/correspondent banks (any such appointee is hereafter referred to as a "Paying Agent" and provided further that any such appointment may be made notwithstanding that it is not a legal or regulatory requirement) and (ii) the maintenance of accounts by such Paying Agents through which subscription and redemption monies may be paid. Shareholders who choose or who are obliged under local regulations to pay subscription monies, or receive redemption monies through a Paying Agent are subject to the credit risk of the Paying Agent with respect to (a) the subscription monies for investment in a Fund held by the Paying Agent prior to the transmission of such monies to the Administrator for the account of the relevant Fund and (b) the redemption monies held by the Paying Agent (after transmission by the ICAV) prior to payment to the relevant Shareholder. Fees and expenses of the Paying Agents appointed by the Manager, which will be at normal commercial

rates, will be borne by the Fund in respect of which a Paying Agent has been appointed. All Shareholders of the relevant Fund on whose behalf a Paying Agent is appointed may use the services provided by Paying Agents appointed by the Manager on behalf of the ICAV.

Conflicts of Interest

Subject to the provisions of this section, each Connected Person may contract or enter into any financial, banking or other transaction with one another or with the ICAV. This includes, without limitation, investment by the ICAV in securities of any Connected Person or investment by any Connected Persons in any company or bodies any of whose investments form part of the assets comprised in any Fund or be interested in any such contract or transactions. In addition, any Connected Person may invest in and deal in Shares relating to any Fund or any property of the kind included in the property of any Fund for their respective individual accounts or for the account of someone else.

Any cash of the ICAV may be deposited, subject to the provisions of the Central Bank Acts 1942 to 1998, of Ireland as amended by the Central Bank and Financial Services Regulatory Authority of Ireland Acts 2003 to 2004 with any Connected Person or invested in certificates of deposit or banking instruments issued by any Connected Person. Banking and similar transactions may also be undertaken with or through a Connected Person.

Any Connected Person may also deal as agent or principal in the sale or purchase of securities and other investments (including foreign exchange and stock lending transactions) to or from the relevant Fund. Subject to the below provisions, there will be no obligation on the part of any Connected Person to account to the relevant Fund or to Shareholders of that Fund for any benefits so arising, and any such benefits may be retained by the relevant party.

All transactions between the ICAV and a Connected Person must be conducted at arm's length and in the best interests of the Shareholders.

The ICAV will not enter into a transaction with a Connected Person unless at least one of the following conditions is complied with:

- (i) the value of the transaction is certified by the Depositary or a person approved by the Depositary (or in the case of any such transaction entered into by the Depositary, the Directors) as independent and competent; or
- (ii) the transaction has been executed on best terms on an organised investment exchange under its rules; or
- (iii) the transaction has been executed on terms which the Depositary is (or in the case of any such transaction entered into by the Depositary, the Directors are) satisfied conform with the requirement to be conducted at arm's length and in the best interests of the Shareholders.

The Manager and an Investment Manager may in the course of its business, have potential conflicts of interest with the ICAV in circumstances other than those referred to above. The Manager and the Investment Manager will, however, have regard in such event to its obligations under the Investment Management Agreement and, in particular, to its obligations to act in the best interests of the ICAV so far as practicable, having regard to its obligations to other clients when undertaking any investments where conflicts of interest may arise and will ensure that such conflicts are resolved fairly as between the ICAV, the relevant Funds and other clients. The Manager and the Investment Manager will ensure that investment opportunities are allocated on a fair and equitable basis between the ICAV and its other clients. In the event that a conflict of interest does arise the directors of the Investment Manager will endeavour to ensure that such conflicts are resolved fairly.

As the fees of a Manager and the Investment Manager are based on the Net Asset Value of a Fund, if the Net Asset Value of the Fund increases so do the fees payable to the Manager and the Investment Manager and accordingly there is a conflict of interest for the Manager and the Investment Manager in cases where the Manager and the Investment Manager is responsible for determining the valuation price of a Fund's investment.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR SHARES

Subscriptions

Except as disclosed in this Prospectus, the Funds do not impose any restrictions on the frequency of subscriptions and redemptions. However, the Directors may, in consultation with the Manager, in their absolute discretion, refuse to accept any subscription for Shares, in whole or in part.

Shares may be subscribed for initially during the Initial Offer Period for the relevant Fund at the Initial Offer Price and such Shares will be issued following the Initial Offer Period for the relevant Fund. Thereafter, Shares will be issued at the Net Asset Value per Share plus an amount in respect of duties and charges, where applicable, in respect of each Dealing Day. All Shares issued will be in registered form and a written trade confirmation will be sent to Shareholders.

Initial subscriptions for Shares will be considered on receipt of signed subscription application forms which should be sent, by post, delivery or fax, to the Administrator in advance of the Dealing Deadline set out in the Relevant Supplement. Thereafter, the original subscription application form and supporting anti-money laundering documentation should be sent promptly by post to the Administrator in accordance with the details set out in the subscription application form. Thereafter, Shareholders may submit subsequent applications for Shares to the Administrator either by fax or electronically in such format or method as shall be agreed in advance in writing with the Administrator in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, without a requirement to submit original documentation. Amendments to a Shareholder's registration details and payment instructions will only be effected upon receipt of original documentation.

Investors may subscribe for Shares on each Dealing Day by making an application before the Dealing Deadline specified for each Fund in the Relevant Supplement. Subscription monies in the currency in which the relevant Shares are denominated should be sent by wire transfer to the relevant account specified in the subscription application form no later than the Dealing Deadline. If cleared funds representing the subscription monies (including all Duties and Charges) are not received by the ICAV by the Dealing Deadline, the Directors reserve the right to cancel any provisional allotment of Shares.

Investors must subscribe for an amount that is at least equal to the Minimum Initial Subscription Amount for the initial subscription into a Fund and the Minimum Subsequent Subscription Amount for subscriptions thereafter. These amounts may be waived by the Directors in their absolute discretion.

Any properly made application received by the Administrator after the time Dealing Deadline will not be deemed to have been accepted until the following Dealing Day, provided always that the Manager may decide, in exceptional circumstances, to accept subscriptions after the relevant Dealing Deadline provided that they are received before the relevant Valuation Point.

Investors will not be entitled to withdraw subscription applications unless otherwise agreed by the Directors in consultation with the Administrator and the Manager.

Subscriptions monies received in respect of a Fund in advance of the issue of Shares will be held in a Collection Account. Shareholders should refer to the risk statement "Collection Account Risk" in the section of this Prospectus headed "Risk Factors" for an understanding of their position vis-a-vis monies held in a Collection Account.

Redemptions

Except as disclosed in this Prospectus, Funds do not impose any restrictions on the frequency of redemptions.

Shareholders may request the ICAV to redeem their Shares on any Dealing Day at the Net Asset Value per Share in respect of the relevant Dealing Day, subject to an appropriate provision for Duties and Charges, in accordance with the following redemption procedures. The Administrator, the Manager or the Directors may refuse to process a redemption request until proper information, such as the original

application form and all requested supporting anti-money laundering documentation, has been provided. Any such blocked payments will be held in a Collection Account pending receipt, to the satisfaction of the Administrator, of the requisite documentation and/or information. Shareholders should refer to the risk statement "Collection Account Risk" in the section of this Prospectus headed "Risk Factors" for an understanding of their position vis-a-vis monies held in a Collection Account.

Redemption requests must be received by the Administrator before the Dealing Deadline on the relevant Dealing Day specified in the Relevant Supplement and redemption instructions received after the relevant deadlines will be held over and dealt with on the following Dealing Day. However, the Manager may decide to accept, in exceptional circumstances, redemption requests after the relevant Dealing Deadline provided that they are received before the relevant Valuation Point. A properly completed redemption instruction must be received by the Administrator by fax or, if agreed with the Administrator, by electronic means, provided that, in the case of faxed redemption requests, payment of redemption proceeds will be made only to the account of record. Any amendments to a Shareholder's registration details or payment instructions will only be effected upon receipt of original documentation by the Administrator. The Directors may, in consultation with the Manager, in their absolute discretion, reject a request to redeem Shares, in whole or in part, where the Directors have reason to believe that the request is being made fraudulently.

Shareholders who wish to redeem Shares may only redeem Shares with a value that is at least equal to the minimum redemption amount. The minimum redemption amount may be waived by the Directors, in consultation with the Manager, in its absolute discretion. The minimum redemption amount for any Fund will be specified in the Relevant Supplement.

Shareholders will not be entitled to withdraw redemption requests unless otherwise agreed by the Directors in consultation with the Administrator.

Redemption Proceeds

Redemptions proceeds will only be released where the Administrator has received the original subscription application form and all requested supporting anti-money laundering documentation.

Payment for Shares redeemed will be paid to the relevant Shareholder within the timeframe set out in the Relevant Supplement. Redemption proceeds will be paid in the class currency of the relevant Class by wire transfer to the appropriate bank account as notified by the redeeming Shareholder and the cost of any transfer of proceeds by wire transfer will be deducted from such proceeds.

Where Shares are issued in dematerialised form in one or more recognised clearing and settlement systems, redemption of these Shares can only be completed by the delivery of those Shares back through that recognised clearing and settlement system.

Cash redemption proceeds may, pending payment to the relevant Shareholder, be held in a Collection Account. Shareholders should refer to the risk statement "Collection Account Risk" in the section headed "Risk Factors" for an understanding of their position vis-a-vis monies held in any such account.

Redemption Limits

If redemption requests received in respect of Shares of a particular Fund in respect of any Dealing Day total, in aggregate, more than 10% of all of the issued Shares of that Fund on that Dealing Day, the Manager shall, following consultation with the Directors, be entitled, at its absolute discretion, to refuse to redeem such number of Shares of that ICAV on that Dealing Day, in excess of 10% of the issued Shares of the Fund, in respect of which redemption requests have been received, as the Manager, following consultation with the Directors, shall determine. If the Manager, following consultation with the Directors, refuses to redeem Shares for this reason, the requests for redemption on such date shall be reduced rateably and the redemption requests shall be treated as if they were received on each subsequent Dealing Day (but shall not receive priority on such subsequent Dealing Day) until all the Shares to which the original request related have been redeemed, provided that the Manager shall not be obliged to redeem more than 10% of the number of Shares of a particular Fund outstanding on any Dealing Day, until all the Shares of the Fund to which the original request related have been redeemed.

Compulsory Redemptions Of Shares

Funds are established for an unlimited period and may have unlimited assets. However, the ICAV may (but is not obliged to) redeem all of the Shares of any series or Class in issue if:

- (a) the Shareholders of the relevant Fund or Class pass a special resolution providing for such redemption at a general meeting of the holders of the Shares of that Fund or Class or in writing;
- (b) the Directors deem it appropriate because of adverse political, economic, fiscal or regulatory changes affecting the relevant Fund in any way;
- (c) the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund or Class falls below USD 2,000,000 or the prevailing currency equivalent in the currency in which Shares of the relevant Fund or Class are denominated; or
- (d) the Directors deem it appropriate for any other reason.

In each such case, the Shares of such Fund or Class shall be redeemed after giving not less than one (1) month's but not more than three (3) months' prior notice to all relevant Shareholders. The Shares will be redeemed at the Net Asset Value per Share on the relevant Dealing Day, less such sums as the Directors in their discretion may from time to time determine as an appropriate provision for estimated realisation costs of the assets of such Fund or Class.

If the Depositary has given notice of its intention to retire and no new custodian acceptable to the ICAV and the Central Bank has been appointed within 90 days of such notice, the ICAV shall apply to the Central Bank for revocation of its authorisation and shall redeem all of the Shares in issue.

Anti-Dilution Levy

In calculating the Net Asset Value per Share, the Directors may, where there are net subscriptions, adjust the Net Asset Value per Share by adding an Anti-Dilution Levy (as will be set out in the Relevant Supplement) for retention as part of the assets of the relevant Fund, to cover dealing costs and to preserve the value of the underlying assets of the Fund, further details of which will be set out in the Relevant Supplement.

Notification of Prices

The issue price and repurchase price of each Class of Shares of each Fund will be available from the Administrator, will be notified without delay, if the relevant Shares are listed on the Irish Stock Exchange (trading as Euronext Dublin), to the Irish Stock Exchange and may be published on each Business Day in one or more websites in such countries where the Funds are distributed to the public. Such prices will usually be the prices applicable to the previous Dealing Day's trades and are therefore only indicative.

The issue price and repurchase price of each Class of Shares of each Fund may be available on the following website www.iguanainvestments.com (which will be kept up to date) and by any other means as may be set out in the Supplement for the relevant Fund. Access may be restricted and it is not an invitation to subscribe for purchase, convert, sell or redeem Shares.

CALCULATION OF NET ASSET VALUE/VALUATION OF ASSETS

The Manager has delegated the calculation of the Net Asset Value of each Fund and the Net Asset Value per Share to the Administrator.

The Net Asset Value of a Fund shall be calculated by ascertaining the value of the assets of the relevant Fund and deducting from such amount the liabilities of the Fund, which shall include all fees and expenses payable and/or accrued and/or estimated to be payable out of the assets of the Fund.

The Net Asset Value per Share in each Fund shall be calculated to the nearest six decimal places in the Base Currency of the relevant Fund at the Valuation Point on each Business Day in accordance with the valuation provisions set out in the Instrument and summarised below. The Net Asset Value per Share of a Fund shall be calculated by dividing the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund by the total number of Shares issued in respect of that Fund or deemed to be in issue as at the relevant Valuation Point.

In the event that the Shares of any ICAV are divided into different Classes, the amount of the Net Asset Value of the ICAV attributable to a Class shall be determined by establishing the number of Shares issued in the Class at the relevant Valuation Point and by allocating the relevant fees and Class expenses to the Class, making appropriate adjustments to take account of subscriptions, redemptions, gains and expenses of that Class and apportioning the Net Asset Value of the ICAV accordingly. The Net Asset Value per Share in respect of a Class will be calculated by dividing the Net Asset Value of the relevant Class by the number of Shares of the relevant Class in issue. The Net Asset Value of the ICAV attributable to a Class and the Net Asset Value per Share in respect of a Class will be expressed in the class currency of such Class if it is different to the Base Currency.

Each asset which is quoted, listed or traded on or under the rules of any Recognised Market shall be valued by reference to the last traded price on the relevant Recognised Market at the close of business on such Recognised Market on each Business Day. Prices will be obtained for this purpose by the Administrator from independent sources, such as recognised pricing services or brokers specialising in the relevant markets. If the investment is normally quoted, listed or traded on or under the rules of more than one Recognised Market, the relevant Recognised Market shall be either: (a) that which is the main market for the investment; or (b) the market which the Manager, or its duly appointed delegate, determines provides the fairest criteria in a value for the security, as the Manager, or its duly appointed delegate, may determine. If prices for an investment quoted, listed or traded on the relevant Recognised Market are not available at the relevant time, or are unrepresentative in the opinion of the Manager, or its duly appointed delegate, such investment shall be valued at such value as shall be estimated with care and in good faith as the probable realisation value of the investment by a competent professional person, firm or corporation appointed for such purpose by the Manager and approved for the purpose by the Depositary. If the investment is quoted, listed or traded on a Recognised Market but acquired or traded at a premium or discount outside of or off the Recognised Market, the investment shall be valued taking into account the level of premium or discount as of the date of valuation of the instrument 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. Neither the Manager or its delegates nor the Depositary shall be under any liability if a price reasonably believed by them to be the last traded price or the probable realisation value for the time being, may be found not to be such.

The value of any investment which is not normally quoted, listed or traded on or under the rules of a Recognised Market, will be valued at its probable realisation value estimated with care and in good faith by the Manager in consultation with the Administrator or by a competent person, firm or corporation appointed by the Manager and approved for such purpose by the Depositary.

Cash in hand or on deposit shall be valued at face value together with accrued interest where applicable, unless in the opinion of the Manager, or its duly appointed delegate, (in consultation with the Administrator and the Depositary) any adjustment should be made to reflect the fair value thereof.

Derivative instruments including swaps, interest rate futures contracts, exchange traded futures, index futures and other financial futures contracts which are traded on a Recognised Market shall be valued at the settlement price as determined by the relevant Recognised Market at the close of business on such Recognised Market, provided that where it is not the practice of the relevant Recognised Market

to quote a settlement price, or if a settlement price is not available for any reason, such instruments shall be valued at their probable realisation value estimated with care and in good faith by the Manager, who shall be approved for the purpose by the Depositary.

OTC derivatives will be valued either using the counterparty's valuation or an alternative valuation provided by the Manager or by an independent pricing vendor appointed by the Manager and approved for this purpose by the Depositary. OTC derivatives shall be valued at least daily. If using the counterparty's valuation, such valuation must be approved or verified by a party independent of the counterparty and approved by the Depositary (which may include the Manager, the Investment Manager or a party related to the OTC counterparty provided that it is an independent unit within the same group and which does not rely on the same pricing models employed by the counterparty) on at least a quarterly basis. In the event that the Manager opts to use an alternative valuation, the Manager will use a competent person appointed by the Manager, approved for this purpose by the Depositary. All alternative valuations will be reconciled with the counterparty's valuation on at least a monthly basis and the valuation methodology used shall be clearly documented. Any significant differences to the counterparty valuation will be promptly investigated and explained.

Forward foreign exchange and interest rate swap contracts may be valued by reference to freely available market quotations or, if such quotations are not available, in accordance with the provisions in respect of OTC Derivatives.

Certificates of deposit shall be valued by reference to the latest available sale price for certificates of deposit of like maturity, amount and credit risk on each Business Day or, if such price is not available, at the latest bid price or, if such price is not available or is unrepresentative of the value of such certificate of deposit in the opinion of the Manager or its duly appointed delegate, at probable realisation value estimated with care and in good faith by a competent person appointed by the Manager and approved for the purpose by the Depositary. Treasury bills and bills of exchange shall be valued with reference to prices ruling in the relevant markets for such instruments of like maturity, amount and credit risk at close of business on such markets on the relevant Business Day.

Units or shares in collective investment schemes shall be valued on the basis of the latest available net asset value per unit or share as published by the collective investment scheme. If units or shares in such collective investment schemes are quoted, listed or traded on or under the rules of any Recognised Market then such units or shares will be valued in accordance with the rules set out above for the valuation of assets which are quoted, listed or traded on or under the rules of any Recognised Market. If such prices are unavailable, the units or shares will be valued at their probable realisation value estimated with care and in good faith by the Manager or by a competent person, firm or corporation appointed for such purpose by the Manager and approved for the purpose by the Depositary.

Notwithstanding the above provisions the Manager, or its duly appointed delegate, may, with the approval of the Depositary (a) adjust the valuation of any listed investment where such adjustment is considered necessary to reflect the fair value in the context of currency, marketability, dealing costs and/or such other considerations which are deemed relevant; or (b) in relation to a specific asset permit an alternative method of valuation approved by the Depositary to be used if they deem it necessary.

In determining the ICAV's Net Asset Value per Share, all assets and liabilities initially expressed in foreign currencies will be converted into the Base Currency of the ICAV at market rates. If such quotations are not available, the rate of exchange will be determined to be the probable realisation value estimated with care and in good faith by the Manager or its duly appointed delegate.

In calculating the Net Asset Value of each Fund and the Net Asset Value per Share in each Fund, the Administrator may rely on such automatic pricing services as it shall determine and the Administrator shall not be liable (in the absence of fraud, negligence, bad faith or wilful default) for any loss suffered by the ICAV or any investor by reason of any error in calculation of the Net Asset Value resulting from any inaccuracy in the information provided by any pricing service. The Administrator shall use reasonable endeavours to verify any pricing information supplied by the Manager or the Investment Manager or any connected person including a connected person who is a broker or market maker or other intermediary, however in certain circumstances it may not be possible or practicable for the Administrator to verify such information and in such circumstances the Administrator shall not be liable (in the absence of fraud, negligence, bad faith or wilful default) for any loss suffered by the ICAV or any

investor by reason of any error in the calculation of the Net Asset Value resulting from any inaccuracy in the information provided by the Investment Manager or its delegates provided that the use of such information in the circumstances was reasonable.

In circumstances where the Administrator is directed by the Investment Manager or its delegates to use particular pricing services, brokers, market makers or other intermediaries, the Administrator shall not be liable for any loss suffered by the ICAV or any investor by reason of any error in the calculation of the Net Asset Value of the Fund and the Net Asset Value per Share in each Fund resulting from any inaccuracy in the information provided by such pricing services, brokers, market makers or other intermediaries.

Save where the determination of the Net Asset Value per Share in respect of any Fund has been temporarily suspended in the circumstances described under "Temporary Suspension of Dealings" in this section, the up to date Net Asset Value per Share shall be made public as soon as possible after the Valuation Point on Bloomberg (www.bloomberg.com). The Net Asset Value per Share may also be available at the office of the Administrator and published by the Administrator in various publications if required.

Temporary Suspension of Dealings

The Directors may at any time, with prior notification to the Depositary and the Manager, temporarily suspend the issue, valuation, sale, purchase, redemption or conversion of Shares of any Fund, or the payment of redemption proceeds, during any period when:

- (a) any Recognised Market on which a substantial portion of the investments for the time being comprised in a Fund are quoted, listed or dealt in is closed otherwise than for ordinary holidays, or during which dealings on any such Recognised Market are restricted or suspended;
- (b) as a result of political, military, economic or monetary events or other circumstances beyond the control, responsibility and power of the Directors, the disposal or valuation of investments for the time being comprised in the Fund cannot, in the opinion of the Directors, be effected or completed normally or without prejudicing the interests of Shareholders or other investors;
- (c) the means of communication normally employed in determining the value of any investments for the time being comprised in the Fund have broken down or, for any other reason, the value of investments for the time being comprised in the Fund cannot, in the opinion of the Directors, be promptly or accurately ascertained;
- (d) the ICAV is unable to repatriate funds for the purposes of making redemption payments or during which the realisation of investments for the time being comprised in the Fund, or the transfer or payment of funds involved in connection therewith cannot, in the opinion of the Directors, be effected at normal prices or normal rates of exchange;
- (e) as a result of adverse market conditions, the payment of redemption proceeds may, in the opinion of the Directors, have an adverse impact on the ICAV or the Fund or the remaining Shareholders or other investors in the ICAV or Fund; or
- (f) the Directors determine that it is in the best interests of the investors to do so.

Notice of any such suspension shall be published by the ICAV at its registered office and through such other media as the Directors may from time to time determine and shall be transmitted without delay to the Central Bank and the Shareholders. Applications for subscriptions, conversion and redemption of Shares received following any suspension will be dealt with on the first Dealing Day after the suspension has been lifted unless applications or redemption requests have been withdrawn prior to the lifting of the suspension. Where possible, all reasonable steps will be taken to bring any period of suspension to an end as soon as possible.

FEES AND EXPENSES

Management Fee

The Manager is entitled to receive, out of the assets of a Fund, an annual charge up to the rate set out in the Relevant Supplement. In addition, the Manager is reimbursed out of the assets of the ICAV for any reasonable costs and expenses incurred on behalf of the ICAV.

Investment Management Fees

The fees paid to the Investment Manager in respect of each Share Class of a Fund are set out in the Relevant Supplement.

The Investment Manager may also charge a Performance Fee in respect of certain Share Classes and details of same is set out in the Relevant Supplement.

Administrator's Fees

The Administrator receives from the ICAV a monthly administration fee (exclusive of value added tax and expenses), which will be accrued daily and payable monthly in arrears, of up to 0.07% per cent of the Net Asset Value of the ICAV, subject to a minimum fee per Fund of £3,000 per month, whichever is greater. The minimum fee, if charged, will be partially waived by 50% for the 18 month period post launch of each Fund. In addition, the Administrator is reimbursed out of the assets of the ICAV for any reasonable costs and expenses incurred on behalf of the ICAV.

Depositary's Fees

The ICAV will pay to the Depositary a monthly fee (exclusive of value added tax and expenses) (which will be accrued daily and payable monthly in arrears) of up to 0.02% per cent of the Net Asset Value of the ICAV subject to monthly minimum fees per Fund of £2,000 per month, whichever is greater. The Depositary will charge the ICAV for cash and fund trading transactions at normal commercial rates. The ICAV will also pay certain expenses of the Depositary, including sub-custody fees (which shall be at normal commercial rates). In addition, the Depositary is reimbursed out of the assets of the ICAV for any reasonable costs and expenses incurred on behalf of the ICAV.

Establishment and Operating Expenses

All fees and expenses relating to the establishment and organisational expenses of the ICAV (including expenses relating to the drafting of this Prospectus, the negotiation and preparation of the material contracts, the printing of this Prospectus and the related marketing material and the fees) and the fees of the professional advisers to the ICAV (including legal, accounting, tax, regulatory, compliance, fiduciary and other professional advisers) not exceeding €105,000 will be borne by the ICAV and will be amortised over the first five years commencing with the first issue of Shares or such other period as the Directors may determine and will be charged as between the Share Classes established by the ICAV within the amortisation period.

Each Fund will bear its own direct establishment costs and such costs will be amortised over the first five years after its launch or such other period as the Directors may determine.

The ICAV will pay certain other costs and expenses incurred in its operation, including without limitation, withholding taxes that may arise on investments, clearing and registration fees and other expenses due to regulatory, supervisory or fiscal authorities in various jurisdictions, including costs and expenses in complying with the ICAV's obligations under the EMIR Regulations, insurance, accounting costs, interest, brokerage costs, promotional and marketing expenses and all professional and other fees and

expenses in connection therewith and the cost of publication of the NAV of the Shares. Such charges will be at normal commercial rates and will be collected at the time of settlement.

The independent Directors are entitled to receive fees in any year of up to €45,000 in aggregate (or such other sum as the Directors may from time to time determine and notify to Shareholders in advance). Although some of the Directors may not receive a fee in remuneration for their services to the ICAV, all of the Directors will be paid for all travelling, hotel and other expenses properly incurred by them in attending and returning from meetings of the Directors or any other meetings in connection with the business of the Company.

Transaction Fees

Transaction Fees are any fees and expenses incurred in buying and selling securities or other investments held by a Fund, e.g., commissions and correspondence fees for transferring securities or investments or other interests, unless otherwise specified in the Relevant Supplement. Transaction Fees will be paid at normal commercial rates.

Extraordinary Expenses

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

TAX INFORMATION

IRELAND

The following is a summary of certain Irish tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposal of Shares. The summary does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all of the Irish tax considerations that may be relevant. The summary relates only to the position of persons who are the absolute beneficial owners of Shares (other than dealers in securities).

The summary is based on Irish tax laws and the practice of the Irish Tax Authorities in effect on the date of this Prospectus (and is subject to any prospective or retroactive change). Potential investors in Shares should consult their own advisors as to the Irish or other tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposal of Shares.

Taxation of the ICAV

The ICAV intends to conduct its affairs so that it is Irish tax resident. On the basis that the ICAV is Irish tax resident, the ICAV qualifies as an 'investment undertaking' within the meaning of section 739B TCA and, consequently, is not chargeable to Irish tax on its relevant income and gains.

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

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

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

A Chargeable Event does not include:

- (a) any transaction in relation to Shares held in a Recognised Clearing System;
- (b) any exchange by a Shareholder effected by way of a bargain made at arm's length by the ICAV, of Shares in the ICAV for other Shares in the ICAV;
- (c) certain transfers of Shares between spouses or civil partners and former spouses or former civil partners;
- (d) an exchange of Shares arising on a qualifying amalgamation or reconstruction of the ICAV with another Irish investment undertaking; or
- (e) the cancellation of Shares in the ICAV arising from an exchange in relation to a scheme of amalgamation (as defined in section 739HA TCA).

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

Where the Chargeable Event is a Deemed Disposal and the value of Shares held by Irish resident Shareholders, who are not exempt Irish Shareholders (see below), in the ICAV is less than 10% of the

total value of Shares in the ICAV (or a Fund) and the ICAV has made an election to the Irish Tax Authorities to report annually certain details for each Irish resident Shareholder, and has advised the Shareholder concerned in writing, the ICAV will not be required to deduct the appropriate tax and the Irish resident Shareholder (and not the ICAV) must pay the tax on the Deemed Disposal on a self-assessment basis. Credit is available against appropriate tax relating to the Chargeable Event for appropriate tax paid by the ICAV or the Shareholder on any previous Deemed Disposal. On the eventual disposal by the Shareholder of the Shares, a refund of any unutilised credit will be payable. To the extent that any tax arises on such a Chargeable Event, such tax will be allowed as a credit against any tax payable on the subsequent redemption, cancellation or transfer of the relevant Shares. In the case of Shares held in a Recognised Clearing System, the Shareholders may have to account for the tax arising at the end of a Relevant Period on a self-assessment basis.

Taxation of non-Irish Shareholders

Where a Shareholder is not resident (or ordinarily resident) in Ireland for Irish tax purposes, the ICAV will not deduct any Irish tax in respect of the Shareholder's Shares once the completed Relevant Declaration has been received by the ICAV confirming the Shareholder's non-resident status, or the ICAV is in possession of written notice of approval from the Irish Tax Authorities to the effect that the requirement to provide a Relevant Declaration is deemed to have been complied with in respect of that Shareholder and the written notice of approval has not been withdrawn by the Irish Tax Authorities.

If this Relevant Declaration is not received by the ICAV or the ICAV is in possession of information which would reasonably suggest that the Relevant Declaration is not or is no longer materially correct, the ICAV will deduct Irish tax, on the happening of a Chargeable Event, in respect of the Shareholder's Shares as if the Shareholder was a non-exempt Irish resident Shareholder (see below). A Shareholder will generally have no entitlement to recover such Irish tax, except in certain limited circumstances.

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

Generally, Shareholders who are not Irish tax resident will have no other Irish tax liability with respect to their Shares. However, if a Shareholder is a company that holds its Shares through an Irish branch or agency, the Shareholder may be liable to Irish corporation tax in respect of profits and gains arising in respect of the Shares (on a self-assessment basis).

Non-Irish resident Shareholders must notify the ICAV if it ceases to be non-Irish Resident.

Taxation of exempt Irish Shareholders

Where a Shareholder is resident (or ordinarily resident) in Ireland for Irish tax purposes and falls within any of the categories listed in section 739D(6) TCA, the ICAV will not deduct Irish tax in respect of the Shareholder's Shares once the completed Relevant Declaration has been received by the ICAV confirming the Shareholder's exempt status.

The categories listed in section 739D(6) TCA can be summarised as follows:

1. a qualifying management company within the meaning of section 739B TCA;
2. a specified company within the meaning of section 734 TCA;
3. an investment undertaking within the meaning of section 739B TCA;
4. an investment limited partnership within the meaning of section 739J TCA;
5. an exempt approved scheme or a retirement annuity contract or trust scheme within the provisions of sections 774, 784 or 785 TCA;
6. a company carrying on life business within the meaning of section 706 TCA;
7. a special investment scheme within the meaning of section 737 TCA;
8. a unit trust to which section 731(5)(a) TCA applies;
9. a charity entitled to an exemption from income tax under section 207(1)(b) or corporation tax under section 76(6)TCA;
10. a person entitled to exemption from income tax and capital gains tax under section 784A(2) TCA, section 787I TCA or section 848E TCA and the units held are assets of an approved

- retirement fund, an approved minimum retirement fund, a special savings incentive account or a personal retirement savings account (as defined in section 787A TCA);
11. the Courts Service;
 12. a Credit Union;
 13. a company within the charge to corporation tax under section 739G(2) TCA, but only where the fund is a money market fund;
 14. a company within the charge to corporation tax under section 110(2) TCA;
 15. the National Asset Management Agency;
 16. the National Treasury Management Agency or a fund investment vehicle within the meaning of section 739D(6)(kb) TCA;
 17. the Motor Insurers' Bureau of Ireland, in respect of an investment made by it of monies paid to the Motor Insurers' Insolvency Compensation Fund under the Insurance Act 1964 (amended by the Insurance (Amendment) Act 2018);
 18. any other person as may be approved by the directors from time to time provided the holding of Shares by such person does not result in a potential liability to tax arising to the ICAV in respect of that Shareholder under Part 27 Chapter 1A of the TCA;
 19. a person who is entitled to exemption from income tax and capital gains tax by virtue of section 787AC and the units held are assets of a PEPP (within the meaning of Chapter 2D of Part 30); and
 20. a participant within the meaning of the Automatic Enrolment Retirement Savings System Act 2024 and the shares are held by the Authority within the meaning of that Act on behalf of the participant

and where necessary, the appropriate Relevant Declaration set out in Schedule 2B TCA or otherwise and such other information evidencing such status is in the possession of the ICAV on the appropriate date.

Irish resident Shareholders who claim exempt status will be obliged to account for any Irish tax due in respect of Shares on a self-assessment basis.

If this Relevant Declaration is not received by the ICAV in respect of a Shareholder, the ICAV will deduct Irish tax in respect of the Shareholder's Shares as if the Shareholder was a non-exempt Irish resident Shareholder (see below). A Shareholder will generally have no entitlement to recover such Irish tax, unless the Shareholder is a company within the charge to Irish corporation tax and in certain other limited circumstances.

Taxation of other Irish Shareholders

Where a Shareholder is resident (or ordinarily resident) in Ireland for Irish tax purposes and is not an 'exempt' Shareholder (see above), they will be liable to tax on the happening of a Chargeable Event. The ICAV will deduct Irish tax at the rate of 41% on distributions, redemptions, transfers, Deemed Disposals (subject to the 10% threshold outline above), cancellation or repurchase of Shares or the making of any other payment in respect of the Shares.

An Irish resident Shareholder who is not a company and is not an exempt Irish Shareholder will not be liable to any further income or capital gains tax in respect of any distributions, redemptions, transfers, Deemed Disposal, cancellation, or repurchase of Shares or the making of any other payment in respect of their Shares.

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

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

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

Currency Gains

If Shares are not denominated in euro, a Shareholder may be liable (on a self-assessment basis) to Irish capital gains tax (currently at a rate of 33%) on any currency gain arising in respect of any chargeable gain made on the disposal.

Irish Stamp Duty

No Irish stamp duty (or other Irish transfer tax) will apply to the issue, transfer or redemption of Shares. If a Shareholder receives a distribution in specie of assets from the ICAV, a charge to Irish stamp duty could potentially arise.

Irish Gift & Inheritance Tax

No Irish capital acquisitions tax (currently at a rate of 33%) liability should arise on a gift or inheritance of shares provided that:

- (a) the Shares are comprised in the gift/inheritance both at the date of the gift/inheritance and at the 'valuation date' (as defined for Irish capital acquisitions tax purposes);
- (b) the person from whom the gift/inheritance is taken is neither domiciled nor ordinarily resident in Ireland at the date of the disposition; and
- (c) the person taking the gift/inheritance is neither domiciled nor ordinarily resident in Ireland at the date of the gift/inheritance.

Reporting

Pursuant to section 891C TCA and the Return of Values (Investment Undertakings) Regulations 2013, the ICAV is obliged to report certain details in relation to Shares held by Shareholders to the Irish Tax Authorities 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:

- (a) exempt Irish Shareholder (provided the Relevant Declaration has been made);
- (b) Shareholders who are neither Irish Resident nor Ordinarily Resident in Ireland (provided the Relevant Declaration has been made); or
- (c) Shareholders whose Shares are held in a Recognised Clearing System

Automatic Exchange of Information - FATCA and CRS

As an investment undertaking established in Ireland, the ICAV is required by automatic exchange of information regimes, such as those described below (and others as may be introduced from time to

time), to collect certain information about each Shareholder and their tax status and to share that information with the Irish tax authorities, who may then exchange it with tax authorities in the jurisdictions in which the Shareholder is tax resident.

Pursuant to the U.S. Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act and associated legislation ("**FATCA**"), the ICAV is required to comply with extensive due diligence and reporting requirements designed to inform the U.S. Department of the Treasury of financial accounts of "Specified U.S. Persons", as defined by the IGA concluded between Ireland and the U.S. Failure to comply with these requirements may subject the ICAV to U.S. withholding taxes on certain U.S. sourced income and gross proceeds. Pursuant to the IGA, the ICAV will be deemed compliant and not subject to withholding tax if it identifies and reports financial accounts held by Specified U.S. Persons directly to the Irish tax authorities, who will then provide it to the U.S. Internal Revenue Service.

Ireland has enacted relevant tax legislation for the implementation of the OECD's Common Reporting Standard ("**CRS**") and EU Council Directive 2014/107/EU as regards mandatory automatic exchange of information in the field of taxation ("**DAC2**"). The main objective of the CRS and DAC2 (collectively referred to herein as "CRS") is to provide for the annual automatic exchange of certain financial account information between relevant tax authorities of participating jurisdictions or EU Member States.

Drawing extensively on the intergovernmental approach to implementing FATCA, CRS was developed to address the issue of offshore tax evasion on a global basis. Pursuant to the CRS, financial institutions based in participating CRS jurisdictions (such as the ICAV) must report to their local tax authorities personal and account information of Shareholders and, where appropriate, controlling persons resident in other participating CRS jurisdictions which have an agreement in place with the financial institution's jurisdiction to exchange information. Tax authorities in participating CRS jurisdictions will exchange such information on an annual basis.

Prospective Shareholders will be required to provide to the ICAV information about themselves and their tax status prior to investment in order to enable the ICAV to satisfy its obligations under FATCA and the CRS, and to update that information on a continuing basis. Prospective Shareholders should note the ICAV's obligation to disclose such information to the Irish Tax Authorities. Each Shareholder acknowledges that the ICAV may take such action as it considers necessary in relation to such Shareholder's holding in the ICAV to ensure that any withholding tax suffered by the ICAV and any other related costs, interest, penalties and other losses and liabilities arising from such Shareholder's failure to provide the requested information to the ICAV is economically borne by such Shareholder. This may include subjecting a Shareholder to liability for any resulting U.S. withholding taxes or penalties arising under FATCA or the CRS and/or the compulsory redemption or liquidation of such Shareholder's interest in the ICAV.

Prospective Shareholders should consult their own tax advisor with regard to FATCA and the CRS and the potential consequences of such automatic exchange of information regimes.

CRS 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 CRS.

In this regard, the ICAV is obliged under section 891F TCA and section 891G TCA 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 Tax Authorities (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 Tax Authorities 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(s) and tax identification number(s).

Shareholders (and relevant Controlling Persons) can obtain more information about the ICAV's tax reporting obligations on the website of the Irish Tax Authorities (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).

Meaning of Terms

Meaning of 'Residence' for Companies

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

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

Meaning of 'Residence' for Individuals

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

- (a) spends 183 days or more in Ireland in that calendar year; or
- (b) has a combined presence of 280 days in Ireland, taking into account the number of days spent in Ireland in that calendar year together with the number of days spent in Ireland in the preceding year. Presence in Ireland by an individual of not more than 30 days in a calendar year will not be reckoned for the purposes of applying this 'two year' test.

An individual is treated as present in Ireland for a day if that individual is personally present in Ireland at any time during that day.

Meaning of 'Ordinary Residence' for Individuals

The term 'ordinary residence' (as distinct from 'residence') relates to a person's normal pattern of life and denotes residence in a place with some degree of continuity. An individual who has been resident in Ireland for three consecutive tax years becomes ordinarily resident with effect from the commencement of the fourth tax year. An individual who has been ordinarily resident in Ireland ceases to be ordinarily resident at the end of the third consecutive tax year in which the individual is not resident. For example, an individual who is resident and ordinarily resident in Ireland in 2025 and departs Ireland in that year will remain ordinarily resident in Ireland up to the end of the tax year in 2028.

Meaning of "Intermediary"

An "intermediary" means a person who:

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

Potential investors who are in any doubt as to their tax position should consult their own independent tax advisors as to the Irish or other tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposal of Shares. In addition, investors should be aware that tax regulations and their application or interpretation by the relevant tax authorities' change from time to time. Accordingly, it is not possible to predict the precise tax treatment, which will apply at any given time.

Other Jurisdictions

As Shareholders are no doubt aware, the tax consequences of any investment can vary considerably from one jurisdiction to another, and ultimately will depend on the tax regime of the jurisdictions within which a person is tax resident. Therefore, the Directors strongly recommend that Shareholders obtain tax advice from an appropriate source in relation to the tax liability arising from the holding of Shares relating to a Fund and any investment returns from those Shares. It is the Directors intention to manage the affairs of the ICAV and each Fund so that it does not become resident outside of Ireland for tax purposes.

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

APPENDIX I

MARKETS

Subject to the provisions of the Central Bank Regulations and with the exception of permitted investments in unlisted securities, the ICAV will only invest in securities listed or traded on the following stock exchanges and regulated markets which meets with the regulatory criteria (regulated, operate regularly, be recognised and open to the public):

1.

1.1 any stock exchange which is:

1.1.1 located in an EEA Member State; or

1.1.2 located in Australia, Canada, Hong Kong, Japan, New Zealand, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, United States of America; or

1.2 any stock exchange included in the following list:-

Brazil

Bahia-Sergipe-Alagoas Stock Exchange

Bolsa de Valores de Sao Paulo

Brasilia Stock Exchange

Extremo Sul Porto Allegre Stock Exchange

Minas Esperito Santo Stock Exchange

Parana Curitiba Stock Exchange

Pernambuco e Bahia Recife Stock Exchange

Gauhati Stock Exchange

Regional Fortaleza Stock Exchange

Rio de Janeiro Stock Exchange

Santos Stock Exchange

Sao Paulo Stock Exchange

Channel Islands Stock Exchange

Channel Islands Stock Exchange

China

Fujan Stock Exchange

Hainan Stock Exchange

Shanghai Securities Exchange

Shenzhen Stock Exchange

India

Bombay Stock Exchange

	Madras Stock Exchange
	Delhi Stock Exchange
	Ahmedabad Stock Exchange
	Bangalore Stock Exchange
	Cochin Stock Exchange
	Magadh Stock Exchange
	Pune Stock Exchange
	Hyderabad Stock Exchange
	Ludhiana Stock Exchange
	Uttar Pradesh Stock Exchange
	Calcutta Stock Exchange
	Gauhati Stock Exchange
	National Stock Exchange of India
Indonesia	Jakarta Stock Exchange
	Surabaya Stock Exchange
Indonesia Stock Exchange	
Israel	Tel Aviv Stock Exchange (TASE)
Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange
	Bumiputra Stock Exchange
Mexico	Bolsa Mexicana de Valores
Russia	Moscow Exchange
Singapore	Singapore Stock Exchange
	SESDAQ
South Africa	Johannesburg Stock Exchange
	Bond Exchange of South Africa
South Korea	Korea Exchange, Inc. (KRX)
	KRX Stock Market Division (KRX KOSPI Market)
	KRX Futures Market Division (KRX Derivatives Market)

KRX Korea Securities Dealers Association Automated Quotation (KOSDAQ) Division

Sri Lanka Colombo Stock Exchange

Taiwan Taiwan Stock Exchange

Thailand Thailand Stock Exchange

Turkey Istanbul Stock Exchange

United Arab

Emirates Dubai Financial Market

Dubai International Financial Exchange

The following regulated stock exchanges or markets:

The following markets:

- the market organised by the International Capital Markets Association;
- the UK market (i) conducted by banks and other institutions regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority (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 Product Code" drawn up by the participants in the London market, including the FCA and the Bank of England (formerly known as "The Grey Paper");
- (a) NASDAQ in the United States, (b) the market in the US government securities conducted by the primary dealers regulated by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; (c) the over-the-counter market in the United States conducted by primary and secondary dealers regulated by the Securities and Exchange Commission and the National Association of Securities Dealers and by banking institutions regulated by the US Controller of Currency, the Federal Reserve System or Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation;
- (a) NASDAQ Japan, (b) the over-the-counter market in Japan regulated by the Securities Dealers Association of Japan and (c) Market of the High-Growth and Emerging Stocks ("MOTHERS")
- the alternative investment markets in the United Kingdom regulated and operated by the London Stock Exchange;
- the Hong Kong Growth Enterprise Market ("GEM");
- TAISDAQ
- the Stock Exchange of Singapore Dealing and Automated Quotation (SESDAQ)
- the Taiwan Innovative Growing Entrepreneurs Exchange ("TIGER")
- the Korean Securities Dealers Automated Quotation ("KOSDAQ")
- the French Market for Titres de Créances Négociables (over the counter market in negotiable debt instruments)
- the over the counter market in Canadian Government Bonds, regulated by the Investment Dealers Association of Canada

- EASDAQ (European Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotation)
- (v) In relation to any exchange traded financial derivative contract, any stock exchange on which such contract may be acquired or sold and which is regulated, operates regularly, is recognised and open to the public and which is:
 - located in an EEA Member State,
 - located in Australia, Canada, Hong Kong, Japan, New Zealand, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, United States
 - the Channel Islands Stock Exchange
 - listed at (iii) above or
 - any of the following:
 - The Chicago Board of Trade;
 - The Chicago Mercantile Exchange;
 - The Chicago Board Options Exchange;
 - EDX London;
 - New York Mercantile Exchange;
 - New York Board of Trade;
 - New Zealand Futures and Options Exchange;
 - Hong Kong Futures Exchange;
 - Singapore Commodity Exchange;
 - Tokyo International Financial Futures Exchange;

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

APPENDIX II

Permitted Investments and Investment Restrictions

1. Permitted Investments

Investments of a Fund are confined to:

- 1.1 Transferable securities and money market instruments which are either admitted to official listing on a stock exchange in a Member State or non-Member State or which are dealt on a market which is regulated, operates regularly, is recognised and open to the public in a Member State or non-Member State.
- 1.2 Recently issued transferable securities which will be admitted to official listing on a stock exchange or other market (as described above) within a year.
- 1.3 Money market instruments other than those dealt on a regulated market.
- 1.4 Units of UCITS.
- 1.5 Units of alternative investment funds (AIFs)
- 1.6 Deposits with credit institutions
- 1.7 Financial derivative instruments

2. Investment Restrictions

- 2.1 A Fund may invest no more than 10% of net assets in transferable securities and money market instruments other than those referred to in paragraph 1.

- 2.2 Recently Issued Transferable Securities

Subject to paragraph (2) a responsible person shall not invest any more than 10% of assets of a UCITS in securities of the type to which Regulation 68(1)(d) of the UCITS Regulations apply.

Paragraph (1) does not apply to an investment by a responsible person in US Securities known as "Rule 144 A securities" provided that;

- (a) the relevant securities have been issued with an undertaking to register the securities with the SEC within 1 year of issue; and
 - (b) the securities are not illiquid securities i.e. they may be realised by the Fund within 7 days at the price, or approximately at the price, 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 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 the Fund. To avail of this provision the prior approval of the Central Bank is required.

- 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 Each Fund may not invest more than 20% of its Net Asset Value in deposits with the same credit institution.
- 2.8 The risk exposure of a Fund to a counterparty to an OTC FDI may not exceed 5% of its Net Asset Value.
- This limit is raised to 10% in the case of a credit institution which is within at least one of the categories of credit institution specified in paragraph 2.7.
- 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 may be drawn from the following list:

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

A 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 Subject to section 3.2, investments made by a Fund in units of other CIS may not exceed, in aggregate, 10% of the assets of the Fund.
 - 3.2 Notwithstanding the provisions of section 3.1, where the investment policy of a Fund states in the Prospectus or a Supplement that it may invest more than 10% of its assets in other UCITS or collective investment schemes, the following restrictions shall apply instead of the restrictions set out at section 3.1 above:
 - (i) A Fund may not invest more than 20% of its net assets in any one CIS.
 - (ii) Investments in AIFs may not, in aggregate, exceed 30% of net assets.
 - 3.3 The CIS are prohibited from investing more than 10 per cent of net assets in other open-ended CIS.
 - 3.4 When a Fund invests in the units of other CIS that are managed, directly or by delegation, by the Manager or by any other company with which the Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding, the Manager or that other company may not charge subscription, conversion or redemption fees on account of the Fund's investment in the units of such other CIS.
 - 3.5 Where by virtue of investment in the units of another investment fund, a responsible person, an investment manager or an investment advisor receives a commission on behalf of the Fund (including a rebated commission), the responsible person shall ensure that the relevant commission is paid into the property of the Fund.
4. Index Tracking Funds
 - 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 Fund is to replicate an index which satisfies the criteria set out in the Central Bank UCITS Regulations and is recognised by the Central Bank.
 - 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, for example, market dominance. Market dominance exists where a particular constituent of an index has a dominant position in the particular market sector in which it operates and as such accounts for a large proportion of the index.
5. General Provisions
 - 5.1 The ICAV or the Manager acting in connection with all of the CIS it manages, may not acquire any shares carrying voting rights which would enable it to exercise significant influence over the management of an issuing body.
 - 5.2 A Fund may acquire no more than:
 - (i) 10% of the non-voting shares of any single issuing body;
 - (ii) 10% of the debt securities of any single issuing body;
 - (iii) 25% of the units of any single CIS;
 - (iv) 10% of the money market instruments of any single issuing body.

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 the Fund can invest in the securities of issuing bodies of that State. This waiver is applicable only if in its investment policies the company from the non-Member State complies with the limits laid down in 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 the ICAV 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 A Fund may not carry out uncovered sales of:
- (i) transferable securities;
 - (ii) money market instruments□;
 - (iii) units of investment funds; or
 - (iv) FDIs.
- 5.8 A Fund may hold ancillary liquid assets.
6. Financial Derivative Instruments ('FDIs')
- 6.1 A Fund's global exposure relating to FDIs must not exceed its total net asset value.

- 6.2 Position exposure to the underlying assets of FDIs, including embedded FDIs in transferable securities or money market instruments, when combined where relevant with positions resulting from direct investments, may not exceed the investment limits set out in the Central Bank UCITS Regulations/Guidance. (This provision does not apply in the case of index based FDIs provided the underlying index is one which meets with the criteria set out in Central Bank UCITS Regulations.)
- 6.3 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.
- 6.4 Investment in FDIs is subject to the conditions and limits laid down by the Central Bank.

7. Borrowing Restrictions

- 7.1 The ICAV may not borrow, other than borrowings which in the aggregate do not exceed 10% of the Net Asset Value of a Fund and provided that this borrowing is on a temporary basis. The Depositary may give a charge over the assets of a Fund in order to secure the borrowings attributed to it. Credit balances (e.g. cash) may not be offset against borrowings when determining the percentage of borrowings outstanding;
- 7.2 The ICAV may acquire foreign currency by means of a back-to-back loan. Foreign currency obtained in this manner is not classed as borrowings for the purpose of the borrowing restriction in paragraph 6.1, provided that the offsetting deposit: (i) is denominated in the base currency of the Fund and (ii) equals or exceeds the value of the foreign currency loan outstanding. However, where foreign currency borrowings exceed the value of the back-to-back deposit, any excess is regarded as borrowing for the purposes of paragraph 6.1 above. Where the offsetting deposit is maintained in a currency other than the base currency of the Fund, it is subject to currency fluctuations relative to the base currency of the Fund.

APPENDIX III

List of Sub-Custodians and Delegates Appointed by the Global Custodian

The Global Custodian has appointed the following entities as sub-custodians / sub-custodian delegates in each of the markets set forth below. This list may be updated from time to time and is available upon request in writing from the Administrator or the Depository.

US Bank Sub-custodian Network Listing

Country/Market Sub-custodian Sub-custodian Delegates

US Bank Sub-Custodian Network Listing		
Country/Market		
Australia	Bank of New York Mellon	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited
Austria	BNP Paribas Securities Services	
Bahrain	Bank of New York Mellon	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited
Bangladesh	Bank of New York Mellon	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited
Belgium	BNP Paribas Securities Services	
Bermuda	Bank of New York Mellon	HSBC Bank Bermuda Limited
Brazil	Citibank N.A., Brazil	
Bulgaria	Bank of New York Mellon	Citibank Europe plc, Bulgaria Branch
Canada	Royal Bank of Canada	
Cayman Islands/Guernsey	Settlement at UK / US/ Euroclear markets	
Chile	Banco de Chile as agent for Citibank, N.A., New York	
China (B Shares Only)	Bank of New York Mellon	HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited
Colombia	Cititrust Colombia S.A. Sociedad Fiduciaria	
Croatia	Bank of New York Mellon	Privredna banka Zagreb d.d.
Cyprus	BNP Paribas Securities Services	
Czech Republic	Bank of New York Mellon	Citibank Europe plc, organizacni slozka
Denmark	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB	
Estonia	Bank of New York Mellon	SEB Pank AS
Euroclear	Euroclear Bank	
Finland	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB	
France	BNP Paribas Securities Services	
Germany	BNP Paribas Securities Services	
Greece	BNP Paribas Securities Services	
Hong Kong	Bank of New York Mellon	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited
Hungary	Bank of New York Mellon	Citibank Europe plc. Hungarian Branch Office
Iceland	Bank of New York Mellon	Landsbankinn hf.
India	Bank of New York Mellon	Deutsche Bank AG
Indonesia	Bank of New York Mellon	Deutsche Bank AG
Ireland	BNP Paribas Securities Services	
Israel	Bank of New York Mellon	Bank Hapoalim B.M.
Italy	BNP Paribas Securities Services	

US Bank Sub-Custodian Network Listing		
Country/Market		
Japan	Bank of New York Mellon	MUFG Bank, Ltd.
Jordan	Bank of New York Mellon	Standard Chartered Bank
Kazakhstan	Bank of New York Mellon	Citibank Kazakhstan Joint-Stock Company
Kuwait	Bank of New York Mellon	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited, Kuwait
Latvia	Bank of New York Mellon	AS SEB banka
Lithuania	Bank of New York Mellon	AB SEB bankas
Luxembourg	Bank of New York Mellon	Euroclear Bank
Malaysia	Bank of New York Mellon	Deutsche Bank (Malaysia) Berhad
Malta	Bank of New York Mellon	The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV, Asset Servicing, Niederlassung Frankfurt am Main
Mauritius	Bank of New York Mellon	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited
Mexico	Banco Nacional de Mexico S.A. (Banamex)	
Netherlands	BNP Paribas Securities Services	
New Zealand	Bank of New York Mellon	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited
Norway	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB	
Oman	Bank of New York Mellon	HSBC Bank Oman S.A.O.G.
Pakistan	Bank of New York Mellon	Deutsche Bank AG
Peru	Citibank del Peru S.A.	
Philippines	Bank of New York Mellon	Deutsche Bank AG
Poland	Bank of New York Mellon	Bank Polska Kasa Opieki S.A.
Portugal	BNP Paribas Securities Services	
Romania	Bank of New York Mellon	Citibank Europe plc Dublin, Romania Branch
Russia	Bank of New York Mellon	PJSC ROSBANK
Serbia	Bank of New York Mellon	UniCredit Bank Serbia JSC
Singapore	Bank of New York Mellon	DBS Bank Ltd
Slovak Republic	Bank of New York Mellon	Citibank Europe plc, pobočka zahraničnej banky
Slovenia	Bank of New York Mellon	UniCredit Banka Slovenia d.d.
South Africa	Bank of New York Mellon	The Standard Bank of South Africa Limited
South Korea	Bank of New York Mellon	Deutsche Bank AG
Spain	BNP Paribas Securities Services	
Sri Lanka	Bank of New York Mellon	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited
Sweden	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB	
Switzerland	BNP Paribas Securities Services	
Taiwan	Bank of New York Mellon	HSBC Bank (Taiwan) Limited
Thailand	Bank of New York Mellon	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited
Turkey	Bank of New York Mellon	Deutsche Bank A.S.
United Arab Emirates	Bank of New York Mellon	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited, Dubai
United Kingdom	BNP Paribas Securities Services	
Vietnam	Bank of New York Mellon	HSBC Bank (Vietnam) Ltd