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# **Perpetual Investment Services Europe ICAV**

An Irish collective asset-management vehicle with variable capital  
registered in Ireland and established as an umbrella fund with segregated  
liability between sub-funds.

## **PROSPECTUS**

**30 November 2023**

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## IMPORTANT INFORMATION

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

**The ICAV has been authorised by the Central Bank of Ireland as an undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities pursuant to the UCITS Regulations. The authorisation of the ICAV by the Central Bank of Ireland is not an endorsement or guarantee of the ICAV by the Central Bank of Ireland nor is the Central Bank of Ireland responsible for the contents of this Prospectus. In addition, the authorisation of the ICAV by the Central Bank of Ireland shall not constitute a warranty as to the performance of the ICAV and the Central Bank of Ireland shall not be liable for the performance or default of the ICAV.**

Perpetual Investment Services Europe ICAV was formerly ‘J O Hambro Capital Management Umbrella Fund plc’ and constituted as a public limited company pursuant to Part 24 of the Companies Act 2014. On 30 November 2023, pursuant to Part 8 of the ICAV Act, ‘J O Hambro Capital Management Umbrella Fund plc’ converted by way of continuation to ‘Perpetual Investment Services Europe ICAV’. Perpetual Investment Services Europe ICAV is now an Irish collective asset-management vehicle authorised by the Central Bank pursuant to the ICAV Act.

Investors should note that since Transferable Securities may depreciate as well as appreciate in value, no assurance can be given by the ICAV or the Directors or any of the persons referred to in this Prospectus that the ICAV will attain its objectives. The price of Shares, in addition to the income there from, may decrease as well as increase. Accordingly, an investment should only be made where the investor is or would be in a position to sustain any loss on his or her investment. Changes in the rates of currency exchange may cause the value of Shares to up or down in relation to the investor’s home currency. The difference at any one time between the sale and repurchase price of the Shares of any Fund means that the investment should be regarded as medium to long term.

Investors’ attention is drawn to “General Risk Factors” set out on page 15. Prospective investors should not treat the contents of this Prospectus as advice relating to legal, taxation, investment or any other matters. Prospective investors should inform themselves as to: (a) the legal requirements within their own jurisdictions for the purchase, holding or disposal of Shares; (b) any applicable foreign exchange restrictions; and (c) any income and other taxes which may apply to their purchase, holding or disposal of Shares or payments in respect of Shares.

If you are in any doubt regarding the action you should take, please consult your stockbroker, bank manager, solicitor, accountant or other professional adviser. The distribution of this Prospectus and the offering of the Shares in certain jurisdictions may be restricted by law. Persons into whose possession this Prospectus comes are required by the ICAV to inform themselves about and to observe any such restrictions. This Prospectus does not constitute, and may not be used for or in connection with, an offer or solicitation by anyone in any jurisdiction in which such offer or solicitation is not authorised or to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation.

This document may not be authorised or distributed in any jurisdiction unless it is accompanied by the ICAV’s most recent annual or interim report. Such reports and this document (and any Supplement attached hereto) together constitute the Prospectus for the issue of Shares in the ICAV.

### United Kingdom

The ICAV is an open-ended umbrella-type Irish collective asset-management vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds authorised in Ireland by the Central Bank as a UCITS pursuant to the UCITS Regulations. On 2 October 2001 the ICAV became a recognised collective investment scheme for the purposes of Section 264 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (the “**2000 Act**”) of the United Kingdom.

This document is distributed in the United Kingdom by or on behalf of the Directors and is approved by J O Hambro Capital Management Limited, which is authorised and regulated by the FCA, for the purposes of Section 21 of the 2000 Act.

It should be noted that the ICAV does not have a place of business in the United Kingdom. A United Kingdom investor who enters into an investment agreement to acquire shares in a Fund in response to this Prospectus may not

have the right to cancel the agreement under any cancellation rules made by the FCA in the United Kingdom. The agreement will be binding upon acceptance of the application by the Fund. In addition most, if not all, of the protections provided by the United Kingdom regulatory structure will not apply. The rights of Shareholders in the Fund will not be protected by the investors' compensation scheme established in the United Kingdom. Any investor wishing to make a complaint regarding any aspect of the Fund or its operation may do so directly to the ICAV.

### **United States**

The Shares may not be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, to or for the account of US persons as defined in Regulation S under the US Securities Act of 1933, as amended, except in a transaction that does not require the registration of the Shares under applicable United States federal or state securities laws.

### **Hong Kong**

**The contents of this document have not been reviewed by any regulatory authority in Hong Kong. Investors in Hong Kong are advised to exercise caution in relation to the offer. If you are in any doubt about any of the contents of this document you should obtain independent professional advice.**

**THIS PROSPECTUS HAS NOT BEEN REGISTERED BY THE REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES IN HONG KONG. THE FUNDS ARE COLLECTIVE INVESTMENT SCHEMES AS DEFINED IN THE SECURITIES AND FUTURES ORDINANCE (CHAPTER 571 OF THE LAWS OF HONG KONG) (THE "SFO"), HOWEVER NONE OF THE FUNDS HAVE BEEN AUTHORISED BY THE SECURITIES AND FUTURES COMMISSION IN HONG KONG ("HKSFC") PURSUANT TO SECTION 104 OF THE SFO. SHARES OF THESE FUNDS MAY ONLY BE OFFERED OR SOLD IN HONG KONG TO PERSONS WHO ARE "PROFESSIONAL INVESTORS" AS DEFINED IN THE SFO (AND ANY RULES MADE UNDER THE SFO) OR IN OTHER CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH DO NOT OTHERWISE CONTRAVENE THE SFO.**

**IN ADDITION, THIS PROSPECTUS MAY ONLY BE DISTRIBUTED, CIRCULATED OR ISSUED TO PERSONS WHO ARE "PROFESSIONAL INVESTORS" UNDER THE SFO (AND ANY RULES MADE THEREUNDER) OR AS OTHERWISE PERMITTED UNDER THE HONG KONG LAWS.**

## DIRECTORY

### Directors

David Fagan  
Máire O'Connor  
Helen Vaughan  
Markus Lewandowski  
Amy Johnson

### Registered Office

24 Fitzwilliam Place  
Dublin 2  
Ireland  
D02 T296

### Promoter, Investment Manager, Distributor and UK Facilities Agent

J O Hambro Capital Management Limited  
Level 3  
1 St James's Market  
London  
United Kingdom

### Manager

Perpetual Investment Services Europe Limited  
24 Fitzwilliam Place  
Dublin 2  
Ireland  
D02 T296

### Depository

Northern Trust Fiduciary Services (Ireland) Limited  
George's Court  
54-62 Townsend Street  
Dublin 2  
Ireland

### Administrator, Registrar, Transfer Agent

Northern Trust International Fund Administration  
Services (Ireland) Limited  
George's Court  
54-62 Townsend Street  
Dublin 2  
Ireland

### Legal Advisors In the United Kingdom

Macfarlanes  
20 Cursitor St  
London EC4A 1LT  
United Kingdom

### Project Managers and Legal Advisers in Ireland

McCann FitzGerald  
Riverside One  
Sir John Rogerson's Quay  
Dublin 2  
Ireland

### Auditors

Ernst & Young  
Ernst & Young Building  
Harcourt Centre  
Harcourt Street  
Dublin 2

### Paying Agent in Switzerland

Tellco Ltd  
Bahnhofstrasse 4  
6430 Schwyz  
Switzerland

### European Facilities Service Provider in Luxembourg

FE fundinfo  
77 Rue du Fossé  
4123 Esch-sur-Alzette  
Luxembourg

### Paying Agent and Tax Representative in Austria

Erste Bank der osterreichischen Sparkassen AG  
Am Belvedere 1  
A-1100 Vienna  
Austria

### Information Agent in Germany

German Fund Information Service UG (publ)  
Zum Eichagen 4  
D-21382  
Brietlingen  
Germany

### Paying Agent in Sweden

Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ)  
Sergels Torg 2,  
SE-106 40 Stockholm  
Sweden

### Paying Agent, Distributor and Nominee in Spain

Bancoval Securities Services, S.A.  
Fernando el Santo, 20  
Madrid

### European Facilities Service Provider in France

FE fundinfo  
77 Rue du Fossé  
4123 Esch-sur-Alzette

Spain

**Paying Agent in Liechtenstein**

VP Fund Solutions (Liechtenstein) AG  
Aeulestrasse 6  
9490 Vaduz  
Liechtenstein

**Representative Agent in Switzerland**

1741 Fund Solutions Ltd  
Burggraben 16  
9000 St. Gallen  
Switzerland

Luxembourg

**European Facilities Service Provider in Belgium**

FE fundinfo  
77 Rue du Fossé  
4123 Esch-sur-Alzette  
Luxembourg

## DEFINITIONS

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The following definitions apply throughout this Prospectus unless the context requires otherwise:

<b>“Act”</b>	means the Companies Act 2014 and every statute or other provision of law modifying, extending or re-enacting the same;
<b>“Administrator”</b>	means Northern Trust International Fund Administration Services (Ireland) Limited or such other person or persons from time to time appointed by the ICAV and the Manager as the administrator of the ICAV in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank;
<b>“Business Day”</b>	means any day on which banks are normally open for business in Dublin and the United Kingdom except for a Saturday or Sunday unless otherwise defined in a Supplement;
<b>“Canadian \$” or “Canadian Dollars”</b>	means Canadian dollars, the lawful currency of Canada;
<b>“Cash Deposits”</b>	means deposits (i) that are repayable on demand; or have the right to be withdrawn; and (ii) which have a maturity date of no more than twelve months;
<b>“Central Bank”</b>	means the Central Bank of Ireland or any successor thereto;
<b>“Central Bank UCITS Regulations”</b>	means the Central Bank (Supervision and Enforcement) Act 2013 (Section 48(1)) Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities Regulations 2019, as may be amended, supplemented or modified from time to time and any other statutory instrument, regulations, rules conditions, notices, requirements or guidance of the Central Bank issued from time to time applicable to the ICAV;
<b>“Collective Investment Schemes” or “CIS”</b>	means UCITS and/or Collective Investment Schemes other than UCITS in which the Funds may invest pursuant to the Central Bank UCITS Regulations;
<b>“Closing Date”</b>	means the closing date of the Initial Offer in respect of a Fund as set out in the applicable Supplement;
<b>“Data Protection Law”</b>	means the Data Protections Acts 1988 and 2003, European Data Protection Directive (95/46/EC) and the European Privacy and Electronic Communications Directive (Directive 2002/58/EC), as may be amended or supplemented, and on and from 25 May 2018, Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, as may be amended or supplemented and any guidance, directions, determinations, codes of practice, circulars, orders, notices or demands issued by any supervisory authority and any applicable national, international, regional, municipal or other data privacy authority or other data protection laws or

regulations in any other territory in which the services are provided or received or which are otherwise applicable;

**“Dealing Day”**

means such Business Day that is also a Subscription Date or a Redemption Date, provided that there is at least one Subscription Date and one Redemption Date each fortnight;

**“Depositary”**

means Northern Trust Fiduciary Services (Ireland) Limited or such other person or persons from time to time appointed by the ICAV and the Manager as the depositary of the ICAV with the prior approval of the Central Bank;

**“Depositary Agreement”**

means the depositary agreement dated 3 March 2023, with an effective date of 00:01 on 3 April 2023, entered into between the Depositary, the Manager and the ICAV;

**“Directors”**

means the board of directors of the ICAV, whose names appear on page (iii) of this Prospectus;

**“Eligible CIS”**

means UCITS collective investment schemes (including money market schemes) and eligible alternative investment funds as described in the UCITS Regulations and Central Bank guidance. These include: (a) (i) schemes established in Guernsey and authorised as “Class A Schemes”, (ii) schemes established in Jersey as “Recognised Funds”, (iii) schemes established in the Isle of Man as “Authorised Schemes” and (iv) retail investor alternative investment funds authorised by the Central Bank provided such collective investment schemes comply in all material respects with the provisions of the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations; and (b) alternative investment funds authorised in any EEA member state, the United States, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man which comply in all material respects with the provisions of the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. The consideration of “all material respects” will include, inter alia, consideration of the following: the existence of an independent depositary with similar duties and responsibilities in relation to both safekeeping and supervision, requirements for the spreading of investment risk including concentration limits, ownership restrictions, leverage and borrowing restrictions, availability of pricing information and reporting requirements, redemption facilities and frequency and restrictions in relation to dealings by related parties. Other jurisdictions and types of alternative investment fund may be considered by the Central Bank on the basis of submissions made for that purpose.

**“Emerging Market”**

means any country or market classified by a Supra-National Authority as an emerging market. As at the date of this Prospectus, such “*Supra-National Authorities*” are the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the OECD;

**“Euro” or “€”**

means the currency introduced on 1 January 1999 at the start of the third stage of Economic and Monetary Union pursuant to the Maastricht Treaty establishing the European Union;

**“Exempt Irish Investor”**

means, for the present purposes:

- a person who is entitled to exemption from income tax and capital gains tax under Section 784A(2) of the Taxes Act where the shares held are assets of an approved retirement fund or an approved minimum retirement fund and the “qualifying fund manager” (within the meaning of section 784A of the Taxes Act) has made a Relevant Declaration which is in the possession of the ICAV prior to the occurrence of a chargeable event;
- a person exempt from income tax and capital gains tax by virtue of section 848E of the Taxes Act where the shares held are assets of a special savings incentive account and the “qualifying savings manager” (within the meaning of section 848B of the Taxes Act) has made a Relevant Declaration which is in the possession of the ICAV prior to the occurrence of a chargeable event;
- a person who is entitled to an exemption from income tax and capital gains tax under Section 787I of the Taxes Act where the shares held are assets of an approved Personal Retirement Savings Account (PRSA) (within the meaning of Chapter 2A of Part 30 of the Taxes Act) and the PRSA administrator (within the meaning of Chapter 2A) has made a Relevant Declaration which is in the possession of the ICAV prior to the occurrence of a chargeable event;
- a pension scheme which is an exempt approved scheme within the meaning of Section 774 of the Taxes Act or a retirement annuity contract or a trust scheme to which section 784 or 785 of the Taxes Act applies which has made a Relevant Declaration which is in the possession of the ICAV prior to the occurrence of a chargeable event;
- a company carrying on life business within the meaning of Section 706 of the Taxes Act which has made a Relevant Declaration which is in the possession of the ICAV prior to the occurrence of a chargeable event;
- an investment undertaking within the meaning of Section 739(B)(1) of the Taxes Act which has made a Relevant Declaration which is in the possession of the ICAV prior to the occurrence of a chargeable event;
- a special investment scheme within the meaning of Section 737 of the Taxes Act which has made a Relevant Declaration which is in the possession of the ICAV prior to the occurrence of a chargeable event;
- a unit trust to which Section 731(5)(a) of the Taxes Act applies which has made a Relevant Declaration which is in the possession of the ICAV prior to the occurrence of a chargeable event;

- a charity being a person referred to in section 739D(6)(f)(i) of the Taxes Act that has made a Relevant Declaration which is in the possession of the ICAV prior to the occurrence of a chargeable event;
- a qualifying management company within the meaning of Section 734(1) of the Taxes Act which has made a Relevant Declaration which is in the possession of the ICAV prior to the occurrence of a chargeable event;
- a specified company within the meaning of Section 734(1) of the Taxes Act which has made a Relevant Declaration which is in the possession of the ICAV prior to the occurrence of a chargeable event;
- a credit union within the meaning of section 2 of the Credit Union Act 1997 which has made a Relevant Declaration which is in the possession of the ICAV prior to the occurrence of a chargeable event;
- a company in respect of its investment in a money market fund within the meaning of Regulation (EC) No 2423/2001 of the European Central Bank of 22/11/2001, where such company is within the charge to corporation tax and has made a declaration to that effect to the ICAV and has supplied details of its corporation tax reference number to the ICAV;
- a Qualifying Company that has made a Relevant Declaration to the ICAV, which is in possession of the ICAV prior to the occurrence of a chargeable event and has supplied details of its corporation tax reference number to the ICAV;
- the National Treasury Management Agency or a Fund investment vehicle (within the meaning of section 37 of the National Treasury Management Agency (Amendment) Act 2014) of which the Minister for Finance is the sole beneficial owner, or the State acting through the National Treasury Management Agency, and the National Treasury Management Agency has made a declaration to that effect to the ICAV;
- the National Asset Management Agency, which has made a declaration to that effect to the ICAV;
- the Motor Insurers' Bureau of Ireland in respect of an investment made by it of moneys paid to the Motor Insurers' Insolvency Compensation Fund under the Insurance Act 1964 (amended by the Insurance (Amendment) Act 2018) and the Motor Insurers' Bureau of Ireland has made a declaration to that effect to the ICAV;
- an investment limited partnership within the meaning of section 739J of the Taxes Act; and
- an Intermediary acting on behalf of persons who are neither Irish Resident nor Ordinarily Resident in Ireland

for tax purposes or an Intermediary acting on behalf of Irish Resident persons listed above which has made a Relevant Declaration which is in the possession of the ICAV prior to the occurrence of a chargeable event;

<b>“FCA”</b>	means the Financial Conduct Authority of the United Kingdom;
<b>“Frontier Market”</b>	means a developing country that is less advanced than those classed as Emerging Markets;
<b>“Fund(s)”</b>	means the J O Hambro Capital Management Global Emerging Markets Opportunities Fund, the J O Hambro Capital Management UK Growth Fund, the J O Hambro Capital Management Continental European Fund, the J O Hambro Capital Management European Select Values Fund, the J O Hambro Capital Management Global Select Fund, J O Hambro Capital Management Asia ex-Japan Fund, J O Hambro Capital Management Asia ex-Japan Small and Mid-Cap Fund, J O Hambro Capital Management Global Opportunities Fund, J O Hambro Capital Management UK Dynamic Fund, the J O Hambro Capital Management Global Select Shariah Fund and Regnan (Ire) Global Mobility and Logistics Fund or any further fund or funds to be established by the ICAV;
<b>“ICAV”</b>	means Perpetual Investment Services Europe ICAV;
<b>“ICAV Act”</b>	means the Irish Collective Asset-Management Vehicles Act 2015 and every statute or other provision of law modifying, extending or re-enacting it;
<b>“Initial Offer”</b>	means the initial offer of Shares in a Fund as set out in the applicable Supplement;
<b>“Instrument of Incorporation”</b>	means the instrument of incorporation of the ICAV;
<b>“Intermediary”</b>	means a person who (a) carries on a business which consists of, or includes, the receipt of payment from an investment undertaking on behalf of other persons, or (b) holds units in an investment undertaking on behalf of other persons;
<b>“Investment Manager”</b>	means, unless otherwise stated in the applicable Supplement, J O Hambro Capital Management Limited or such other person or persons from time to time appointed by the ICAV and the Manager as the investment manager or distributor of the ICAV in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank;
<b>“Ireland”</b>	means the Republic of Ireland;
<b>“Irish Resident”</b>	means any person Resident or Ordinarily Resident in Ireland for tax purposes;
<b>“ISA”</b>	means an Individual Savings Account constituted pursuant to the regulations set out in Statutory Instrument 1998/1870 of the United Kingdom, as amended;

<b>“Manager”</b>	means Perpetual Investment Services Europe Limited or such other person or persons from time to time appointed by the ICAV as the UCITS management company of the ICAV in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank. The Manager is the Responsible Person for the purposes of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations;
<b>“Management Agreement”</b>	means the agreement dated 1 November 2019 entered into between the ICAV and the Manager;
<b>“Minimum Subscription”</b>	means the minimum subscription in respect of any Fund as provided for in the applicable Supplement;
<b>“Money Market Instruments”</b>	means instruments normally dealt in on the money market which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) are liquid, i.e. capable of being converted to cash within seven Business Days at a price closely approximating their current value; and</li> <li>(ii) have a value which can be accurately determined at any time;</li> </ul>
<b>“Net Asset Value”</b>	means the net asset value of the ICAV or of a Fund or of a class of Shares of a Fund as more fully described in the section headed “VALUATION” on page 35;
<b>“OECD”</b>	means the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development whose current members are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom and the United States.;
<b>“Ordinarily Resident in Ireland”</b>	means, for the present purposes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- in the case of an individual, an individual who is ordinarily resident in Ireland for tax purposes; and</li> <li>- in the case of a trust, a trust that is ordinarily resident in Ireland for tax purposes.</li> </ul> <p>An individual is regarded as ordinarily resident in Ireland for a particular tax year if he/she has been Resident in Ireland for three consecutive tax years with effect from the commencement of the fourth tax year save that an individual who has been Ordinarily Resident in Ireland will continue to be Ordinarily Resident in Ireland until the commencement of the fourth consecutive tax year in which he/she is not Resident in Ireland;</p>
<b>“Paying Agent”</b>	means any one or more companies or any successor company appointed as paying agent for the ICAV and its Funds;

<b>“PEA (Plan d’Épargne en Actions) eligible”</b>	<p>means, in relation to French investors, that a minimum of 75 per cent. of the assets of a particular Fund are invested in equities:</p> <p>(i) whose issuers have their registered office in an European Economic Area (EEA) State and</p> <p>(ii) are admitted to official listing in that EEA State, further details of which will be as set out in the applicable Supplement;</p>
<b>“Qualifying Company”</b>	<p>means a qualifying company within the meaning of section 110 of the Taxes Act;</p>
<b>“Redemption Date”</b>	<p>means the relevant Business Day on which the Shares in a Fund can be redeemed as set out in the applicable Supplement;</p>
<b>“Recognised Clearing System”</b>	<p>means any of the following clearing systems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) BNY Mellon Central Securities Depository SA/NV (BNY Mellon CSD)</li> <li>(ii) Deutsche Bank AG, Depository and Clearing System;</li> <li>(iii) Central Moneymarkets Office;</li> <li>(iv) Clearstream Banking SA;</li> <li>(v) Clearstream Banking AG;</li> <li>(vi) CREST;</li> <li>(vii) Depository Trust Company of New York;</li> <li>(viii) Euroclear;</li> <li>(ix) Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited;</li> <li>(x) Japan Securities Depository Center (JASDEC)</li> <li>(xi) Monte Titoli SPA;</li> <li>(xii) Netherlands Centraal Instituut voor Giraal Effectenverkeer BV;</li> <li>(xiii) National Securities Clearing System;</li> <li>(xiv) Sicovam SA;</li> <li>(xv) SIS Sega Intersettle AG;</li> <li>(xvi) The Canadian Depository for Securities Ltd;</li> <li>(xvii) VPC AB(Sweden); and</li> <li>(xviii) Any other system for clearing securities which is designated by the Revenue Commissioners of Ireland as a recognised clearing system.</li> </ul>
<b>“Recognised Market”</b>	<p>means any regulated stock exchange or market which is provided for in the Articles of Association, details of which are set out in Appendix II to this Prospectus and/or in any relevant Supplement for a Fund;</p>
<b>“Relevant Declaration”</b>	<p>means the declaration relevant to the Shareholder as set out in Schedule 2B of the Taxes Act;</p>
<b>“Relevant Period”</b>	<p>means in relation to a Share in the ICAV, a period of eight years beginning with the acquisition of a Share by a Shareholder and each subsequent period of eight years beginning immediately after the end of the preceding Relevant Period for as long as the Shareholder holds that Share;</p>
<b>“Resident in Ireland”</b>	<p>means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(xi)</li> </ul>

in the case of an individual, means an individual who is resident in Ireland for tax purposes.

in the case of a trust, means a trust that is resident in Ireland for tax purposes.

in the case of a company, means a company that is resident in Ireland for tax purposes.

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

A trust is regarded as Irish resident where the general administration of the trust is ordinarily carried on in Ireland and the trustees (being a single and continuing body of persons) are resident in Ireland or a majority of them for the time being are resident in Ireland.

A company will be resident in Ireland if its central management and control is exercised in Ireland irrespective of where it is incorporated unless it is regarded for the purposes of a double tax treaty in effect with Ireland as being resident in that other tax treaty territory and not in Ireland. For Ireland to be treated as the location for central management and control this typically means that Ireland is the location where all fundamental policy decisions of the ICAV are made.

A company incorporated in Ireland is regarded for all purposes of Irish tax legislation as being resident in Ireland unless it is regarded for the purposes of a double tax treaty in effect with Ireland as being resident in that other tax treaty territory and not in Ireland.

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

**“Revenue Commissioners”**

means the Revenue Commissioners of Ireland;

**“Share(s)”**

means the participating shares of no par value in the capital of the ICAV;

**“Shareholder”**

means a holder of Shares in the ICAV;

**“Singapore \$” or “Singapore Dollars”**

means Singapore dollars, the lawful currency of Singapore;

<b>“Sterling” or “£”</b>	means pounds sterling, the currency of the United Kingdom;
<b>“Subscriber Share”</b>	means a subscriber share of €1 each in the capital of the ICAV;
<b>“Subscription Date”</b>	means the relevant Business Day on which Shares in a Fund can be purchased as set out in the applicable Supplement;
<b>“Supplement”</b>	means a supplement to this Prospectus containing information relating to a particular Fund;
<b>“Taxable Corporate Shareholder”</b>	means a corporate Shareholder who is not an Exempt Irish Investor and who is Resident in Ireland for the purposes of Irish tax;
<b>“Taxes Act” or “TCA”</b>	means the Taxes Consolidation Act 1997 of Ireland (as amended);
<b>“Transferable Securities”</b>	means shares in companies and other securities equivalent to shares in companies, bonds and other forms of securitised debt, and any other negotiable securities which carry the right to acquire any such transferable securities by subscription or exchange other than techniques and instruments utilised for efficient portfolio management;
<b>“UCITS”</b>	means an undertaking the sole object of which is the collective investment in either or both (i) Transferable Securities, (ii) other liquid financial assets of capital raised from the public, and which operates on the principle of risk-spreading, and the units/shares of which are at request of the holders repurchased or redeemed directly or indirectly out of those undertakings’ assets. Action taken by a UCITS to ensure that the stock exchange value of its units does not vary significantly from their net asset value shall be regarded as equivalent to such repurchase or redemption. Other liquid financial assets include cash deposits, financial derivative instruments, other collective investment undertakings index tracking funds and Money Market Instruments;
<b>“UCITS Directive”</b>	means Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities as amended by Directive 2014/911/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 amending Directives 2009/65/EC on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS) as regards depositary functions, remuneration policies and sanctions and as may be further amended from time to time;
<b>“UCITS Regulations”</b>	means the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2011 as amended by the European Union (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) (Amendment) Regulations 2016 and as supplemented, consolidated or re-enacted from time to time

<b>“United States” or “US”</b>	means the United States of America, as defined in Regulation S under the 1933 Act;
<b>“US\$” or “US Dollars”</b>	means US dollars, the lawful currency of the United States;
<b>“Valuation Date”</b>	means the relevant Business Day on which the Net Asset Value of a Fund is calculated as set out in the applicable Supplement;
<b>“Valuation Point”</b>	means the relevant time on each Valuation Date at which the Net Asset Value of a Fund is calculated as set out in the applicable Supplement; and
<b>“Yen” or “¥”</b>	means yen, the currency of Japan.

Within this Prospectus, all references to Investment Manager shall be construed as J O Hambro Capital Management Limited, unless the context requires otherwise. Details of any other investment manager appointed by the ICAV are available in the applicable Supplement.

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## **THE ICAV**

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### **Introduction**

The ICAV is an open-ended umbrella-type Irish collective asset-management vehicle with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds. It is authorised in Ireland by the Central Bank as a UCITS pursuant to the UCITS Regulations. The liability of the members is limited.

The ICAV is organised in the form of an umbrella fund with segregated liability between sub-funds. The Articles of Association provide that the ICAV may offer separate classes of Shares each representing interests in a Fund. Each Fund will have a distinct portfolio of investments, and more than one class of Shares may be issued in respect of any Fund. Separate books and records will be maintained for each Fund.

The Directors may, in their absolute discretion, differentiate between the rights attaching to the different classes of Shares within a particular Fund including, without limitation, as regards the dividend policy, the level of management fees, subscription charge and/or redemption charge payable in respect of each class. Where a class of Shares is established in a currency other than the base currency of a Fund, subscription and redemption monies shall be paid in the currency of such class.

The ICAV may from time to time create such additional Funds as the Directors may deem appropriate. Details of any Fund or Funds created in the future shall be as set out in the applicable Supplement in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank. Each Supplement shall form part of, and should be read in conjunction with, this Prospectus.

At the date hereof, the current Funds of the ICAV are J O Hambro Capital Management Global Opportunities Fund, J O Hambro Capital Management Asia ex-Japan Fund, J O Hambro Capital Management Asia ex-Japan Small and Mid-Cap Fund, J O Hambro Capital Management Global Select Fund, J O Hambro Capital Management Global Emerging Markets Opportunities Fund, J O Hambro Capital Management European Select Values Fund, J O Hambro Capital Management UK Growth Fund, J O Hambro Capital Management Continental European Fund, J O Hambro Capital Management European Concentrated Value Fund, J O Hambro Capital Management UK Dynamic Fund, J O Hambro Capital Management Global Income Builder Fund, J O Hambro Capital Management Global Select Shariah Fund and Regnan (Ire) Global Mobility and Logistics Fund.

In addition, investors should note that the J O Hambro Capital Management European Concentrated Value Fund and the J O Hambro Capital Management Global Income Builder Fund are now also closed and an application will soon be made to the Central Bank to have the approval of these sub-funds formally withdrawn.

The ICAV is denominated in Sterling.

### **Investment Objectives, Policies and Restrictions**

The assets of each Fund will be invested in accordance with the investment objectives and policies of that Fund as set out in the applicable Supplement. The ICAV and its Directors, in consultation with the Investment Manager, are responsible for the formulation of the investment policy of each Fund and any subsequent change to that policy. Each Fund is subject to the investment and borrowing restrictions contained in the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations as set out in Appendix I. Additional restrictions (if any) relevant to each Fund will be as set out in the applicable Supplement.

The ICAV may enter into a variety of derivative instruments including, but not limited to, foreign exchange forwards, futures, options, swaps for the purposes of efficient portfolio management only, subject to the conditions and limits set out in the Central Bank UCITS Regulations and within any further limits laid down by the Central Bank from time to time. In particular, each Fund may engage in foreign exchange forwards to provide protection against exchange rate risks, including cross-currency hedging, and in order to hedge foreign currency exposure of the underlying assets of the Fund into the base currency of that Fund or into a currency institutionally linked to the base currency. It is intended that the use of such forwards will reduce the currency risk in respect of each Fund and will better enable each Fund to manage its assets and liabilities. At the discretion of the Directors, any Fund or Funds created in the future may use financial derivative instruments as a primary investment policy and details of the investment policy will be set out in the applicable Supplement in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank. In the case of the Funds currently in existence, Shareholder approval will be sought in advance of such a change.

The ICAV may also enter into stocklending with one or more counterparties for the purposes of efficient portfolio management, and in particular with the aim of generating additional income for a Fund with an appropriate level of risk, taking into account the risk profile of the relevant Fund and subject to the conditions and limits as set out in the Central Bank UCITS Regulations and within any further limits laid down by the Central Bank from time to time. The ICAV has engaged a securities lending agent (the “**Agent**”) to arrange these transactions on its behalf. All revenues from the stocklending transactions, net of direct and indirect operational costs, will be returned to the relevant Fund. The Agent is entitled to retain, as a fee for its services, up to 20% of all fees collected from securities borrowers, out of which the Agent will pay all of its costs and out of pocket expenses incurred in relation to the lending of the relevant Fund’s securities. These costs and fees do not include hidden revenue. The appointed Agent as of the date of this Prospectus is the Northern Trust Company which is a related party to the Depositary.

Efficient portfolio management for these purposes set out above, means the use of techniques and instruments which fulfill the following criteria:

- (i) they are economically appropriate in that they are realised in a cost-effective way;
- (ii) they are entered into for one or more of the following specific aims;
  - a reduction of risk;
  - a reduction of cost; or
  - the generation of additional capital or income for a Fund with a level of risk which is consistent with the risk profile of the Fund and the risk diversification rules set out in the Central Bank UCITS Regulations;
- (iii) the risks are adequately captured by the risk management process of the Fund; and
- (iv) they cannot result in a change to the Fund’s declared investment objective or add substantial supplementary risks in comparison to the general risk policy as described in its sales documents.,

The Investment Manager currently employs derivative instruments for certain Funds (as set out in the applicable Supplement) and the ICAV is authorised to use these techniques and instruments, subject to the investment and borrowing restrictions contained in the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations as set out in Appendix I. The Investment Manager employs a risk management process which will enable it to monitor and measure the risks attached to such techniques and instruments, details of which have been provided to the Central Bank. The Investment Manager will not utilise any techniques or instruments which have not been included in the risk management process until such time as a revised risk management process has been submitted and cleared by the Central Bank. The Investment Manager will provide on request to Shareholders supplementary information relating to the risk management methods employed by the Investment Manager including the quantitative limits that are applied and any recent developments in the risk and yield characteristics of the main categories of investments of a Fund.

The global exposure of the Funds to financial derivative instruments will be calculated using the commitment approach.

Other than in respect of permitted investment in unlisted securities or in units of open-ended Collective Investment Schemes, investment by the ICAV in securities in relation to any Fund will be restricted to securities dealt in on the Recognised Markets.

The investment restrictions and borrowing powers applying to each Fund are subject to provisions contained in the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

The investment objectives of each Fund may not be altered without approval on the basis of a majority of votes cast at a general meeting of Shareholders. In the event of a change of investment objective or policy of a Fund, a reasonable notification period shall be given to Shareholders to enable them, if they choose to do so, to redeem their Shares in the relevant Fund prior to the implementation of these changes.

## **Sustainability Risk Integration and Impact on Returns**

### *Principal Adverse Impacts of Investment Decisions on Sustainability Factors*

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

The Manager considers the principal adverse impacts of the investment decisions made by the Investment Manager on the following sustainability factors by evaluating such decisions against the below indicators:

**Table 1**

<b>MANDATORY INDICATORS</b>		
<b>Adverse sustainability indicator</b>	<b>Metric</b>	
<b>Indicators applicable to investments in investee companies</b>		
<b>CLIMATE AND OTHER ENVIRONMENT-RELATED INDICATORS</b>		
Greenhouse gas ("GHG") emissions	1. GHG emissions	Scope 1 GHG emissions
		Scope 2 GHG emissions
		Scope 3 GHG emissions
		Total GHG emissions
	2. Carbon footprint	Carbon footprint
	3. GHG intensity of investee companies	GHG intensity of investee companies
4. Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector	Share of investments in companies active in the fossil fuel sector	
5. Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production	Share of non-renewable energy consumption and non-renewable energy production of investee companies from non-renewable energy sources compared to renewable energy sources, expressed as a percentage	
6. Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector	Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies, per high impact climate sector	
Biodiversity	7. Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas	Share of investments in investee companies with sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas where activities of those investee companies negatively affect those areas
Water	8. Emissions to water	Tonnes of emissions to water generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average
Waste	9. Hazardous waste ratio	Tonnes of hazardous waste generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average
<b>SOCIAL AND EMPLOYEE, RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, ANTI-CORRUPTION AND ANTI-BRIBERY MATTERS</b>		

Social and employee matters	10. Violations of UN Global Compact (UNGC) principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	Share of investments in investee companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
	11. Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	Share of investments in investee companies without policies to monitor compliance with the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises or grievance/complaints handling mechanisms to address violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
	12. Unadjusted gender pay gap	Average unadjusted gender pay gap of investee companies
	13. Board gender diversity	Average ratio of female to male board members in investee companies
	14. Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)	Share of investments in investee companies involved in the manufacture or selling of controversial weapons
<b>Indicators applicable to investments in sovereigns and supranationals</b>		
Environmental	15. GHG intensity	GHG intensity of investee countries
Social	16. Investee countries subject to social violations	Number

**Table 2**

<b>ADDITIONAL CLIMATE AND OTHER ENVIRONMENT-RELATED INDICATORS</b>		
<b>Adverse sustainability indicator</b>		<b>Metric</b>
<b>Indicators applicable to investments in investee companies</b>		
Emissions	1. Emissions of inorganic pollutants	Tonnes of inorganic pollutants equivalent per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average

	2. Emissions of air pollutants	Tonnes of air pollutants equivalent per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average
	3. Emissions of ozone depletion substances	Tonnes of ozone depletion substances equivalent per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average
	4. Investments in companies without carbon emission reduction initiatives	Share of investments in investee companies without carbon emission reduction initiatives aimed at aligning with the Paris Agreement
Energy performance	5. Breakdown of energy consumption by type of non-renewable sources of energy	Share of energy from non-renewable sources used by investee companies broken down by each non-renewable energy source
Water, waste and material emissions	6. Water usage and recycling	1. Average amount of water consumed and reclaimed by the investee companies (in cubic metres) per million EUR of revenue of investee companies  2. Weighted average percentage of water recycled and reused by investee companies
	7. Investments in companies without water management policies	Share of investments in investee companies without water management policies
	8. Exposure to areas of high water stress	Share of investments in investee companies with sites located in areas of high water stress without a water management policy
	9. Investments in companies producing chemicals	Share of investments in investee companies the activities of which fall under Division 20.2 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006
	10. Land degradation, desertification, soil sealing	Share of investments in investee companies the activities of which cause land degradation, desertification or soil sealing
	11. Investments in companies without sustainable land/agriculture practices	Share of investments in investee companies without sustainable land/agriculture practices or policies
	12. Investments in companies without sustainable oceans/seas practices	Share of investments in investee companies without sustainable oceans/seas practices or policies
	13. Non-recycled waste ratio	Tonnes of non-recycled waste generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average
	14. Natural species and protected areas	1. Share of investments in investee companies whose operations affect threatened species  2. Share of investments in investee companies without a biodiversity protection policy covering operational

		sites owned, leased, managed in, or adjacent to, a protected area or an area of high biodiversity value outside protected areas
	15. Deforestation	Share of investments in companies without a policy to address deforestation
Green securities	Share of securities not certified as green under a future EU legal act setting up an EU Green Bond Standard	Share of securities in investments not certified as green
<b>Indicators applicable to investments in sovereigns and supnationals</b>		
Green securities	Share of bonds not certified as green under a future EU act setting up an EU Green Bond Standard	Share of bonds not certified as green

**Table 3**

<b>ADDITIONAL SOCIAL AND EMPLOYEE, RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, ANTI-CORRUPTION AND ANTI-BRIBERY MATTERS</b>		
<b>Adverse sustainability indicator</b>	<b>Metric</b>	
<b>Indicators applicable to investments in investee companies</b>		
Social and employee matters	1. Investments in companies without workplace accident prevention policies	Share of investments in investee companies without a workplace accident prevention policy
	2. Rate of accidents	Rate of accidents in investee companies expressed as a weighted average
	3. Number of days lost to injuries, accidents, fatalities or illness	Number of workdays lost to injuries, accidents, fatalities or illness of investee companies expressed as a weighted average
	4. Lack of a supplier code of conduct	Share of investments in investee companies without any supplier code of conduct (against unsafe working conditions, precarious work, child labour and forced labour)
	5. Lack of grievance/complaints handling mechanism related to employee matters	Share of investments in investee companies without any grievance/complaints handling mechanism related to employee matters
	6. Insufficient whistleblower protection	Share of investments in entities without policies on the protection of whistleblowers
	7. Incidents of discrimination	1. Number of incidents of discrimination reported in investee companies expressed as a weighted average

		2. Number of incidents of discrimination leading to sanctions in investee companies expressed as a weighted average
	8. Excessive CEO pay ratio	Average ratio within investee companies of the annual total compensation for the highest compensated individual to the median annual total compensation for all employees (excluding the highest-compensated individual)
Human Rights	9. Lack of a human rights policy	Share of investments in entities without a human rights policy
	10. Lack of due diligence	Share of investments in entities without a due diligence process to identify, prevent, mitigate and address adverse human rights impacts
	11. Lack of processes and measures for preventing trafficking in human beings	Share of investments in investee companies without policies against trafficking in human beings
	12. Operations and suppliers at significant risk of incidents of child labour	Share of investments in investee companies exposed to operations and suppliers at significant risk of incidents of child labour exposed to hazardous work in terms of geographic areas or type of operation
	13. Operations and suppliers at significant risk of incidents of forced or compulsory labour	Share of the investments in investee companies exposed to operations and suppliers at significant risk of incidents of forced or compulsory labour in terms in terms of geographic areas and/or the type of operation
	14. Number of identified cases of severe human rights issues and incidents	Number of cases of severe human rights issues and incidents connected to investee companies on a weighted average basis
Anti-corruption and anti-bribery	15. Lack of anti-corruption and anti-bribery policies	Share of investments in entities without policies on anti-corruption and anti-bribery consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption
	16. Cases of insufficient action taken to address breaches of standards of anti-corruption and anti-bribery	Share of investments in investee companies with identified insufficiencies in actions taken to address breaches in procedures and standards of anti-corruption and anti-bribery
	17. Number of convictions and amount of fines for violation of anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws	Numbers of convictions and amount of fines for violations of anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws by investee companies

<b>Indicators applicable to investments in sovereigns and supnationals</b>		
Social	18. Average income inequality score	The distribution of income and economic inequality among the participants in a particular economy including a quantitative indicator explained in the explanation column
	19. Average freedom of expression score	Measuring the extent to which political and civil society organisations can operate freely including a quantitative indicator explained in the explanation column
Human rights	20. Average human rights performance	Measure of the average human rights performance of investee countries using a quantitative indicator explained in the explanation column
Governance	21. Average corruption score	Measure of the perceived level of public sector corruption using a quantitative indicator explained in the explanation column
	22. Non-cooperative tax jurisdictions	Investments in jurisdictions on the EU list of non-cooperative jurisdictions for tax purposes
	23. Average political stability score	Measure of the likelihood that the current regime will be overthrown by the use of force using a quantitative indicator explained in the explanation column
	24. Average rule of law score	Measure of the level of corruption, lack of fundamental rights, and the deficiencies in civil and criminal justice using a quantitative indicator explained in the explanation column

The Investment Manager does not set “adverse impact” thresholds against which the impacts of investments will be measured. Instead, each investment is assessed against a Fund’s sustainability values incorporated in its investment objective:

- **Environmental:** A Fund aims to invest in investment positions which already or, within a reasonable time frame, are expected to have relatively less adverse impact to environmental sustainability (as compared to competitors in the same sector or, similar market cap issuers or, all issuers generally), as measured by the above indicators.
- **Social:** A Fund aims to invest in investment positions which meet fundamental responsibilities in the areas of human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption, as measured by the above indicators.

The Investment Manager conducts investment due diligence prior to making any investment decision. This investment due diligence evaluates both financial and non-financial factors, including the above sustainability metrics (where relevant to the proposed investment).

Following due diligence, the Investment Manager will decide what action to take with a view to limiting or reducing the identified adverse impact. Such action may include (subject at all times to the obligation of the Investment Manager to act in the best interests of the Fund and its investors in accordance with the investment objective):

- deciding to not make the investment; or
- limiting the position size of the investment; or

- making the investment with an intention to engage with the management of the issuer to encourage improvement of their business from a sustainability perspective.

The impact of the Fund’s investment against the above indicators will be monitored on an ongoing basis by the investment teams and on a quarterly basis by the Investment Manager’s Head of Investments. The Fund discloses information on the principal adverse impacts of its investment decisions in its annual report.

The Investment Manager relies on third party data and internally developed tools accessed through its own proprietary environmental, social and governance (“ESG”) data platform (which can include reasonable assumptions), as noted above, to identify and quantify adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors. The Investment Manager seeks to ensure there is adequate transparency and data integrity regarding the proprietary ESG data platform but makes no warranty as to the accuracy of its assessment of the impact of its investment decisions on sustainability factors.

### *Sustainability Risks*

The Manager has implemented a Sustainability Risks Policy (the “**Policy**”), which sets out the Manager’s policies in respect of the integration of sustainability risks in its investment decision-making process, as required by Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector (“**SFDR**”). The following section is a summary description of the key features of the Policy.

Under SFDR, “*sustainability risk*” means an ESG event or condition that, if it occurs, could cause an actual or a potential material negative impact on the value of an investment. The Policy therefore approaches sustainability risk from the perspective of the risk that ESG events might cause a material negative impact on the value of its clients’ investments.

As part of its broader risk management processes, the Investment Manager has implemented procedures to identify, measure, manage and monitor sustainability risks within investment analysis and decision-making. Each investment team has autonomy to integrate ESG and sustainability considerations in a manner consistent with their investment approach. Where any ESG or sustainability considerations may materially and negatively impact the financial performance of an investment, those factors are taken into account as part of the Investment Manager’s investment processes in the same way as it considers other potential risk factors.

In measuring sustainability risk, the Investment Manager may take into account both “*physical*” and “*transition*” risks. An example of a “*physical*” or tangible risk related to a sustainability event is the impact of severe climate-related weather events leading to business disruption or losses for a Fund’s investment positions. “*Transition*” risks focuses on the risk to real and financial assets as the world moves towards a more sustainable environmental and social model.

The Investment Manager uses a variety of tools in order to select investments. These include applying sustainability metrics, exclusionary screens, best-in-class investment criteria, managing the strategy on a thematic basis, or impact investing (each a “**Sustainability Tool**”). Once investments have been made, the Investment Manager will then conduct periodic monitoring of the portfolio of the relevant Fund to check that positions remain within sustainability risk limits, and where appropriate, take corrective action if those limits are breached. However, those sustainability risk limits are not to be regarded as investment restrictions, a breach of which would result in an advertent/inadvertent breach of an investment restriction within the meaning of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. Where, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, a proposed investment fails to satisfy any Sustainability Tool applied by the Investment Manager at the time of investment, the Investment Manager will not purchase that investment unless the Investment Manager believes that the data forming part of the Sustainability Tool is not accurate or is out of date. In addition, if an investment is purchased by the Investment Manager but, at a later date, is deemed by the Investment Manager to be in breach of a Sustainability Tool, the Investment Manager may either: (a) sell the relevant investment, taking into account the best interests of Shareholders; or (b) engage with the relevant issuer/investee company for a period of time in an attempt to ensure compliance with the relevant Sustainability Tool. If the engagement at (b) proves unsuccessful, the Investment Manager may sell the relevant investment, subject always to the best interests of Shareholders.

### *Impact of Sustainability Risks on Returns*

The Investment Manager has assessed the impact of sustainability risks on the returns of the Funds (and other financial products managed by the Manager), and sets out in this section a qualitative summary of those risks.

Assessment of sustainability risks is complex and requires subjective judgements, which may be based on data which is difficult to obtain and incomplete, estimated, out of date or otherwise materially inaccurate. Even when identified, there can be no guarantee that the Investment Manager will correctly assess the impact of sustainability risks on the Funds' investments.

To the extent that a sustainability risk occurs, or occurs in a manner that is not anticipated by the Investment Manager there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence the returns of a Fund. Such negative impact may result in an entire loss of value of the relevant investment(s) and may have an equivalent negative impact on the returns of the relevant Fund.

The impacts following the occurrence of a sustainability risk may be numerous and vary depending on the specific risk and asset class. In general, where a sustainability risk occurs in respect of an asset, there will be a negative impact on, and may be an entire loss of, its value. For a corporate, this may be because of damage to its reputation with a consequential fall in demand for its products or services, loss of key personnel, exclusion from potential business opportunities, increased costs of doing business and/or increased cost of capital. A corporate may also suffer the impact of fines and other regulatory sanctions. The time and resources of the corporate's management team may be diverted from furthering its business and be absorbed seeking to deal with the sustainability risk, including changes to business practices and dealing with investigations and litigation. Sustainability risks may also give rise to loss of assets and/or physical loss including damage to real estate and infrastructure. The utility and value of assets held by businesses to which a Fund is exposed may also be adversely impacted by a sustainability risk.

Sustainability risks are relevant as both standalone risks, and also as cross-cutting risks which manifest through many other risk types which are relevant to the assets of the Funds. For example, the occurrence of a sustainability risk can give rise to financial and business risk, including through a negative impact on the creditworthiness of other businesses. The increasing importance given to sustainability considerations by both businesses and consumers means that the occurrence of a sustainability risk may result in significant reputational damage to affected businesses. The occurrence of a sustainability risk may also give rise to enforcement risk by governments and regulators, and also litigation risk.

A sustainability risk may arise and impact a specific investment or may have a broader impact on an economic sector, geographical regions and/or jurisdictions and political regions.

Many economic sectors, regions and/or jurisdictions, including those in which the Funds may invest, are currently and/or in the future may be, subject to a general transition to a greener economic model. Drivers of this transition include governmental and/or regulatory intervention, evolving consumer preferences and/or the influence of non-governmental organisations and special interest groups.

Laws, regulations and industry norms play a significant role in controlling the impact on sustainability factors of many industries, particularly in respect of environmental and social factors. Any changes in such measures, such as increasingly stringent environmental or health and safety laws, can have a material impact on the operations, costs and profitability of businesses. Further, businesses which are in compliance with current measures may suffer claims, penalties and other liabilities in respect of alleged prior failings. Any of the foregoing may result in a material loss in value of an investment linked to such businesses.

Further, certain industries face considerable scrutiny from regulatory authorities, non-governmental organisations and special interest groups in respect of their impact on sustainability factors, such as compliance with minimum wage or living wage requirements and working conditions for personnel in the supply chain. The influence of such authorities, organizations and groups along with the public attention they may bring can cause affected industries to make material changes to their business practices which can increase costs and result in a material negative impact on the profitability of businesses. Such external influence can also materially impact the consumer demand for a business's products and services which may result in a material loss in value of an investment linked to such businesses.

Sectors, regions, businesses and technologies which are carbon-intensive, higher polluting or otherwise cause a material adverse impact on sustainability factors may suffer from a significant fall in demand and/or obsolescence,

resulting in stranded assets the value of which is significantly reduced or entirely lost ahead of their anticipated useful life. Attempts by sectors, regions, businesses and technologies to adapt so as to reduce their impact on sustainability factors may not be successful, may result in significant costs being incurred, and future ongoing profitability may be materially reduced.

In the event that a sustainability risk arises, this may cause investors to determine that a particular investment is no longer suitable and to divest of it (or not make an investment in it), further exacerbating the downward pressure on the value of the investment.

In addition to the above, a description of certain other sustainability risks identified by the Investment Manager as being potentially relevant to the investments made by the Funds and hence their returns, is set out below. This description is not exhaustive.

(i) *Environmental*

Environmental risks are associated with environmental events or conditions and their effect on the value of assets to which the Funds may have exposure. Such risks may arise in respect of a company itself, its affiliates or in its supply chain and/or apply to a particular economic sector, geographical or political region. Environmental risks include:

- (a) *Climate change risks*: risks arising from climate change, including the occurrence of physical impacts related to climate change and events and conditions related to the transition to a low-carbon economy.
- (b) *Natural resources*: risks related to areas such as the use of natural resources, business impacts upon biodiversity loss and water scarcity.
- (c) *Pollution and waste*: risks relating to events and conditions as governments and regulators seek to transition to a low-carbon economy and more broadly reduce pollution and control and reduce waste.

(ii) *Social*

Social risks may be internal or external to a business and are associated with employees, local communities and customers of companies in which the Funds may invest. Social risks also relate to the vulnerability of a business to, and its ability to take advantage of, broader social “megatrends”. Such risks may arise in respect of the company itself, its affiliates or in its supply chain. Social risks include:

- (a) *Internal social factors*: risks stemming from poor management of human capital considerations such as talent development, labour relations and workplace health and safety.
- (b) *External social factors*: risks relating to poor management of external stakeholder relations, such as management of product safety, relationships with local communities and data privacy.
- (c) *Social “megatrends”*: trends such as globalisation, automation and the use of artificial intelligence.

(iii) *Governance*

Governance risks are associated with the quality, effectiveness and process for the oversight of day-to-day management of companies in which the Funds may invest. Such risks may arise in respect of the company itself, its affiliates or in its supply chain. These risks include:

- (a) *Lack of sufficient diversity and independence at board or governing body level*: the absence of a diverse and relevant skillset within a board or governing body may result in inferior decision making and oversight of management.
- (b) *Inappropriate policies and governance structures*: which fail to support risk controls and sound business management practices.

- (c) *Inadequate external or internal audit*: ineffective or otherwise inadequate internal and external audit functions may increase the likelihood that fraud and other issues within a company are not detected and/or that material information used as part of a company's valuation and/or the Investment Manager's investment decision making is inaccurate.
- (d) *Infringement or curtailment of rights of (minority) shareholders*: the extent to which rights of shareholders are appropriately respected, and the company is managed in the best interest of its shareholders as a whole (rather than, for example, a small number of dominant shareholders).
- (e) *Bribery and corruption*: the effectiveness of a company's controls to detect and prevent bribery and corruption both within its operations, including supply chain.
- (f) *Poorly aligned executive pay*: executive pay which is not fit-for-purpose to incentivise executives to act in the long-term interest of the company.

### **Securities Financing Transactions (SFTs)**

Each Fund may utilise or engage in SFTs such as repurchase transactions, securities or commodities lending and securities or commodities borrowing, buy-sell back transactions or sell-buy back transactions, margin lending transactions or total return swaps. The counterparties to such SFTs will be corporate entities (which may or may not be related to the ICAV, Depositary or their delegates) typically located in OECD jurisdictions. Accordingly, the Investment Manager will check that the counterparties will be subject to ongoing supervision by a public authority, be financially sound and have the necessary organisational structure and resources for the relevant type of transaction. In addition, a credit assessment will be undertaken by the Investment Manager with respect to each counterparty to ensure that each counterparty has a minimum credit rating of above investment grade. All the revenues generated by SFTs are returned to the relevant Fund and all fees and operating expenses are also paid for by the Fund.

SFTs shall be held either in the physical custody of the Depositary, or for the account of the Depositary by an agent or sub-depositary of the Depositary, or a depositary or clearing corporation acting as a depositary.

### Collateral Policy

The ICAV will ensure that every asset that is received by a Fund as a result of engaging in efficient portfolio management techniques and instruments is treated as collateral. For collateral management, cash as collateral is favoured by the Funds.

Where non-cash collateral is used, a Fund will only accept;

- (i) government or other public securities;
- (ii) certificates of deposit issued by relevant institutions;
- (iii) bonds/commercial paper issued by relevant institutions or by non-bank issuers where the issue and issuer are rated A1 or equivalent;
- (iv) letters of credit with a residual maturity of three months or less, which are unconditional and irrevocable and which are issued by relevant institutions;
- (v) equity securities traded on a stock exchange in the EEA, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Canada, Japan, the United States, Jersey, Guernsey, the Isle of Man, Australia or New Zealand.

Any non-cash collateral will be marked-to-market on a daily basis and subject to daily variation margin movements.

For each class of assets which may be received as collateral, a haircut may be applied as determined by the ICAV based on the characteristics of the assets such as the credit standing or the price volatility as well as the outcome of any stress tests (which will be carried out in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations if a Fund

receives collateral for at least 30% of its assets). The ICAV's haircut policy is reflected in the securities lending agency agreement between the ICAV and the Agent.

Each Fund will accept collateral as per ESMA 2012-832 requirements, namely:

- *Liquidity* – collateral received, other than cash, should be highly liquid and traded on a regulated market or multilateral trading facility with transparent pricing in order that it can be sold quickly at a price that is close to its pre-sale valuation. Collateral that is received should also comply with the provisions of Regulation 74 of the UCITS Regulations.
- *Valuation* – collateral that is received should be valued on at least a daily basis and assets that exhibit high price volatility should not be accepted as collateral unless suitably conservative haircuts are in place.
- *Issuer credit quality* – collateral received should be of high quality. The Investment Manager shall ensure that: (i) where the issuer was subject to a credit rating by an agency registered and supervised by ESMA that rating shall be taken into account by the Investment Manager in the credit assessment process; and (ii) where an issuer is downgraded below the two highest short-term credit ratings by the credit rating agency referred to in (i) this shall result in a new credit assessment being conducted of the issuer by the Investment Manager without delay.
- *Correlation* – collateral received should be issued by an entity that is independent from the counterparty. There are reasonable grounds for the Investment Manager to expect that it would not display a high correlation with the performance of the counterparty.
- *Diversification (asset concentration)* – collateral should be sufficiently diversified in terms of country, markets and issuers in accordance with Schedule 3 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. When a Fund is exposed to different counterparties, the different baskets of collateral should be aggregated to calculate the relevant exposure limit to a single issuer. A Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State, local authority, third country or public international body drawn from the list of issuers. A Fund may receive securities from at least 6 different issues, but securities from any single issue will not account for more than 30% of a Fund's Net Asset Value and a Fund can accept more than 20% of its Net Asset Value as collateral from those entities listed at part 2 of Appendix I of the Prospectus. In accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations, invested cash collateral should be diversified in accordance with the diversification requirement applicable to non-cash collateral. Invested cash collateral may not be placed on deposit with the counterparty or a related entity.
- *Immediately Available* - collateral received should be capable of being fully enforced by a Fund at any time without reference to or approval from the counterparty.
- Collateral received on a title transfer basis will be held by the Depositary (or sub-depositary thereof). Where a Fund receives collateral on any basis other than a title transfer basis, the collateral can be held by a third party depositary which is subject to prudential supervision and is unrelated and unconnected to the provider of the collateral.
- *Risks linked to the management of collateral* – in the event that collateral is received by a Fund, the risks linked to the management of collateral, such as operational and legal risks, will be identified, managed and mitigated by an updated version of the risk management process. The management and monitoring of collateral received, including monitoring its liquidity is dependent upon systems and technology operated by a Fund's service providers. Cyber-attacks, disruptions, or failures that affect a Fund's service providers or counterparties may adversely affect a Fund, including by causing losses for a Fund or impairing a Fund's operations.

Legal and regulatory changes could adversely affect a Fund in its management of collateral. The effect of any future legal or regulatory change on a Fund is impossible to predict, but could be substantial and have adverse consequences on the rights and returns of Shareholders.

Where a Fund receives collateral on any basis other than a title transfer basis, local custody services may be underdeveloped in many emerging market countries and there is custody risk involved in dealing in such markets. In certain circumstances a Fund may not be able to recover some of its collateral. Such circumstances may include any acts or omissions or the liquidation, bankruptcy or insolvency of a sub-depositary, retroactive

application of legislation and fraud.

Liquidity risk can exist when certain non-cash collateral instruments are difficult to purchase or sell. A Fund's investments in non-cash collateral instruments may reduce the returns of a Fund because it may be unable to sell the non-cash collateral instruments at an advantageous time or price.

- Non-cash collateral cannot be sold, pledged or re-invested.
- A Fund may disregard the counterparty risk on condition that the value of the collateral, valued at market price and taking into account appropriate discounts exceeds the value of the amount exposed to risk at any given time.
- Any reinvestment of cash collateral by the Investment Manager may not be invested other than in the following:
  - deposits with relevant institutions;
  - high-quality government bonds;
  - reverse repurchase agreements provided the transactions are with credit institutions subject to prudential supervision and a Fund is able to recall at any time the full amount of cash on an accrued basis; and
  - short-term money market funds as defined in the ESMA Guidelines on a Common Definition of European Money Market Funds (ref CESR/10-049).
- The risks associated with SFTs are more fully described in the section below entitled "General Risk Factors" – "Derivatives Risk" and "Securities Lending Risk".

### **The Benchmark Regulation**

All reference benchmarks and indices utilised by the Funds are in compliance with the requirements of Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016 on indices used as benchmarks in financial instruments and financial contracts or to measure the performance of investment funds (the "Benchmark Regulation"). In the event that any reference benchmark or index utilised by a Fund fails to comply with the Benchmark Regulation, an alternative benchmark or index will be identified for use by the relevant Fund. Shareholders will be advised of such a change in a reference benchmark, as set out above.

### **Dividend Policy**

The ICAV can issue accumulating classes and distributing classes of shares. Please see the relevant Supplement to determine the shares available for each Fund.

Where disclosed in the relevant Supplement, dividends may be paid out of the capital of each Fund or the net income (i.e. income less expenses) attributable to the distributing classes. Income for these purposes shall include, without limitation, interest income and dividend income and any other amounts treated as income in accordance with the accounting policies of the ICAV laid down from time to time.

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

The Directors have the ability to operate an income equalisation account in respect of any Fund having a distribution policy and will notify Shareholders in that Fund if it decides to do so. Where the ICAV does operate an income equalisation account in respect of a Fund, a Shareholder's first "distribution" will generally be made up of income of the appropriate Fund since the date of subscription, together with a part return of capital representing the amount of accumulated income of the relevant Fund before the date of subscription. These amounts will be shown separately on the distribution voucher.

The dividend policy and information on the declaration and payment of dividends for each Fund will be specified in the relevant Supplement. Any dividend unclaimed after six years from the date when it first became payable or on the winding up of the ICAV, if earlier, shall be forfeited automatically and shall revert to the relevant Fund without the necessity for any declaration or other action by the ICAV. No interest shall be paid on any dividend.

### **Remuneration Policy of the Manager**

An effective remuneration policy of the Manager (the “Remuneration Policy”) has been put in place which complies with UCITS Regulations and the ESMA Guidelines on sound remuneration policies under the UCITS Directive (the “Guidelines”).

The Remuneration Policy is in line with the strategy, objectives, values and interests of the Manager, Investment Manager, the ICAV, the Funds and the Shareholders and includes measures to avoid conflicts of interest.

Furthermore, the Investment Manager (being the entity to which portfolio management activities are delegated) is subject to regulatory requirements on remuneration that are equally as effective as those applicable under the Guidelines or are subject to appropriate contractual arrangements in order to ensure that there is no circumvention of the remuneration rules set out in the present guidelines.

The Investment Manager has a remuneration policy which ensures that relevant members of staff are not incentivised, by way of their remuneration package, to take excessive risks when managing funds. Details of the Investment Manager’s up-to-date remuneration policy including, but not limited to, 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, where such a committee exists, are available on the following website [www.johcm.co.uk](http://www.johcm.co.uk). A paper copy is available free of charge upon request.

### **General Risk Factors**

The ICAV will, on request, provide supplementary information to Shareholders relating to the risk management methods employed, including the quantitative limits that are applied and any recent developments in the risk and yield characteristics of the main categories of investments.

#### *Market fluctuations*

Potential investors should note that the investments of each Fund are subject to market fluctuations and that there can be no assurance that any appreciation in value will occur. The value of investments and the income from them, and therefore the value of, and income from the Shares, can go down as well as up and an investor may not get back the amount invested. The Funds are actively managed and therefore their performance may not be tightly correlated with that of their benchmark index.

#### *Currency Hedging Derivatives Risks.*

Each Fund may deal in forward foreign currency contracts, and/or may purchase put and call options on foreign currencies. All derivative instruments, including those used to hedge currency risks, involve risks different from, and, in certain cases, greater than the risks presented.

#### *Currency risk*

The assets of each Fund may be denominated in currencies other than the relevant base currency of such Fund. Accordingly, the value of such assets may be affected favourably or unfavourably by fluctuations in currency rates and therefore each Fund is necessarily subject to foreign exchange risks.

Foreign currency exchange rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time. They generally are determined by the forces of supply and demand in the foreign exchange markets and the relative merits of investments in different countries, actual or perceived changes in interest rates and other complex factors. Currency exchange rates also can be affected unpredictably by intervention (or the failure to intervene) by governments or central banks, or by currency controls or political developments in various jurisdictions.

Furthermore, each Fund may offer classes of Shares which may be designated in a currency other than the base currency of a Fund. Changes in the exchange rate between the base currency of a Fund and such designated Share class currency or between the denominated currency of the assets of a Fund and the designated currency of the class of Shares may lead to a depreciation of the value of such Shares as expressed in the designated currency.

#### *Derivatives Risk*

A Fund may employ various investment techniques, such as, but not limited to, forward foreign exchange contracts, currency futures, swaps, options and swaptions thereon, put and call options on securities, indices, stock index and interest rate futures and options thereon, warrants and contracts-for-difference (together “**derivatives**”) in order to afford the protection of capital or the enhancement of investment returns. These derivative positions may be executed either on-exchange or over-the-counter. The primary risks associated with the use of such derivatives are (i) failure to predict accurately the direction of the market movements and (ii) market risks, for example, lack of liquidity or lack of correlation between the change in the value of the underlying asset and that of the value of the Fund’s derivatives. In addition, legal risk, meaning risk of loss due to the unexpected application of a law or regulation, or because contracts are not legally enforceable or documented correctly can arise in the context of financial derivative instrument transactions. These techniques may not always be possible or effective in enhancing returns or mitigating risk.

A Fund’s investments in over-the-counter derivatives are subject to the risk of counterparty default or settlement default. In addition, a Fund may have to transact with counterparties on standard terms which it may not be able to negotiate.

Price movements of forward contracts, futures contracts, options, contracts for difference and other derivative contracts in which a Fund’s assets may be invested are influenced by among other things, interest rates, changing supply and demand relationships, trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programs and policies of governments, and national and international political and economic events and policies. In addition, governments from time to time intervene, directly and by regulation, in certain markets, particularly those in currencies and interest rate-related futures and options. Such intervention often is intended directly to influence prices and may, together with other factors, cause all of such markets to move rapidly in the same direction because of, among other things, interest rate fluctuations. Moreover, since there is generally less government supervision and regulation of emerging market stock exchanges and clearing houses than in more developed markets, a Fund may also be subject to the risk of the failure of the exchanges on which its positions trade or of their clearing houses, and there may be a higher risk of financial irregularities and/or lack of appropriate risk monitoring and controls.

#### *Securities Lending Risk*

As with any extensions of credit, a Fund will be subject to credit risk in respect of its counterparty. Securities lending involves the risk that the borrower may fail to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. Should the borrower of securities default in any of its obligations under any securities lending transaction, the collateral provided in connection with such transaction will be called upon. The value of the collateral will be maintained to equal or exceed the value of the securities transferred. However, there is a risk that the value of the collateral may fall below the value of the securities transferred. In addition, as the Fund may invest cash collateral received, subject to the conditions and within the limits laid down by the Central Bank, any Fund investing collateral will be exposed to the risk associated with such investments, such as the failure or default of the issuer of the relevant security.

#### *Liquidity Risk*

Liquidity risk is the possibility that the investments in a Fund cannot be liquidated in a timely manner at a reasonable price. It may be difficult or costly for a Fund to liquidate positions quickly in challenging market conditions, particularly where other market participants are seeking to dispose of the same (or similar) assets at the same time. The value of securities is subject to greater uncertainty and fluctuation if they are not regularly traded.

#### *Transaction Timing Risks*

The Share price of each Fund Share class is calculated using security and foreign exchange levels at the Valuation Point. Subscriptions or redemptions for any Fund share class may (depending on their size, timing and currency) require associated security and foreign exchange transactions to be placed. The Investment Manager will seek to

execute such underlying transactions in a timely manner on a best efforts basis in order to minimise the performance impact created by any differential between the market prices used in the Share price calculation and the execution price of any associated transactions. However, the risk remains that the execution price of any transactions associated with subscription and redemption activity may vary from those used in the Share price calculation for the relevant Fund Share class on a given day. This could result in a positive or negative performance impact which would be reflected in the next Share price calculation. The impact of this risk is increased for any subscription or redemption activity which represents a large percentage of the current total assets of any Fund. The likelihood and impact of this risk is also increased for those Funds with security markets which are closed at the Valuation Point. This is because the Share price of such Fund Share classes will be calculated using security prices at the previous market close, whilst any associated transactions cannot be placed until the next market open.

#### *Cross liability between Funds*

The ICAV is established as an umbrella fund with segregated liability between sub-funds. As a matter of Irish law, the assets of one Fund will not be available to satisfy the liabilities of another. However, 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 is no guarantee that the courts of any jurisdiction outside Ireland will respect the limitations on liability associated with segregated liability companies nor is there any guarantee that the creditors of one Fund will not seek to enforce such Fund's obligations against another Fund.

#### *Cyber Security Risk*

Cyber security breaches may occur allowing an unauthorised party to gain access to assets of the Funds, the Shareholder data, or proprietary information, or may cause the ICAV, the Manager, the Investment Manager, or the Depositary to suffer data corruption or lose operational functionality.

The Funds may be affected by intentional cyber security breaches which include unauthorised access to systems, networks, or devices (such as through "hacking" activity); infection from computer viruses or other malicious software code; and attacks that shut down, disable, slow, or otherwise disrupt operations, business processes, or website access or functionality. In addition, unintentional incidents can occur, such as the inadvertent release of confidential information (possibly resulting in the violation of applicable privacy laws). A cyber security breach could result in the loss or theft of Shareholder data (including information in relation to identity) or funds, the inability to access electronic systems, loss or theft of proprietary information or corporate data, physical damage to a computer or network system, or costs associated with system repairs. Such incidents could cause the ICAV, the Manager, the Investment Manager, the Depositary, or other service providers to incur regulatory penalties, reputational damage, additional compliance costs, or financial loss. Consequently, such incidents could have a material adverse effect on a Fund. In addition, such incidents could affect issuers in which a Fund invests, and thereby cause a Fund's investments to lose value, as a result of which investors, including the relevant Fund and its Shareholders, could potentially lose all or a portion of their investment with that issuer.

#### *Substantial repurchases*

Substantial repurchases at the option of Shareholders may necessitate liquidation of investments. It is possible that losses may be incurred due to such liquidations which might otherwise not have arisen.

#### *Taxation*

Any change in the ICAV's tax status or in legislation could affect the value of investments held by the ICAV and affect the ICAV's ability to provide the investor's return. Potential investors and Shareholders should note that the statements on taxation, which are set out herein and in each Supplement, are based on advice which has been received by the Directors regarding the law and practice in force in the relevant jurisdiction as at the date of this Prospectus and each Supplement. As is the case with any investment, there can be no guarantee that a tax position or proposed tax position prevailing at the time an investment is made in the ICAV will endure indefinitely. The attention of potential investors is drawn to the tax risk associated with investing in the ICAV. See section headed "Taxation."

#### *Temporary Suspension*

Investors are reminded that in certain circumstances their right to redeem or convert Shares may be temporarily suspended.

#### *Dependence on the Principals of the Investment Manager*

The principals of the Investment Manager have authority to control the investment management of the ICAV. If, for any reason, the Investment Manager were to lose the services of these individuals, the ICAV might be adversely affected.

#### *Performance Fee*

The performance fee paid to the Investment Manager may create an incentive for the Investment Manager to cause the ICAV to make investments that are riskier or more speculative than would be the case if there was no performance fee in place.

Any performance fee payable by the ICAV will be based on net realised and net unrealised gains and losses as at the end of each performance period. As a result the performance fee will be paid in respect of unrealised gains which may subsequently never be realised.

#### *Political and /or regulatory Risks*

The value of a Fund's assets may be affected by uncertainties such as international political developments, changes in government policies, changes in taxation, restrictions in foreign investment and currency repatriation, currency fluctuations and other developments in the laws and regulations of countries in which investment may be made.

#### *Emerging Markets and Frontier Markets Risk*

Emerging Markets and Frontier Markets require consideration of matters not usually associated with investing in securities of issuers in developed capital markets. Emerging Markets and Frontier Markets may present different economic and political conditions from those in western markets, and less social, political and economic stability. The absence, until relatively recently, of any move towards capital markets structures or to a free market economy mean that exposure to Emerging Markets and Frontier Markets is more risky than investing in western markets.

Investments in Emerging Markets and Frontier Markets may carry risks with failed or delayed settlement and with registration and custody of securities. Companies in Emerging Markets and Frontier Markets may not be subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards or be subject to the same level of government supervision and regulation as in more developed markets. The reliability of trading and settlement systems in some Emerging Markets and Frontier Markets may not be equal to that available in more developed markets which may result in problems in realising investments. Lack of liquidity and efficiency in certain stock markets or foreign exchange markets in certain Emerging Markets and Frontier Markets may mean that from time to time there may be difficulties in purchasing or selling securities there.

The Net Asset Value of a Fund may be affected by uncertainties such as political or diplomatic developments, social instability and religious differences, changes in government policies, taxation and interest rates, currency conversion and repatriation and other political and economic developments in law or regulations in Emerging Markets and Frontier Markets and, in particular, the risks of expropriation, nationalisation, confiscation or other taking of assets, debt moratoria and/or debt defaults and changes in legislation relating to the level of foreign ownership in certain sectors of the economy.

A Fund may invest in Emerging Markets and Frontier Markets where custodial and/or settlement systems are not fully developed. The assets of the Funds which are traded in such markets and which have been entrusted to sub-custodians, in circumstances where the use of such sub-custodians is necessary, may be exposed to market risks. Such risks include (i) a non-true delivery versus payment settlement, (ii) a physical market, and as a consequence the circulation of forged securities, (iii) poor information with regard to corporate actions, (iv) a registration process that affects the availability of the securities, (v) lack of appropriate legal/fiscal infrastructure, and (vi) lack of compensation/risk funds with the relevant central depository. Furthermore, even when a Fund settles trades with counterparties on a delivery-versus-payment basis, it may still be exposed to credit risk to parties with whom it trades.

There are also other risks associated with investment in Emerging Markets and Frontier Markets. Such risks include a potentially low level of investor protection (the absence of, or the failure to observe, legal and regulatory standards designed to protect investors); poor or opaque corporate governance (loss may be caused owing to the ineffective manner in which an organisation is controlled or managed); legislative risk (that laws may be changed with retrospective and/or immediate effect); and political risk (that the interpretation or method of enforcement of laws may be changed with a consequent and adverse effect on a Fund).

#### *Controlling Shareholder*

There is no restriction on the percentage of the ICAV's Shares which may be owned by one person or a number of connected persons. It is possible, therefore, that one person, including a person or entity related to the Investment Manager, may obtain control of the ICAV or of a Fund.

#### *Data Protection Risk*

In order to maintain security and to prevent infringement of Data Protection Law, the ICAV, the Administrator or the Depositary where acting as a "data controller" are each required to evaluate the risks inherent in the processing of data and implement measures to mitigate those risks, such as encryption. Such measures are required to ensure an appropriate level of security, including confidentiality, taking into account the state of the art and the costs of implementation in relation to the risks and the nature of the personal data to be protected. Potential investors and Shareholders should be aware that certain data security risks can arise by processing of personal data, such as accidental or unlawful destruction, loss, alteration, unauthorised disclosure of, or access to, personal data transmitted, stored or otherwise processed which may in particular lead to physical, material or non-material damage. There may be instances where processing operations by the ICAV, the Manager, the Administrator and/or the Depositary are likely to result in a high risk to the rights and freedoms of potential investors or Shareholders, however, the relevant data controller will be responsible for the carrying out of a data protection impact assessment to evaluate, in particular, the origin, nature, particularity and severity of any such risk. A personal data breach may, if not addressed in an appropriate and timely manner, result in physical, material or non-material damage to potential investors or Shareholders such as loss of control over their personal data or limitation of their rights, discrimination, identity theft or fraud, financial loss, damage to reputation, loss of confidentiality of personal data protected by professional secrecy or any other significant economic or social disadvantage to the natural person concerned and/or to the ICAV.

#### *Sustainability Risk*

Sustainability risks within the meaning of SFDR are environmental, social or governance events or conditions whose occurrence could cause an actual or potential material negative impact on the value of a Fund's investment. Sustainability risks can affect all known types of risk (for example, market risk, liquidity risk, counterparty risk and operational risk), and as a factor, contribute to the materiality of these risk types. The assessment of sustainability risks is complex and often requires subjective judgements, which may be based on data which is difficult to obtain, incomplete, estimated, out of date or otherwise materially inaccurate. Even when identified, there can be no guarantee that the impact of sustainability risks on a Fund's investments will be correctly assessed.

The integration of sustainability risks into investment decisions may eliminate exposures found in other strategies or broad market benchmarks that may cause performance to diverge from the performance of these other strategies or market benchmarks. These effects may have an impact on a Fund's return, and on the assets, financial and earnings position of the relevant Fund. Funds which pursue environmental, social, and governance strategies will be subject to the risks associated with their underlying investments' asset classes. The demand within certain markets or sectors that an environmental, social, and governance strategy targets may not develop as forecasted or may develop more slowly than anticipated.

#### *Brexit*

As a result of the outcome of the UK Referendum on continued membership of the EU held on 23 June 2016, the UK ceased to be a member state of the EU on 31 January 2020.

On 24 December 2020, a trade agreement was concluded between the EU and the UK (the "**EU-UK Trade and Cooperation Agreement**") which provisionally applied with effect from 1 January 2021 and was formally ratified by the EU on 28 April 2021. The terms of the EU-UK Trade and Cooperation Agreement are not exhaustive and investors should be aware that the ongoing negotiations between the UK and the EU and any subsequent

negotiations, notifications, withdrawal or changes to legislation or regulation may introduce potentially significant new uncertainties and instabilities in the financial markets. These uncertainties and instabilities could have an adverse impact on the business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects of the ICAV and certain of its service providers and counterparties, and could therefore also be detrimental to Shareholders.

The withdrawal of the UK's membership from the EU (also known as "**Brexit**") and the on-going relationship between the UK and the EU has led to political, legal, tax and economic uncertainty in the UK and in various other countries, including Ireland. This uncertainty may have an impact on the ICAV and/or, to a lesser extent, the financial markets within which it operates. It is not yet clear whether and to what extent EU regulations remain applicable or will be replaced by different UK regulations with respect to the activities of any UK service provider or counterparty utilised by the ICAV.

The withdrawal of the UK's membership from the EU may also adversely affect the ability of UK service providers or UK counterparties to, make investments or enter into agreements (on either their own behalf or on behalf of the ICAV or the Fund), or continue to work with non-UK counterparties and service providers, all of which may result in increased costs to the ICAV and the Fund.

#### *Central Securities Depository Regulation (CSDR)*

In addition to the implications from Brexit, which could continue to impact the ICAV's operations in the U.K. and the EU, other regulatory initiatives include:

- The EU's Central Securities Depository Regulation (CSDR) rules which are intended to increase discipline in the settlement of securities transactions in the EU.

This CSDR could increase compliance costs for the ICAV, including the payment of penalties for failed settlements, and the interpretation or application of this regulation could negatively impact the way in which the ICAV operates.

#### *Pandemic could result in adverse performance of a Fund*

A new strain of coronavirus, COVID-19, has quickly spread, resulting in severe illness and, in some cases, death. The spread of COVID-19 has adversely affected markets and world economies. Continued proliferation of COVID-19 may adversely affect the ICAV, a Fund and/or the Shareholders, which could be more or less adverse depending on, among other things: geographical range, infection rates, severity and mortality of the virus; the types of measures taken by governments and private organizations to prevent the spread of the virus; the timing and efficacy of a vaccine; and the effect of the virus on global markets and interest rates. Early responses have included quarantines or bans on public events, each of which can adversely affect commerce, spending, local economies and businesses dependent on transportation and personal interaction. COVID-19 has been declared a pandemic by The World Health Organization and U.S. Center for Disease Control which could lead to unforeseeable negative consequences to a Fund, including the suspension of a Fund's Net Asset Value calculation and the suspension of subscriptions, redemptions and/or switches in respect a Fund.

In addition to the risks set out above, any risks specific to a particular Fund will be as set out in the applicable Supplement.

## MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

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### The Directors of the ICAV

The Directors of the ICAV are responsible, *inter alia*, for establishing the investment objectives and policies of the ICAV and each Fund, for monitoring the ICAV's performance and for the overall management and control of the ICAV.

The following are the Directors of the ICAV:

**David Fagan (Resident in Ireland)** has over 40 years experience in the Financial Services industry. During that time he has held the position of Chief Executive at two cross border life assurance companies, Irish Life International and Legal & General International, both of which developed and distributed investment linked products for a number of international markets. He has also served as Managing Director - Retail Savings Distribution for Legal & General, one of the largest life assurance, pensions and investment businesses based in the UK. David has worked at board level with large UK Investment Platform and Pensions businesses and has served on industry bodies working with government and other key stakeholders to develop the international financial services industry based in Ireland. He is currently an Independent Non-Executive Director and Audit Committee Chair of a number of Fund Management companies and fund ranges based in Ireland. David is a fellow of the Chartered Association of Certified Accountants (FCCA).

**Máire O'Connor (Resident in Ireland)** is a solicitor and was previously a partner at McCann FitzGerald and head of the firm's Investment Management Group. Prior to joining McCann FitzGerald, in 2004, Máire was a partner at Ernst & Young where she headed up the Investment Funds Regulatory and Stock Exchange Listing practice, a practice which she established at the start of 2000. Since moving to the private sector from the Civil Service (in 1989), Máire has been a key figure in the development of Ireland's International Financial Services Centre (IFSC), and the international investment funds industry in Ireland, in particular. She chaired the Taoiseach's IFSC Investment Funds Group for seven years and was a member of the Company Law Review Group for eight years. She is currently a non-executive director of the Irish Stock Exchange and chairs the Exchange's Audit Committee and Employee Pensions Trustees.

**Helen Vaughan (UK Resident)** is a chartered accountant with nearly 30 years' experience in financial services and investment management. She is a Certified Independent Fund Director. Until 30 September 2019 she was the Chief Operating Officer of J O Hambro Capital Management Limited with responsibility for operations, information technology, client servicing and marketing, performance measurement and third party oversight. Prior to joining J O Hambro Capital Management Limited in June 2004, she held senior positions at Credit Suisse Asset Management, SLC Asset Management and Framlington.

**Markus Lewandowski (UK Resident)** is Chief Operating Officer at J O Hambro Capital Management Limited and has 24 years' industry experience. He initially joined JOHCM as an external consultant in May 2017. He was later appointed as JOHCM's Head of Change Management in April 2018 and subsequently appointed as Chief Operating Officer in March 2019. Before joining JOHCM, Markus spent four years working as an independent consultant specialising in the delivery of operations-related change programmes for companies located in the United Kingdom and Europe. Prior to this, he worked for Marathon Asset Management for over 12 years. As Head of Information Technology, Markus was responsible for the maintenance, management and development of the organisation's network and application architecture. While in Australia, he worked as a Fund Accounting Manager for Colonial First State. Markus holds a Bachelor of Commerce – Accounting from the University of Western Sydney.

**Amy Johnson (Irish Resident)** has been appointed as the Country Head and Managing Director of European Development of the Manager. Amy has been part of the Pandal Group since 2014 and was initially engaged to embed a true risk culture into the business. Amy was promoted to the Head of Risk & Compliance, Pandal Australia in 2017 and facilitated in transforming the Risk & Compliance team into a business partner and globalised the Risk & Compliance function. Previous to her time with Pandal Group, Amy was part of PwC's graduate programme and later approached to join PwC's risk consulting team from audit, she was appointed to engagements to establish foreign banks in Australia, progressing to managing a breadth of risk framework compliance and governance reviews for clients, primarily in financial services. Amy advised clients on strategy, governance processes, risk appetite, profiling and change matters.

All of the Directors are non-executive directors and their address for the purpose of the ICAV is the registered office of the ICAV.

### **The Promoter, Investment Manager, Distributor and UK Facilities Agent**

The ICAV has appointed J O Hambro Capital Management Limited to act as an investment manager to the ICAV, pursuant to an Investment Management Agreement dated 1 November 2019 made between the ICAV, the Manager and the Investment Manager.

The Investment Manager may, from time to time, delegate investment management functions to sub-investment managers. Such sub-investment managers will not be paid directly out of the assets of the ICAV. Details of any such appointments will be provided to Shareholders on request and will be disclosed in the periodic reports of the ICAV.

The Manager has also appointed the Investment Manager as a distributor of the Shares in the UK and non-EU jurisdictions pursuant to the Distribution Agreement between the ICAV, Manager and Investment Manager dated 1 November 2019 under which the Investment Manager may appoint sub-distributors and agents.

The Investment Manager was incorporated in England and Wales on 9 October 1987, under registered number 2176004 and is regulated by the FCA in the conduct of its Investment Business. The portfolio managers of the Investment Manager are highly-experienced and skilled personnel. The Investment Manager is a subsidiary of a leading Australian fund management business, Perpetual Limited, which is listed on the Australian Stock Exchange.

The Investment Manager will also act as the UK Facilities Agent of the ICAV and will provide general facilities to UK investors as required by Rule 9.4.1R of the UK Financial Conduct Authority's Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook. These include facilities for inspection and the obtaining, free of charge, of the documents referred to in "Inspection of Documents" on page 59 and where details can be obtained on the price, redemption and payment of Shares. UK investors may also lodge any complaint relating to the operation of the ICAV with the UK Facilities Agent.

### **The Manager**

Perpetual Investment Services Europe Limited has been appointed to act as manager pursuant to the Management Agreement. The Manager is responsible for the investment policy, objectives and management of the ICAV and its Funds. The Manager was incorporated as a limited liability company in Ireland on 22 June 2018. The Manager's parent entity is Perpetual Limited. The Manager's principal business is the provision of fund management services to collective investment schemes. The Manager is approved as a management company regulated by the Central Bank.

The Manager has delegated the performance of its discretionary investment management and certain distribution functions in respect of the ICAV and its Funds to the Investment Manager and administrative functions to the Administrator.

Following the exit of the United Kingdom from the European Union, the Manager shall act as the distributor of the Shares of the ICAV within the European Union.

The Manager also acts as management company for other regulated investment funds, including Regnan Umbrella Fund ICAV.

The Manager will receive periodic reports from the Investment Manager detailing the Funds' performance and analysing their investment. The Manager will receive similar reports from the other services providers in relation to the services which they provide.

The Manager's company secretary is HMP Secretarial Limited

The directors of the Manager are the same as the Directors of the ICAV and their details are outlined in the section entitled "The Directors" above.

### **The Administrator**

The Manager and the ICAV have appointed Northern Trust International Fund Administration Services (Ireland) Limited to act as administrator, registrar and transfer agent of the ICAV pursuant to an Administration Agreement dated on or about the date of this Prospectus.

The Administrator is a private limited liability company incorporated in Ireland on 15 June 1990 and is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Northern Trust Corporation. Northern Trust Corporation and its subsidiaries comprise the Northern Trust Group, one of the world's leading providers of global custody and administration services to institutional and personal investors. As at 30 June 2023, the Northern Trust Group's assets under custody and administration totalled in excess of US\$ 14.5 trillion. The principal business activity of Northern Trust International Fund Administration Services (Ireland) Limited is the administration of collective investment schemes.

The Administrator is authorised by the Central Bank to provide administration services to collective investment schemes.

The duties and functions of the Administrator include, inter alia, the calculation of the Net Asset Value and the Net Asset Value per Share, calculation of management and performance fees (if applicable), the keeping of all relevant records in relation to the ICAV as may be required with respect to the obligations assumed by it pursuant to the Administration Agreement, the preparation and maintenance of the ICAV's books and accounts, liaising with the Auditors in relation to the audit of the financial statements of the ICAV, carrying out the issue and redemption of Shares and the provision to the ICAV of certain registration and transfer agency services, subject to the overall supervision of the Directors.

The Administrator 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 administration services that it provides pursuant to the Administration Agreement. The Administrator is a service provider and is not responsible for the preparation of this document other than the preparation of the above description and accepts no responsibility or liability for any information contained in this document except disclosures relating to it.

The Administrator will not participate in any investment decision-making process.

### **The Depositary**

The ICAV and the Manager has appointed Northern Trust Fiduciary Services (Ireland) Limited to act as Depositary to the ICAV pursuant to a Depositary Agreement dated on or about the date of this Prospectus.

The Depositary is a private limited liability company incorporated in Ireland on 5 July 1990 and its main activity is the provision of depositary and custody services to collective investment schemes. The Depositary is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Northern Trust Corporation. Northern Trust Corporation and its subsidiaries comprise the Northern Trust Group, one of the world's leading providers of global custody and administration services to institutional and personal investors. As at 30 June 2023, the Northern Trust Group's assets under custody and administration totalled in excess of US\$ 14.5 trillion.

The Depositary is a service provider to the ICAV and is not involved directly or indirectly with the business affairs, organisation, sponsorship or management of the ICAV and is not responsible for the preparation of this document other than the preparation of the above description and accepts no responsibility or liability for any information contained in this document except disclosures relating to it. The Depositary will not participate in the investment decision-making process.

The ICAV and the Manager has appointed the Depositary of the ICAV with responsibility for the:

- (a) safekeeping of the assets,
- (b) oversight duties,
- (c) cash flow monitoring and

pursuant to the Depositary Agreement.

Under its oversight duties, the Depositary is required to:

- ensure that the sale, issue, repurchase, redemption and cancellation of Shares effected on behalf of the ICAV are carried out in accordance with the UCITS Directive as amended from time to time and/or with the Instrument of Incorporation of the ICAV,
- ensure that the value of Shares is calculated in accordance with the UCITS Directive as amended from time to time and the Instrument of Incorporation of the ICAV,
- carry out the instructions of the ICAV unless they conflict with the UCITS Directive as amended from time to time or the Instrument of Incorporation of the ICAV,
- ensure that in transactions involving the ICAV's assets, the consideration is remitted to the ICAV within the usual time limits;
- ensure that the ICAV's revenues are allocated in accordance with the Instrument of Incorporation of the ICAV.

The Depositary is authorised to delegate its safekeeping duties to delegates and sub-custodians and to open accounts with such sub-custodians.

A list of these sub-custodians is set out at Appendix III. Such list may be updated from time to time. A complete list of all sub-custodians may be obtained, free of charge and upon request, from the Depositary.

Pursuant to the UCITS Regulations, the Depositary will be liable to the relevant Fund and its Shareholders for loss of a financial instrument held in custody (i.e. those assets which are required to be held in custody pursuant to the UCITS Regulations) or in the custody of any sub-custodian appointed by the Depositary in accordance with Regulation 34(A) of the UCITS Regulations. However the Depositary shall not be liable for the loss of a financial instrument held in custody by the Depositary or any sub-custodian if it can prove that loss has arisen as a result of an external event beyond its reasonable control, the consequences of which would have been unavoidable despite all reasonable efforts to the contrary.

It is possible that the Depositary and/or its delegates and sub-delegates may in the course of its or their business be involved in other financial and professional activities which may on occasion have potential conflicts of interest with the ICAV or a particular Fund and/or other funds managed by the Manager or other funds for which the Depositary acts as the depositary, trustee or custodian. The Depositary will, however, have regard in such event to its obligations under the Depositary Agreement and the UCITS Regulations and, in particular, will use reasonable endeavours to ensure that the performance of its duties will not be impaired by any such involvement it may have and that any conflicts which may arise will be resolved fairly and in the best interests of Shareholders collectively so far as practicable, having regard to its obligations to other clients.

The information relating to the Depositary above is correct as at the date of the Prospectus. Up-to-date information regarding the Depositary's identity, a description of its duties, delegation of any of its duties and the applicable conflicts of interests will be made available to Shareholders on request.

### **Paying Agent**

Local laws/regulations in member states of the European Economic Area may require the appointment of Paying Agents and maintenance of accounts by such agents through which subscription and redemption monies may be paid. Investors who choose or are obliged under local regulations to pay or receive subscription or redemption monies via an intermediate entity (e.g. a sub-distributor or agent in the local jurisdiction) rather than directly to the Administrator of the ICAV bear a credit risk against that intermediate entity with respect to (a) subscription monies prior to the transmission of such monies to the Administrator for the account of the relevant Fund and (b) redemption monies payable by such intermediate entity to the relevant investor.

Fees and expenses of Paying Agents, which will be at normal commercial rates, will be borne by the relevant Fund. Fees payable to the Paying Agents which are based on Net Asset Value will be payable only from the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund attributable to the class(es) of Shares, all Shareholders of which are entitled to avail of the services of the agents.

Paying Agents may be appointed in one or more countries.

## **Conflicts of Interest**

Due to the operations which are or may be undertaken by the Manager, Investment Manager, the Administrator, the Depositary and the Directors and their respective holding companies, subsidiaries and affiliates (each an “interested party”) conflicts of interest may arise.

The Manager, Investment Manager, the Administrator, the Depositary and the Directors may provide similar services to others provided that the services they provide to the ICAV are not impaired thereby. An interested party may acquire or dispose of any investment notwithstanding that the same or similar investments may be owned by or for the account of or otherwise connected with the ICAV. Furthermore, an interested party may acquire, hold or dispose of investments notwithstanding that such investments had been acquired or disposed of by or on behalf of the ICAV by virtue of a transaction effected by the ICAV in which the interested party was concerned provided that the acquisition or disposal by an interested party of such investments is effected on normal commercial terms as if negotiated on an arm’s length basis and the investments held by the ICAV are acquired in the best interests of the Shareholders. Where a “competent person” valuing unlisted securities is a related party to the ICAV, a possible conflict of interest may arise. For example, where a valuation is provided by the Investment Manager, such Investment Manager’s fee will increase as the value for the ICAV or a Fund increases.

Dealings will be deemed to have been effected on normal commercial terms negotiated at arm's length if:

- (a) a certified valuation of a transaction by a person approved by the Depositary as independent and competent is obtained; or
- (b) the transaction is executed on best terms on an organised investment exchange in accordance with the rules of such exchange; or
- (c) where (a) and (b) are not practical, the transaction is executed on terms which the Depositary is, or the Directors in the case of a transaction involving the Depositary are, satisfied are normal commercial terms negotiated at arm's length and are in the best interests of Shareholders.

The Depositary (or in the case of a transaction involving the Depositary, by the Directors) shall document how it complies with paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) above. Where transactions are conducted in accordance with paragraph (c) above, the Depositary (or in the case of a transaction involving the Depositary, by the Directors) shall document its rationale for being satisfied that the transaction complies with the requirements set out at paragraph (c) above.

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

In the event that a conflict of interest does arise the Directors will endeavour to ensure that any such conflict is resolved fairly and in the best interests of the Shareholders.

In rendering services to any accounts other than that of the ICAV which it may have at present or in the future, the Investment Manager is obliged to follow FCA rules as to the fair allocation of investments across the various accounts.

The ICAV has retained an affiliate of the Depositary, the Northern Trust Company, to act as the securities lending agent for a Fund to the extent that the Fund participates in the securities lending program (as described above under Investment Objectives, Policies and Restrictions). In addition, one or more affiliates of service providers to the Fund may be among the entities to which the Fund may lend its portfolio securities under the securities lending program.

## **Use of Dealing Commissions**

When executing transactions for its clients through brokers or dealers, the Investment Manager must not accept any other goods or services in addition to execution unless such items will reasonably assist the Investment Manager in providing its services to its clients. Those goods or services must either relate directly to the execution of trades on behalf of clients or amount to the provision of substantive research.

The Investment Manager has arrangements with various brokers or dealers under which those counterparties will from time to time provide to or procure such goods or services for the Investment Manager which will assist in the provision of investment services to the ICAV.

Under these arrangements, the commission paid by a client to a counterparty when executing a transaction includes an execution element payable to the counterparty and a research component which, instead of accruing to the executing counterparty, is paid into a centralised account. The Investment Manager then instructs the administrator of that account to make payments periodically from that account to approved research providers based on the quality of their research. Any such arrangements shall provide for best execution and a report thereon will be included in the ICAV's annual and interim reports.

The Investment Manager will not retain the benefit of any commission rebate (being repayment of a cash commission made by a broker or dealer to the Investment Manager) paid or payable from any such broker or dealer in respect of any business placed with such broker or dealer by the Investment Manager for or on behalf of the ICAV. Any such commission rebate received from any such broker or dealer will be paid to the ICAV without delay by the Investment Manager.

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## **SUBSCRIPTIONS, TRANSFERS AND REDEMPTIONS**

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### **Subscriptions**

The Directors shall, before the Initial Offer of Shares in any Fund, determine the terms on which such Shares will be issued, details of which will be as set out below and in the applicable Supplement.

After the relevant Closing Date for each Fund, the ICAV may offer Shares in each Fund on each Subscription Date at an issue price equal to the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Fund on each Valuation Date.

The Directors may in their absolute discretion charge a subscription fee, payable to the Investment Manager, of up to 5% of the gross cash amount subscribed. Where the amount subscribed for Shares is not equivalent to an exact number of Shares, fractions of Shares may be issued and will be rounded to the third decimal place.

All applications for Shares must be received by the Administrator or by the Investment Manager / UK Facilities Agent at their respective business addresses by the relevant cut-off point on the relevant Subscription Date as set out in the relevant Supplement for a Fund.

The procedure for subscribing for Shares, the Minimum Subscription Amount applicable and details of any subscription charges for each Fund will be as set out in the applicable Supplement.

Before subscribing for Shares, an applicant who is not an Irish Resident or is an Exempt Irish Resident will be required to complete a declaration in a form prescribed by the Revenue Commissioners of Ireland. Such declaration will be included in the Subscription Documents which will be available from the Administrator.

Prior to an initial application for Shares being made, an account must be opened with the Administrator. In order to open an account, an account opening form together with all required supporting documentation including in relation to anti-money laundering due diligence checks must be submitted to, reviewed and accepted by the Administrator. Once received, duly assessed and processed by the Administrator, the Administrator will provide confirmation of the account number to the authorised contact(s), following which dealing instructions may be placed. Subscription instructions and proceeds must not be forwarded until the account number is confirmed by the Administrator (which may take up to two (2) Business Days). Any subscription request received as part of the account opening form will be rejected. Incomplete account opening forms (including where compulsory information and/or anti-money laundering verification documents have not been provided in advance) will be rejected and any subscription monies will be returned.

Once the Administrator has provided confirmation of an account number to a prospective investor, an application for Shares may be submitted by completing and signing the subscription documents available from the Administrator (the “**Subscription Documents**”) which may be submitted, by electronic means, facsimile or alternatively by phone dealing to the Administrator prior to the relevant cut-off point on the relevant Subscription Date as set out in the relevant Supplement for a Fund. The account number must be specified on all subscription forms. Amendments to a Shareholder’s registration details and payment instructions will only be made following receipt of written instructions and appropriate documentation from the relevant Shareholder.

As mentioned above, to subscribe for Shares in the Fund, a prospective investor must complete and sign the Subscription Documents and an existing Shareholder must complete and sign the additional subscription form included in the Subscription Documents (the “**Additional Subscription Form**”) and send them to the Administrator by electronic means or facsimile as set out in the Subscription Documents. While the Administrator accepts facsimile and copies sent by electronic means or alternatively by phone dealing, prospective investors should be aware of the risks associated with sending documents in this manner.

The prospective investor bears the risk of the Subscription Documents or Additional Subscription Form, as the case may be, not being received or being illegible and the Administrator will not be responsible or liable in these events. In particular, the Administrator will not be responsible or liable in the event that any Subscription Documents or Additional Subscription Form sent by electronic means, facsimile or alternatively by phone dealing is not received or is illegible.

Subscription monies will not be available to participate in a Fund until the Subscription Documents (or Additional Subscription Form) and all identification documents are received at the offices of the Administrator and Shares have been issued to the relevant investor. Where subscription proceeds are received, these will be returned within

5 days of receipt to the sender (at the cost and risk of investor) if investor due diligence and minimum investor registration requirements have not been completed. Shares in a Fund will not be issued until the Administrator is satisfied that all anti money laundering procedures have been complied with. Investors will be required to respond in a timely manner to communications from the Administrator in relation to the necessary identification documents.

Payments for subscriptions of Shares must be by wire transfer to the account designated in the Subscription Documents. Acceptance of any subscription for Shares is subject to the right of the ICAV, in its sole discretion, to modify or cancel the offering of the applicable Shares at any time without notice to any subscriber, and to accept or reject any subscription in whole or in part. Payment for Shares subscribed for on any Dealing Day must be received by the Administrator in accordance with the timelines specified in a relevant Supplement. If payment has not been received by the ICAV by the relevant deadline in connection with a subscription that the ICAV has accepted, the ICAV may, in its sole discretion cancel the purchase order and subscription or consider the purchase order as being a purchase order for the next Dealing Day after the receipt of payment.

Shares will be issued upon: (i) the fulfilment of the conditions for acceptable subscriptions to the satisfaction of the Administrator, and (ii) receipt of cleared funds by the ICAV and the Administrator within the relevant cut-off time specified in the applicable Supplement. If the applicant does not pay the relevant cleared funds within the relevant cut-off time, the Directors may compulsorily redeem the relevant Shares after deduction of an amount representing the charges, duties and other costs involved. The ICAV shall not be liable for any loss incurred due to any difference between the subscription amount and any net redemption proceeds. The Directors have the discretion to accept settlement after the Closing Date, in the case of Shares issued pursuant to the Initial Offer, and after the relevant Valuation Date, in the case of Shares issued on a subsequent Subscription Date, in order to deal with any contingencies which may arise.

Shares will be issued in registered form. A contract note, which will constitute a written confirmation of ownership of the Shares to which it relates, will be sent to each successful applicant within 2 Business Days of the Subscription Date on which the application is being processed. The contract note will detail the number of Shares to which it relates, the class of Shares to which it relates, the Fund to which it relates and the price at which the Shares have been provisionally allotted. Share certificates will not be issued. Shareholders will not be entered onto the register of Shareholders if they subscribe for less than the Minimum Subscription.

The Directors may, in their discretion, accept payment for Shares by a transfer *in specie* of assets, the nature of which shall be within the investment policy and restrictions of the relevant Fund and the value of which (including the Net Asset Value per Share, thereof) shall be determined by the Administrator, having consulted with the Investment Manager and the Depositary, in accordance with the valuation principles governing the ICAV and applicable law. The Directors and the Depositary will also ensure that the number of Shares issued in respect of any such in specie transfer will be the same amount which would have fallen to be allotted for settlement in cash. Any prospective investor wishing to subscribe for Shares by a transfer *in specie* of assets will be required to comply with any administrative and other arrangements (including any warranties to the ICAV in relation to the title of such assets being passed to the Depositary, if applicable) for the transfer specified by the Depositary and the Administrator. The Directors and the Depositary must be satisfied that any such in specie transfer will not result in any material prejudice to existing Shareholders.

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

#### *Anti-Money Laundering Provisions*

The ICAV and the Administrator are required to comply with applicable legislation or regulations aimed at the prevention of money laundering and combating of terrorist financing (“**AML Regime**”). The Administrator has also adopted global policies and procedures which use the best practices of international and European initiatives to counter money laundering and terrorist financing which may be of a standard that is higher than required under the AML Regime (“**AML Policy**”). In accordance with the AML Regime and the AML Policy, the Administrator will require subscribers to provide evidence to verify their identity and, in certain circumstances, source of funds used to subscribe for the purchase of Shares before any order for Shares will be placed. Blocks will be applied to accounts to prevent any dealing until the correct documentation is received in accordance with the AML Policy.

Measures aimed towards the prevention of money laundering may require a detailed verification of each prospective investor's identity. Depending on the circumstances of each application to subscribe for Shares, a detailed verification might not be required where (i) the applicant makes the payment from an account held in the applicant's name at a recognised financial institution or (ii) the application to purchase Shares is made through a recognised intermediary. These exceptions will only apply if the financial institution or intermediary referred to above are within a country recognised by Ireland as having equivalent anti-money laundering regulations.

Where permitted, and subject to certain conditions, the ICAV or the Administrator may also delegate the maintenance of its anti-money laundering procedures (including the acquisition of due diligence information) to a suitable person, within or outside Ireland.

Although certain due diligence exceptions may be available under the AML Regime, the ICAV and the Administrator on the ICAV's behalf, reserve the right to request such information as is necessary to verify the identity of a prospective investor (i.e. a subscriber or a transferee) in accordance with the AML Policy.

Any information obtained from the investor, or in relation to the investor or its business, may be disclosed by the ICAV or the Administrator to third parties, within or outside Ireland, including, inter alia, affiliates, service providers and/or regulatory, legal, fiscal and administrative authorities, in the course of conduct of business of the ICAV or the Administrator.

In the event of delay or failure on the part of the subscriber in producing any information required for verification purposes required under the AML Regime or the AML Policy, the ICAV or the Administrator on the ICAV's behalf, may refuse to accept the application to purchase Shares or forcibly redeem the subscriber's position in the ICAV, in which case any funds received by the ICAV from such subscriber will be returned without interest in due course to the account from which they were originally debited, or otherwise dealt with by the ICAV or the Administrator in compliance with the AML Regime or the AML Policy.

## **Transfers**

A Shareholder may transfer all or any of his Shares by an instrument in writing in the usual or common form or in any other form as the Directors may approve. Shares may be transferred through an authorised intermediary. The transferor shall be deemed to remain the holder of any Shares that it proposes to transfer until the name of the transferee is entered in the ICAV's register of members in respect of those Shares. In respect of the Shares, each transferee will be required to provide the same information, representations and warranties to the ICAV and the Administrator as are required from any applicant for Shares.

The ICAV and the Administrator will be required to account for tax on the value of the Shares transferred at the applicable rate unless it has received from the transferor a declaration in the prescribed form confirming that the Shareholder transferring its Shares is not an Irish Resident or is an Exempt Irish Resident. The ICAV and the Administrator reserves the right to redeem such number of Shares held by a transferor as may be necessary to discharge the tax liability arising. The ICAV and the Administrator reserves the right to refuse to register a transfer of Shares until it receives a declaration as to the transferee's status and residency in the form prescribed by the Revenue Commissioners of Ireland.

## **Redemptions**

After the relevant Closing Date for each Fund, the ICAV may accept requests for redemptions on each Redemption Date at a price equal to the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Fund on such Valuation Date.

The UK Facilities Agent may receive applications for the redemption of Shares and payment of redemption proceeds, if required. Any applications received by the UK Facilities Agent will be passed, as soon as possible, to the Administrator. The procedure for redeeming Shares and details of any redemption charges will be as set out in the applicable Supplement.

The ICAV, and the Administrator on the ICAV's behalf, also reserve the right to refuse to make any redemption, dividend or distribution payment to a Shareholder if the Directors or the Administrator suspect or are advised that the payment of redemption, dividend or distribution proceeds to such Shareholder may be non-compliant with the AML Regime or any other applicable laws or regulations, or if such refusal is considered necessary or appropriate to ensure the compliance by the ICAV or the Administrator with the AML Regime, the AML Policy or any other applicable laws or regulations.

The ICAV and the Administrator will be required to withhold tax on redemption monies at the applicable rate unless it has received from the Shareholder a declaration as to status and residency in the form prescribed by the Revenue Commissioners of Ireland confirming that the Shareholder is not an Irish Resident or is an Exempt Irish Resident in respect of whom it is necessary to deduct tax.

The Directors have the power to pay redemption proceeds in specie, provided that the Directors and the Depositary are satisfied that the terms of any exchange shall not be such as are likely to result in any material prejudice to any remaining Shareholders. Subject to the agreement of the relevant Shareholder, any such in specie distribution must be made on such terms and conditions as the Directors may specify, to such Shareholder of assets equalling the aggregate Redemption Price (or together with any such cash payment when aggregated with the value of the assets being distributed are equal to such Redemption Price). Where redemption of Shares is to be satisfied by an in specie distribution of assets held by the ICAV, the Depositary shall transfer such assets as the Directors shall direct to the Shareholder as soon as practicable after the relevant Dealing Day. All costs and risks of such distribution shall be borne by such Shareholders. Shares redeemed shall be deemed to cease to be in issue at the close of business on the relevant Dealing Day in respect of the redemption and such redeemed Shares shall be cancelled.

### **Conversion of Shares**

With the consent of the Directors, a Shareholder may convert Shares of one Fund into Shares of another Fund on giving notice to the Administrator in such form as the Administrator may require. All requests for conversion of Shares must be received by the Administrator no later than 12 noon (Dublin time) on the relevant Business Day on which Shares are to be redeemed. The notice should advise the number of Shares to be converted and details of the relevant Funds concerned. The conversion is effected by arranging for the redemption of Shares of one Fund, converting the redemption proceeds into the currency of another Fund and subscribing for the Shares of the other Fund with the proceeds of the currency conversion. The redemption processed to effect the conversion will follow the same settlement cycle as that of a normal redemption, thus the subscription into the new Fund will take place three Business Days after the redemption. No conversion fee will be levied. During the period between the determination of the Net Asset Value applicable to the Shares being redeemed and the subscription for Shares, the Shareholder will not be the owner of, or be eligible to receive dividends with respect to, either the Shares which have been redeemed or the Shares being acquired.

Conversion will take place in accordance with the following formula:

$$NSH = \frac{OSH \times RP}{SP}$$

where:-

NSH = the number of Shares which will be issued in the new Fund;

OSH = the number of the Shares to be converted;

RP = the Net Asset Value of the Shares to be converted after deducting the redemption fee, if any;

SP = the issue price of Shares in the new Fund on that Business Day after deducting the subscription fee, if any;

If NSH is not a whole number of Shares the Administrator reserves the right to issue fractional Shares in the new Fund or to return the surplus arising to the Shareholder seeking to convert the Shares.

A Shareholder is not required to submit new Subscription Documents for the purchase of Shares in connection with a conversion.

### **Deferral of Redemptions**

The Directors may, in their absolute discretion, limit the number of Shares that can be redeemed on any one Redemption Date to 10% of the Net Asset Value of the applicable Fund. In this event, the limitation will apply pro rata so that all Shareholders wishing to have their Shares redeemed on that Redemption Date redeem the same

proportion of such Shares, and Shares not redeemed will be carried forward for redemption on the next Redemption Date and all following Redemption Dates (in relation to which the ICAV will carry out the same procedure as described herein) until the original request has been satisfied in full. If requests for redemption are so carried forward, the Administrator will inform the Shareholders affected. Any request not redeemed in full on the first applicable Dealing Day following its receipt by the Administrator will be carried forward for redemption to each succeeding Dealing Day and will be treated pro rata with any requests received thereafter (i.e. the ICAV shall treat such requests as if they were received on each subsequent Dealing Day until all of the Shares to which the original request related have been redeemed).

### **Compulsory Redemptions**

The Directors may, with the prior approval of the Administrator, compulsorily redeem or transfer any holding of Shares if it comes to their attention that those Shares are being held directly or beneficially by any person who is not entitled to apply for Shares as described more fully in the section headed "Investor Restrictions" below. Further, the Directors may compulsorily redeem any holding of Shares in the circumstances outlined in the section headed "Subscriptions" on page 27.

### **Cash Accounts**

In connection with the processing of subscriptions, redemptions, distributions or other relevant payments to or from investors or Shareholders, the ICAV may establish or operate a separate umbrella fund or fund specific cash account, opened in its name, for each currency in which shares in the ICAV are denominated. No investment or trading will be effected on behalf of the ICAV or any of its Funds in respect of the cash balances on such accounts. Any balances on such accounts shall belong to the ICAV or the relevant Fund and are not held on trust on behalf of any investors or Shareholders or any other persons.

Cash subscriptions received in advance of the relevant Subscription Date will be held as an asset of the relevant Fund in cash in an umbrella fund/Fund cash account until the relevant Subscription Date, at which time the Shares will be issued and the investor will become a Shareholder in the relevant Fund. In respect of such subscription proceeds received in advance of the relevant Subscription Date and until such time as the Shares have been issued to the investor, in the event of the ICAV or the relevant Fund becoming insolvent, the investor will rank as a general unsecured creditor of the ICAV or relevant Fund in respect of such subscription proceeds.

Should the ICAV be unable to issue Shares to an investor who has paid the requisite subscription amount to the ICAV but has yet to provide the ICAV or the Administrator with all requisite information or documentation in order to verify the investor's identity, the Administrator shall ensure that in the event that such subscription proceeds cannot be applied, such subscription proceeds will be returned to the relevant investor and the Depository will oversee this process.

In circumstances where subscription proceeds have not been received by the relevant settlement date, the ICAV may temporarily borrow an amount equal to the relevant subscription, subject to a Fund's borrowing limits, and invest the amount borrowed in accordance with the investment objective and policies of the Fund. Once the required subscription monies have been received, the ICAV will use this to repay the borrowings. In the event of any delay in the settlement of the investor's subscription monies, the ICAV reserves the right to charge that Shareholder for any interest or other costs incurred by the ICAV as a result of this borrowing. If the Shareholder fails to reimburse the ICAV for those charges, the ICAV will have the right to sell all or part of the investor's holdings of Shares in the Fund in order to meet those charges and/or to pursue that Shareholder for such charges.

In respect of a dividend declared and owing to a Shareholder that is unable to be paid for any reason whatsoever, such as, for example, if the relevant Shareholder has not provided the requisite information or documentation to the ICAV or the Administrator, such dividend amount may be held as an asset of the relevant Fund in cash in an umbrella fund/Fund cash account until such time as the reason for the ICAV or the Administrator being unable to pay the dividend amount to the relevant Shareholder has been addressed, at which point the ICAV or the Administrator shall pay the dividend amount to the Shareholder. In this regard, the relevant Shareholder should seek to promptly address the reason for the ICAV or the Administrator being unable to pay the dividend amount to the relevant Shareholder. In respect of such dividend amounts that are unable to be paid and until such time as such dividend amount has been paid to the Shareholder, in the event of the ICAV or the relevant Fund becoming insolvent, the Shareholder will rank as a general unsecured creditor of the ICAV or relevant Fund in respect of such a dividend amount.

In respect of a redemption request, the ICAV or the Administrator may refuse to remit the redemption proceeds until such time as the Shareholder has provided the requisite information or documentation to the ICAV or the Administrator, as requested by the ICAV or the Administrator from time to time. In such circumstances, the Administrator will process the redemption request received by the Shareholder, at which point in time the Shareholder will no longer be considered a Shareholder of the relevant Fund and the proceeds of that redemption shall be held as an asset of the relevant Fund in cash in an umbrella fund/Fund cash account until such time as the ICAV or the Administrator has received all requisite information or documentation and has verified the Shareholder's identity to its satisfaction, following which the redemption proceeds will be released. In this regard, the relevant Shareholder should seek to promptly address the reason for the ICAV or the Administrator being unable to pay the redemption proceeds to the relevant Shareholder. In respect of such redemption proceeds that are unable to be paid and until such time as the redemption proceeds have been released to the investor, in the event of the ICAV or the relevant Fund becoming insolvent, the investor will rank as a general unsecured creditor of the ICAV or relevant Fund in respect of such redemption proceeds.

### **Data Protection Information**

Prospective investors should note that by completing the Subscription Documents they are providing personal information to the ICAV, which may constitute personal data within the meaning of Data Protection Law. This personal data will be kept only for as long as necessary and used for the purposes of client identification, administration, updating the ICAV's records for fee billing, to monitor and record calls and electronic communications for quality, business analysis, training, investigation and fraud prevention purposes, for crime detection, prevention, investigation and prosecution and to enforce or defend the Manager's, Administrator's or Depositary's rights directly or through third parties to whom either the Manager, Administrator or Depositary delegates such rights or responsibilities, statistical analysis, market research, to comply with any applicable legal or regulatory requirements, such as anti-money laundering checks and related actions which the ICAV, the Manager, the Administrator or the Depositary considers necessary to meet any legal obligations, and, if an applicant's consent is given, for direct marketing purposes. The ICAV and the Administrator will retain your personal information for the duration of your investment in the ICAV and for as long as required for the ICAV or the Administrator to perform the services or perform investigations in relation to same depending on whether additional legal/regulatory obligations mandate that the ICAV retains your personal information. Data may be disclosed to third parties including regulatory bodies, tax authorities in accordance with the CRS and any other tax reporting obligations under legislation or regulation, delegates, advisers and service providers of the ICAV and their or the ICAV's duly authorised agents and any of their respective related, associated or affiliated companies wherever located (including outside the EEA) for the purposes specified. Investors have the following rights in respect of their personal data kept by the ICAV, the Manager or the Administrator: the right to access their personal information, the right to rectify their personal information, the right to restrict the use of their personal information, the right to request that their personal information is erased, the right to object to processing of their personal information and the right to data portability (in certain specific circumstances as set out in more detail in the Subscription Documents).

### **Suspension of Subscriptions, Transfers and Redemptions**

Subscriptions, transfers and redemptions for any Fund will be suspended for as long as the calculation of the Net Asset Value of that Fund is suspended as more fully described in the sections headed "VALUATION - Suspension of Valuation" on page 38.

Any applications for subscriptions, transfers and redemptions for a Fund will be considered on the first Subscription Date or Redemption Date, as applicable, following the termination of a suspension.

### **Investor Restrictions**

Potential investors should note that restrictions apply regarding the types of persons to whom Shares may be issued and transferred for the purpose of ensuring that no Shares are held by any person or persons:

- (i) in breach of the law or requirements of any country or governmental authority; or
- (ii) in circumstances (whether directly or indirectly affecting such person or persons and whether taken alone or in conjunction with any other person or persons, connected or not, or any other circumstance appearing to the Directors and the Administrator to be relevant) where, in the opinion of the Directors and the

Administrator, such holding might result in taxation, legal, pecuniary, regulatory or material administrative disadvantage to the relevant Fund or its Shareholders as a whole.

### **Dilution Adjustment**

Unless otherwise stated in the applicable Supplement, each Fund will apply a swing-pricing mechanism to counter the dilution of the Fund's assets and protect Shareholders from the impact of transaction costs arising from subscription and redemption activity.

The total proceeds of the sale of an investment may be less than, and the total purchase price of an investment may be more than, the last traded price used in calculating the Net Asset Value of a Fund, for example, due to dealing duties and charges ("**Duties and Charges**"), or through dealing at prices other than the last traded price. Under certain circumstances (for example, a single large deal or large volumes of deals) this may have an adverse effect on the Shareholders' interest in the Fund. In order to mitigate this effect, called "dilution", the Directors have the power to apply a dilution adjustment ("**Dilution Adjustment**"). A Dilution Adjustment is an adjustment to the Net Asset Value per Share. The Directors shall comply with the requirements of the Central Bank in their application of any such Dilution Adjustment. The Dilution Adjustment for the Fund will be calculated by reference to the estimated costs of dealing in the underlying investments of the Fund, including any dealing spreads ("**Spreads**"), commissions and transfer taxes. The Investment Manager shall be responsible for determining the thresholds and rate at which a Dilution Adjustment will be applied, subject to the approval of the Manager. In extreme market circumstances and in order to act in the best interests of shareholders, the Investment Manager may amend the rate of the Dilution Adjustment without the approval of the Manager.

In the event that net subscriptions on any Subscription Date lead to a net inflow of assets (a "**Net Subscription Position**"), a Dilution Adjustment may be added to the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Share Classes to cover the Duties and Charges and Spreads, being the costs involved in rebalancing the Fund's portfolio in respect of the net issue of Shares on that Dealing Day.

The price of each Share Class of a Fund will be calculated separately but any Dilution Adjustment will in percentage terms affect the price of each Share Class in an identical manner.

In the event that net redemptions on any Redemption Date lead to a net outflow of assets (a "**Net Redemption Position**"), a Dilution Adjustment may be deducted to cover the Duties and Charges and Spreads, being the costs involved in rebalancing the Fund's portfolio in respect of the net redemption of Shares on that Dealing Day.

The purpose of any Dilution Adjustment would be to limit the impact of trading costs on the value of the Fund.

The need to apply a Dilution Adjustment will depend on the volume of subscriptions (where they are issued) or redemptions (where they are cancelled) of Shares. It may also depend on the nature of a particular Fund (i.e. whether it invests primarily in equities or bonds). A Dilution Adjustment on the subscription and redemption of such Shares if, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, the existing Shareholders (for subscriptions) or remaining Shareholders (for redemptions) might otherwise be adversely affected, and if applying a Dilution Adjustment, so far as practicable, is fair to all Shareholders and potential Shareholders. In particular, the Dilution Adjustment may be applied in circumstances where:

- over a dealing period a Fund has experienced a large level (as determined by the Investment Manager) of net subscriptions or redemptions relative to its size;
- a Fund is in continual decline (i.e., is experiencing a net outflow of redemptions); and
- in any other case where the Investment Manager is of the opinion that the interests of the Shareholders require the imposition of a Dilution Adjustment.

The Dilution Adjustment will involve adding to, when the Fund is in a Net Subscription Position, and deducting from, when the Fund is in a Net Redemption Position, the Net Asset Value per Share such figure as the Investment Manager considers an appropriate figure not exceeding 2% of the Net Asset Value per Share (based on historical testing and subject to periodic review by the Investment Manager) to meet the relevant Duties and Charges and Spreads. However, this figure may be a higher amount if the Investment Manager does not consider 2% of the Net Asset Value per Share to be sufficient or appropriate for any particular Fund. Details of any such higher Dilution Adjustment amount will be set out in the applicable Supplement for that Fund. The resultant amount

will be the price at which all subscriptions and redemptions (including both seeded and unseeded Share Classes) occurring on the relevant Dealing Day will be made.

On any occasion when a Dilution Adjustment is not made there may be an adverse impact on the total assets of the relevant Fund which may otherwise constrain the future growth of that Fund. It should be noted that as dilution is directly related to the inflows and outflows of monies to / from a Fund, it is not possible to predict accurately whether or not dilution will occur at any particular future point in time, and how frequently the Investment Manager will need to make such a Dilution Adjustment. It is anticipated that the application of a Dilution Adjustment will not be necessary in most instances based on historical testing of inflows and outflows.

The initial offer price of each Fund will not be swung, as all investors will incur the costs of initial investments.

## VALUATION

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### Net Asset Value

The Net Asset Value of the ICAV and of each Fund or of each class of Shares, as the case may be, will be calculated to three decimal places by the Administrator at the Valuation Point on each Valuation Date in accordance with the principles more fully described in the section headed “Valuation Principles” below.

The Net Asset Value of each Fund is, as at any Valuation Point, the aggregate value of the assets attributable to each Fund (including, without limitation, any unamortised expenses) less the aggregate liabilities attributable to each Fund (including, without limitation, its accrued expenses including any Performance Fee accrual and such amount in respect of contingent or projected expenses as the Directors consider fair and reasonable). The Net Asset Value per Share in each Fund will be calculated by dividing the Net Asset Value of such Fund by the number of Shares in issue in respect of that Fund.

Where a Fund is made up of more than one class of Shares, the Net Asset Value of each class of Shares will be calculated by determining that part of the Net Asset Value of each Fund attributable to each such class of Shares and dividing this value by the number of Shares of that class in issue. Any increase or decrease in the Net Asset Value of each Fund will be allocated between the Share classes based on their pro rata closing Net Asset Values. The Net Asset Value of Share classes denominated in currencies other than the base currency of a Fund will be calculated using the relevant exchange rate prevailing at the relevant Valuation Point.

Where classes of Shares denominated in different currencies are created within the Fund and currency hedging transactions are entered into in order to hedge any relevant currency exposure, such transactions will be clearly attributable to a specific Share class and any costs and gains/losses of the hedging transactions will accrue solely to the relevant class of Shares. Furthermore, no currency Share class may be leveraged as a result of using such currency hedging transactions. Any currency hedging will be limited to 100% of the Net Asset Value attributable to each class of Shares. The costs and gains/losses of the hedging transactions will accrue solely to the relevant class of Shares. This strategy may substantially limit Shareholders of the class of Shares from benefiting if the class currency falls against the base currency and/or the currency in which the assets of a Fund are denominated.

The Net Asset Value per Share will increase or decrease in accordance with profits earned or losses incurred by the ICAV.

### Allocation of Assets and Liabilities

The Instrument of Incorporation requires the Directors to establish separate Funds in the following manner:

- (a) the proceeds from the issue of each Share shall be applied in the books and records of the Fund established for that Share, and the assets less the liabilities plus income less expenditure attributable thereto shall be applied to such Fund subject to the provisions of the Instrument of Incorporation;
- (b) where any asset is derived from another asset (whether cash or otherwise), the derived asset shall be applied to the same Fund as the assets from which it was derived and on each revaluation of an asset the increase or diminution in value shall be applied to the relevant Fund;
- (c) in the case of any asset which the Directors do not consider as attributable to a particular Fund, the Directors shall have discretion, subject to the approval of the Depositary, to determine the basis upon which any such asset shall be allocated between Funds and the Directors shall have the power at any time, subject to the approval of the Depositary, to vary such basis provided that the approval of the Depositary shall not be required in any such case where the asset is allocated between all Funds pro rata to their net asset values at the time when the allocation is made;
- (d) the Directors shall have the discretion, subject to the approval of the Depositary, to determine the basis upon which any liability (which, without limitation, may include all operating expenses of the ICAV such as stamp duties, taxes, brokerage or other expenses of acquiring and disposing of investments, the fees and expenses of the auditors and legal advisers, the costs of printing and distributing reports, accounts and any prospectus, publishing prices and any relevant registration fees etc.) shall be allocated between Funds (including conditions as to the subsequent re-allocation thereof if circumstances so permit) and shall have power at any time and from time to time to vary such basis, provided that the

approval of the Depositary shall not be required in any such case where a liability is allocated between the Funds pro rata to their net asset values; and

- (e) subject to the approval of the Depositary, the Directors may transfer any assets to and from Funds if, as a result of a creditor proceeding against certain of the assets of the ICAV or otherwise, a liability would be borne in a different manner from that in which it would have been borne under paragraph (d) above or in any similar circumstances.

### **Valuation Principles**

- (1) The Net Asset Values for each class of Shares shall be determined separately by reference to the Fund appertaining to that class of Shares and to each such determination the following provisions shall apply.
- (2) The Net Asset Value of each Fund shall be determined and shall be equal to the value as at the relevant Valuation Point of all the assets, less all the liabilities, of that Fund.
- (3) The assets of a Fund shall be deemed to include:-
  - (a) all cash in hand, on loan or on deposit, or on call including any interest accrued thereon,
  - (b) all bills, demand notes, promissory notes and accounts receivables,
  - (c) all bonds, certificates of deposit, Shares, stock, units in Collective Investment Schemes, debentures, debentures stock, subscription rights, warrants, options and other investments and securities owned and contracted for, (other than rights and securities issued by it),
  - (d) all stock and cash dividends and cash distributions which the Directors consider will be received by the ICAV in respect of the Fund but which have not yet been received by it but have been declared payable to stockholders of record on a date before the day as of which the assets are being valued,
  - (e) all interest accrued on any interest-bearing securities forming part of the Fund,
  - (f) all prepaid expenses relating to that Fund and a proportion of any prepaid expenses relating to the ICAV generally, such prepaid expenses to be valued and defined from time to time by the Directors.
- (4) Any expense or liability of the ICAV may be amortised over such period as the Directors (with the approval of the Auditors) may determine (and the Directors may at any time and from time to time determine with the approval of the Auditors to lengthen or shorten any such period), and the unamortised amount thereof at any time shall also be deemed to be an asset of the ICAV.
- (5) Assets shall be valued as follows:
  - (a) Deposits shall be valued at their principal amount plus accrued interest from the date on which the same was acquired or made.
  - (b) Bonds, notes, treasury bills, debenture stocks, certificates of deposit, bank acceptances, trade bills and similar assets shall be valued at the close of business price of the preceding Business Day in each case on the market on which these assets are traded or admitted for trading (being the market which is the sole or in the opinion of the Manager (or where relevant the Directors) the principal market on which the assets in question are quoted or dealt in) as certified to the Manager (or where relevant the Directors) by a competent person accustomed to deal on such market approved for the purpose by the Depositary. Fixed income securities may be valued by any of (i) the Manager, (ii) a competent person appointed by the Manager and approved for the purpose by the Depositary; or (iii) by any other means provided the value is approved by the Depositary, immediately above using matrix pricing (i.e. valuing securities by reference to the valuation of other securities which are considered comparable in rating, yield, due date and other characteristics) where reliable market quotations are not available.

- (c) Exchange traded futures and options contracts (including index futures) shall be valued at the settlement price as determined by the market in question. If such market price is not available, the value shall be the probable realisation value estimated with care and in good faith by the Manager (or where relevant the Directors) or such other competent person approved for the purpose by the Depositary.
- (d) OTC derivative contracts which are not traded on a Recognised Market and are not cleared by a clearing counterparty shall be valued on the basis of the mark to market value of the derivative contract or, if market conditions prevent marking to market, reliable and prudent marking to model may be used. OTC derivative contracts which are not traded on a Recognised Market and which are cleared by a clearing counterparty shall be valued on the basis of a quotation provided at least as frequently as the relevant Fund calculates its Net Asset Value by the relevant counterparty and verified at least monthly by a party independent of the counterparty, including the relevant Investment Manager, or another independent party. Forward exchange contracts shall be valued by reference to the price at which a new forward contract of the same size and maturity could be undertaken.
- (e) Save as otherwise herein provided, investments or assets listed, quoted or dealt in on a Recognised Market shall, unless otherwise expressly provided in a Supplement, be valued at the price at the Valuation Point or, where the Recognised Market on which the investment is quoted is closed at the Valuation Point, at the last traded price at the close of the regular trading session of the market on which such investment is quoted at each Valuation Point (or such other time as the Manager (or where relevant the Directors) or the Investment Manager shall consider more appropriately represents the time of closing of business in such Recognised Market) in each case on the Recognised Market on which these assets are traded or admitted for trading (being the Recognised Market which is the sole or in the opinion of the Manager (or where relevant the Directors) the principal Recognised Market on which the investment in question is listed, quoted or dealt in). If the dealing price of the preceding Business Day for the assets is not representative in the sole opinion of the Manager (or where relevant the Directors) of the value of the assets, the value will be the probable realisation value, estimated with care and in good faith by such competent person as may be appointed by the Manager (or where relevant the Directors) and approved for the purpose by the Depositary.
- (f) At any time when dealing prices are not available in respect of assets listed, quoted or dealt in on a Recognised Market in each case on the Recognised Market on which these assets are traded or admitted for trading (being the Recognised Market which is the sole or in the opinion of the Manager (or where relevant the Directors) the principal Recognised Market on which the investment in question is listed, quoted or dealt in), the value of the assets will be the probable realisation value estimated with care and in good faith by such competent person as may be appointed by the Manager (or where relevant the Directors) and approved for the purpose by the Depositary.
- (g) Any investments or assets not listed, quoted or dealt in on a Recognised Market shall, be valued at the probable realisation value as determined with care and in good faith by such competent persons as may be appointed by the Manager (or where relevant the Directors) and approved for the purpose by the Depositary.
- (h) Securities listed or traded on a Recognised Market but acquired or traded at a premium or at a discount outside or off the relevant market may be valued, taking into account the level of premium or discount at the date of the valuation. The Depositary must ensure that the adoption of such a procedure is justifiable in the context of establishing the probable realisation value of the security.
- (i) Cash shall be valued at face value (together with accrued interest to the relevant Valuation Date) unless, in the opinion of the Manager (or where relevant the Directors) any adjustment should be made to reflect the value thereof in the context of currency, marketability, dealing costs and/or such other considerations as are deemed relevant.

- (j) The value of units or shares or other similar participation in any collective investment scheme shall be valued at the latest bid price or the last available net asset value as published by the collective investment scheme. Valuation on a mid-price or offer price is acceptable if consistent with the valuation policy. The Manager may in accordance with (a) above undertake a valuation based on market prices where the investment fund in which the investment is made is listed on a Recognised Market.
  - (k) Notwithstanding the foregoing the Manager (or where relevant the Directors) may permit some other method of valuation to be used for any particular asset if they consider that such valuation better reflects the fair value of that asset, such other method to be approved by the Depositary and the rationale/methodologies shall be clearly documented.
  - (l) Where it is not the intention or objective of the Manager to apply amortised cost valuation to the portfolio of a Fund as a whole, a money market instrument within such a portfolio shall only be valued on an amortised basis if the money market instrument has a residual maturity of less than three months and does not have any specific sensitivity to market parameters, including credit risk.
- (6) Currencies or values in currencies other than in the currency of designation of a particular Fund shall unless the Directors determine otherwise be converted or translated at the rate which the Investment Manager after consulting with, or in accordance with, the method approved by the Depositary may consider appropriate having regard (inter alia) to any premium or discount which may be relevant and to costs of exchange into the currency of designation of that Fund.

### **Suspension of Valuation**

The Directors may at any time temporarily suspend the calculation of the Net Asset Value of the ICAV or any Fund during:

- (a) any period when any of the principal markets or stock exchanges on which a substantial part of the investments of the relevant Fund are quoted is closed, otherwise than for ordinary holidays, or during which dealings thereon are restricted or suspended;
- (b) any period when, as a result of political, economic, military or monetary events or any circumstances outside the control, responsibility and power of the Directors, disposal or valuation of a substantial part of the investments of the relevant Fund is not reasonably practicable without this being seriously detrimental to the interests of the Shareholders in the relevant Fund or if in the opinion of the Directors the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund cannot be fairly calculated; or
- (c) any breakdown in the means of communication normally employed in determining the value of the investments of the relevant Fund or when for any reason the current prices on any market of a substantial part of the investments of the relevant Fund cannot be promptly and accurately ascertained.

Any such suspension will be notified to the Central Bank immediately and, where possible, all reasonable steps will be taken to bring any period of suspension to an end as soon as possible.

### **Publication of the Net Asset Value**

The Net Asset Value per Share of each Fund as calculated for each Valuation Point will be made available daily on the website of the Investment Manager at [www.johcm.co.uk](http://www.johcm.co.uk) and such other media as the Directors may from time to time determine. The Net Asset Value per Share will also be available from the office of the Administrator and to UK investors from the UK Facilities Agent. Such information is made available for information only; it is not an invitation to subscribe for, redeem or convert Shares at that Net Asset Value.

## **FEES AND EXPENSES**

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### **Management Fee**

The Investment Management Fee as outlined in the relevant Supplement shall be payable to the Manager (the “**Management Fee**”). The Manager will pay the Investment Manager out of the Management Fee. The Performance Fee will continue to be paid to the Investment Manager directly as set out in the relevant Supplement.

The management fee will accrue daily and will be payable monthly in arrears (and pro rata for periods less than one month).

The Manager will also be entitled to reimbursement of all reasonable properly-vouched out-of-pocket expenses (including VAT thereon) incurred in the performance of its duties hereunder.

### **Investment Management Fee**

Under the provisions of the investment management agreement, the Manager will pay the Investment Manager a fee out of the Management Fee in respect of its duties as investment manager of that Fund. The ICAV will pay the Investment Manager a Performance Fee as set out in the relevant Supplement. The Investment Manager does not receive any additional fees from the ICAV in respect of its appointment as Distributor under the Distribution Agreement.

### **Performance Fee**

Under the provisions of the investment management agreement, a performance fee may be payable to the Investment Manager in respect of each class of Shares in a Fund as set out in the relevant Supplement. The performance fee will accrue daily and will be paid annually in arrears.

### **Administration Fee**

The Administrator will be entitled to an annual fee payable out of the Net Asset Value of each Fund (plus VAT, if any) at a rate which will not exceed 0.0075% per annum. Such fees will be accrued daily and are payable monthly in arrears. The Administrator will also be entitled to the payment of fees for acting as registrar and transfer agent to the ICAV and transaction charges (which are charged at normal commercial rates), which are based on transactions undertaken by the ICAV, the number of subscriptions, redemptions, exchanges, distribution calculations, investor due diligence and transfer of Shares processed by the Administrator and time spent on company shareholder servicing duties and to the reimbursement of operating expenses, including a fixed charge of £375 per annum for the operation of each share class. The Administrator shall also be entitled to fees relating to services provided in relation to taxation and regulatory reporting requirements. The Administrator shall also be entitled to be repaid for all its out of pocket expenses incurred on behalf of the ICAV, which shall include reasonable legal fees, courier fees, telecommunications and expenses.

### **Depositary Fee**

The Depositary shall be entitled to receive a fee, payable out of the Net Asset Value of each Fund (plus VAT, if any) at a rate which shall not exceed 0.0075% per annum which shall accrue daily and be payable monthly in arrears. The Depositary shall also be entitled to be reimbursed out of the assets of each Fund for all of its reasonable disbursements incurred on behalf of the Funds including safekeeping fees, expenses and transaction charges which shall be charged at normal commercial rates. The Depositary shall also be entitled to be reimbursed for reasonable out-of-pocket expenses necessarily incurred by it in the performance of its duties.

### **Paying Agent Fees**

Unless specified otherwise, fees and expenses of Paying Agents, which will be at normal commercial rates, will be borne by the relevant Fund. Fees payable to the agent which are based upon Net Asset Value will be payable only from the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund attributable to the classes of the Shares.

### **Directors' Remuneration**

The Directors shall be entitled to a fee in remuneration for their services at a rate to be determined from time to time by the Directors, but so that the aggregate amount of Directors' remuneration in any one year shall not exceed €75,000. Markus Lewandowski has agreed to waive his entitlement to remuneration. The Directors may also be paid all travelling, hotel and other expenses properly incurred by them in attending and returning from meetings of the Directors or general meetings of the ICAV or in connection with the business of the ICAV. The Directors may in addition to such remuneration as aforesaid grant special remuneration to any Director who, being called upon, shall perform any special or extra services to or at the request of the ICAV.

### **Establishment Expenses**

The fees and expenses incurred in connection with the establishment of the ICAV and the initial Funds, the preparation and publication of this Prospectus and any Supplement attached hereto, and all legal costs and out-of-pocket expenses related thereto were borne by the initial Funds. Any Funds of the ICAV which may be established subsequent to the date hereof will have details of their establishment expenses, if any, detailed in the applicable s Supplement.

### **Other Expenses**

The ICAV will also pay the following costs and expenses:

- (i) all stamp duty (other than any payable by an applicant for Shares or by a Shareholder) or other tax or duty which may be levied or payable from time to time on or in respect of the ICAV or on creation or issue of Shares or arising in any other circumstance;
- (ii) all fiscal and purchase or fiscal and sale charges arising on any acquisition or disposal of investments;
- (iii) all expenses incurred in relation to the registration of any investments into and transfer of any investments out of the name of the ICAV or its nominees or the holding of any investment or the custody of investments and/or any Prospectus or title thereto (including bank charges, insurance of documents of title against loss in shipment, transit or otherwise);
- (iv) all expenses incurred in the collection of income of the ICAV;
- (v) all costs and expenses of and incidental to preparing resolutions of Shareholders for the purpose of securing that the ICAV conforms to legislation coming into force after the date of the incorporation of the ICAV (including costs and expenses incurred in the holding of a meeting of Shareholders, where necessary);
- (vi) all taxation payable in respect of the holding of or dealings with or income from the ICAV relating to the ICAV's property and in respect of allocation and distribution of income to Shareholders other than tax of Shareholders or tax withheld on account of Shareholders' tax liability;
- (vii) all commissions, stamp duty, value added tax and other costs and expenses of or incidental to any acquisition, holding, realisation or other dealing in investments, foreign exchange options, financial futures, contracts for differences or any other derivative instruments or the provision of cover or margin therefor or in respect thereof or in connection therewith;
- (viii) all stationery, printing and postage costs in connection with the preparation and distribution of cheques, warrants, tax certificates, statements, accounts and reports made, issued or despatched pursuant to the Instrument of Incorporation;
- (ix) the fees and expenses of the auditors of the ICAV;
- (x) any fees payable by the ICAV to any regulatory authority in any other country or territory, the costs and expenses (including legal, accountancy and other professional charges and printing costs) incurred in meeting on a continuing basis the notification, registration and other requirements of each such regulatory authority, and any fees and expenses of representatives or facilities agents in any such other country or territory;

- (xi) all fees and costs relating to a scheme of reconstruction and amalgamation (to the extent it has not been agreed that such expenses should be borne by other parties) under which the ICAV acquires property; and
- (xii) all other costs and expenses incurred by the ICAV and any of its appointees which are permitted by the Instrument of Incorporation.

## TAXATION

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The taxation of income and capital gains of the ICAV and of the Shareholders is subject to the fiscal laws and practices of Ireland, of the countries in which the ICAV invests and of the jurisdictions in which Shareholders are resident or otherwise subject to tax.

The following summary of certain relevant taxation provisions is based on current law and practice and does not constitute legal or tax advice. It does not purport to deal with all the tax consequences applicable to the ICAV or to all categories of investors, some of whom may be subject to special rules. Shareholders and potential investors are advised to consult their professional advisers concerning possible taxation or other consequences of purchasing, holding, selling, converting or otherwise disposing of the Shares under the laws of their country of incorporation, establishment, citizenship, residence or domicile, and in light of their particular circumstances.

Potential investors and Shareholders should note that the statements on taxation which are set out below are based on advice which has been received by the Directors regarding the law and practice in force in the relevant jurisdiction as at the date of this Prospectus. As is the case with any investment, there can be no guarantee that the tax position or proposed tax position prevailing at the time an investment is made in the ICAV will endure indefinitely.

### Taxation outside of Ireland

The income and gains of the ICAV from its securities and assets may suffer withholding tax of the territory where such income and gains arise, which may not be reclaimable in those territories. The ICAV, in certain circumstances, may not be able to benefit from the applicable reduced rates of withholding tax provided in double taxation agreements between Ireland and such territories. This is because a number of Ireland's double taxation agreements, where applied by territories on a strict basis, are available only to persons who are liable to tax in Ireland. The transactions of the ICAV will not be liable to Irish tax if all transactions contemplated are exempt as described below. If this position changes in the future and the application of a lower withholding tax rate results in a repayment to the ICAV, the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund will not be restated and the benefit will be allocated to the existing Shareholders rateably at the time of repayment.

### Ireland

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

### Taxation of the ICAV

On the basis that the ICAV is an investment undertaking as defined in section 739B of the Taxes Act, it will not be subject to Irish tax on its income or gains other than gains arising on chargeable events as outlined below.

#### *Chargeable events*

Chargeable events include;

- the payment of a distribution;
- the redemption, repurchase, cancellation or transfer of Shares;
- the appropriation or cancellation of Shares for the purposes of meeting the tax arising on a transfer of Shares (by sale or otherwise); and
- the ending of a Relevant Period.

However, the following events are not chargeable events;

- any transaction in relation to or in respect of Shares held in a Recognised Clearing System;
- an exchange on an arm's length basis with the ICAV of Shares representing one Fund for another Fund of the ICAV;

- an exchange on an arm’s length basis with the ICAV of Shares in the ICAV for other Shares in the ICAV;
- the transfer by a Shareholder of entitlement to a Share where the transfer is between spouses or civil partners, (subject to certain conditions this exemption may also apply to transfers between former spouses or civil partners); the transferee spouse or civil partner is treated as having acquired the Share at their original cost to the transferring spouse or civil partner;
- the cancellation of Shares arising on a “scheme of reconstruction or amalgamation” (within the meaning of section 739H(1) of the Taxes Act) or a “scheme of amalgamation” (within the meaning of section 739HA(1) of the Taxes Act) subject to certain conditions being fulfilled; or
- any transaction in relation to, or in respect of, Shares held by the Courts Service (where money under the control or subject to the order of any Court is applied to acquire Shares, the Court Service assumes, in respect of Shares acquired, the responsibilities of the ICAV to, inter alia, account for tax in respect of chargeable events and file returns).

A chargeable event will not give rise to an obligation for the ICAV to account for the appropriate tax if:

- i. the chargeable event occurs solely on account of an exchange of Shares arising on a “scheme of amalgamation” within the meaning of Section 739D(8C) of the Taxes Act, subject to certain conditions being fulfilled;
- ii. the chargeable event occurs solely on account of an exchange of Shares arising on a “scheme of migration and amalgamation” within the meaning of Section 739D(8D) of the Taxes Act, subject to certain conditions being fulfilled; or
- iii. the chargeable event occurs solely on account of a scheme of migration within the meaning of Section 739D (8E) of the Taxes Act, subject to certain conditions being fulfilled.

The ending of a Relevant Period will not give rise to an obligation for the ICAV to account for the appropriate tax if:

- immediately before the chargeable event the value of the number of Shares in the ICAV, in respect of which any gains arising would be treated as arising to the ICAV, on the happening of a chargeable event is less than 10 per cent of the value of the total number of Shares in the ICAV at that time; and
- the ICAV has made an election, in writing, to the Revenue Commissioners that it will make in respect of each year of assessment a statement (including where it is the case, a statement with a nil amount) to the Revenue Commissioners in electronic format approved by them, on or before 31 March in the year following the year of assessment, which specifies in respect of each Shareholder:
  - (a) the name and address of the Shareholder;
  - (b) the value at the end of the year of assessment of the Shares to which the Shareholder is entitled at that time; and
  - (c) such other information as the Revenue Commissioners may require.

The ICAV is obliged to notify the Shareholders concerned, in writing, if such an election has been made. Where a Shareholder receives such a notification, that Shareholder is deemed to be a chargeable person for the purposes of sections 951 and 1084 of the Taxes Act and is required to prepare and deliver to the Revenue Commissioners a return of income on or before the specified return date for that chargeable period and pay tax on the gain, if any, arising on the ending of a Relevant Period, at a rate of 41% (in the case of an individual). The return of income shall include the following details:

- the name and address of the ICAV; and
- the gains arising on the chargeable event.

### ***Exemption from Irish tax arising on chargeable events***

The ICAV will not be subject to Irish tax on gains arising on chargeable events where;

- in the case of Shareholders who are Resident in Ireland or Ordinarily Resident in Ireland, they are Exempt Irish Investors; or
- in the case of Shareholders who are neither Resident in Ireland nor Ordinarily Resident in Ireland, either (i) each Shareholder has made a Relevant Declaration to the ICAV prior to the chargeable event and the ICAV has no reason to believe that the Relevant Declaration is incorrect or no longer correct; or (ii) the ICAV is in possession of a written notice of approval from the Revenue Commissioners to the effect that Section 739D(7) is deemed to have been complied with in respect of the Shareholder and that approval has not been withdrawn.

### ***Tax payable***

Where none of the relieving provisions outlined above have application, the ICAV is liable to account for Irish income tax on gains arising on chargeable events as follows;

- (a) where the chargeable event relates to a Share held by a Shareholder that is a company and that company has made a declaration to the ICAV that it is a company and that declaration contains the Irish corporation tax reference number with respect to the company, at a rate of 25%; and
- (b) where (a) above does not apply, Irish tax is payable at the rate of 41%.

In the case of chargeable events other than a chargeable event arising on a transfer or the ending of a Relevant Period, any tax arising is deducted from the relevant payments (distribution/repurchase payments/ cancellation/redemption payments) to the Shareholders.

In the case of a chargeable event arising as a result of a transfer of Shares or the ending of a Relevant Period or any other chargeable event arising that does not give rise to a payment to be made by the ICAV to a Shareholder, the ICAV is entitled to cancel or appropriate sufficient Shares of the Shareholder to meet the tax liability of that Shareholder.

To the extent that any tax is paid on a chargeable event that occurs solely as a consequence of the ending of a Relevant Period, such tax will be allowed as a credit or paid by the ICAV to the Shareholder on the happening of a subsequent chargeable event in accordance with the provisions of section 739E of the Taxes Act.

The relevant Shareholder shall indemnify the ICAV against any 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 appropriation, cancellation or deduction is made.

### ***Dividend withholding tax***

Distributions paid by the ICAV are not subject to Irish dividend withholding tax provided the ICAV continues to be a collective investment undertaking as defined in section 172A(1) of the Taxes Act (which definition includes an investment undertaking within the meaning of section 739B of the Taxes Act).

Dividends received by the ICAV from investment in Irish equities may be subject to Irish dividend withholding tax at a rate of 25%. However, where the ICAV makes an appropriate declaration pursuant to paragraph 6, Schedule 2A of the Taxes Act to the payer that it is a collective investment undertaking within the meaning of section 172A(1) of the Taxes Act (which definition includes an investment undertaking within the meaning of section 739 B of the Taxes Act), it will be entitled to receive such dividends without deduction of tax.

### ***Stamp Duty***

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

No Irish stamp duty will be payable by the ICAV on the conveyance or transfer of stock or marketable securities provided that the stock or marketable securities in question have not been issued by a company incorporated in Ireland and provided the conveyance or transfer does not relate to any immovable property situated in Ireland or any right over or interest in such property or to any stocks or marketable securities of a company (other than a company which is an investment undertaking within the meaning of section 739B of the Taxes Act or a Qualifying Company) which is incorporated in Ireland.

## **Taxation of Shareholders in Ireland**

### **Interpretation**

For the purpose of determining the Irish tax liability of any Shareholder, payments made by the ICAV to a Shareholder who holds Shares which are held in a Recognised Clearing System, will be deemed to be payments from which tax has not been deducted.

### **Corporate Shareholder who is Resident in Ireland**

The Irish tax position of a Taxable Corporate Shareholder will depend on whether the Shareholder is trading in the Shares or whether they are held as an investment.

#### ***Shares held as stock in trade***

Taxable Corporate Shareholders who are trading in Shares or who are Qualifying Companies will be taxable on any income or gains (grossed up for any tax deducted) earned in connection with those Shares as part of the profits of that trade (currently at a rate of 12.5%) or as profits of its business as a Qualifying Company (currently at a rate of 25%), as the case may be. Such Shareholders will be entitled to a set off against corporation tax payable for any tax deducted by the ICAV against the corporation tax otherwise assessable upon it.

#### ***Shares held as an investment***

Taxable Corporate Shareholders who receive distributions in respect of Shares from which tax has been deducted will be treated as having received an annual payment chargeable to tax under Case IV of Schedule D from which tax at the rate of 25% had been deducted.

However, where the Shares are not denominated in Euro, such Shareholders may also be liable to corporation tax on foreign currency gains upon the cancellation, redemption, repurchase or transfer of Shares.

Taxable Corporate Shareholders who receive payments in respect of Shares from which tax has not been deducted will be chargeable to tax under Case IV of Schedule D. Accordingly a 25 per cent. rate of corporation tax applies. However where the payment is in respect of the cancellation, redemption, repurchase or transfer of Shares or the ending of a Relevant Period, such payment shall be reduced by the amount of the consideration in money or money's worth given by the Shareholder for the acquisition of the Shares. In addition, where the Shares are not denominated in Euro, such Shareholders may also be liable to corporation tax on foreign currency gains upon the cancellation, redemption, repurchase or transfer of Shares.

### **Non-Corporate Shareholders who are Resident or Ordinarily Resident in Ireland**

Non-corporate Shareholders who are Resident in Ireland or Ordinarily Resident in Ireland will not be subject to further Irish tax on income from their Shares or gains made on the disposal of their Shares where tax has been deducted by the ICAV on payments received. However, where the Shares are not denominated in Euro, such Shareholders may also be liable to capital gains tax on foreign currency gains upon the cancellation, redemption, repurchase or transfer of Shares.

Where a non-corporate Shareholder who is Resident in Ireland or Ordinarily Resident in Ireland receives a payment in respect of Shares from which tax has not been deducted, the payment will be subject to tax at a rate of 41%.

However, where the payment is in respect of the cancellation, redemption, repurchase or transfer of Shares or the end of a Relevant Period, such payment shall be reduced by the amount of the consideration in money or money's worth given by the Shareholder for the acquisition of the Shares. Also, where the Shares are not denominated in Euro, such Shareholders may also be liable to capital gains tax on foreign currency gains upon such cancellation, redemption, repurchase or transfer.

### **Exempt Irish Investors or Shareholders who are not Resident in Ireland nor Ordinarily Resident in Ireland**

Exempt Irish Investors will not be subject to Irish tax on income from their Shares or gains made on the disposal of their Shares, provided each Exempt Irish Investor has made a Relevant Declaration to the ICAV prior to the chargeable event and the ICAV has no reason to believe that the Relevant Declaration is incorrect or no longer correct.

Shareholders who are neither Resident in Ireland nor Ordinarily Resident in Ireland will not be subject to Irish tax on income from their Shares or gains made on the disposal of their Shares, provided either (i) each Shareholder has made a Relevant Declaration to the ICAV prior to the chargeable event and the ICAV has no reason to believe that the Relevant Declaration is incorrect or no longer correct; or (ii) the ICAV is in possession of a written notice of approval from the Revenue Commissioners to the effect that Section 739D(7) is deemed to have been complied with in respect of the Shareholder and that approval has not been withdrawn.

### **Refunds of Tax withheld**

Where tax is withheld by the ICAV on the basis that no Relevant Declaration has been filed with the ICAV by the Shareholder, Irish legislation does not provide for a refund of tax to a non-corporate Shareholder or to a corporate Shareholder who is not Resident in Ireland and who is not within the charge to Irish corporation tax other than in the following circumstances:

- The appropriate tax has been correctly returned by the ICAV and within one year of the making of the return, the ICAV can prove to the satisfaction of the Revenue Commissioners of Ireland that it is just and reasonable for such tax which has been paid, to be repaid to the ICAV.
- Where a claim is made for a refund of Irish tax under sections 189, 189A and 192 of the Taxes Act (relieving provisions relating to incapacitated persons, trusts in relation thereto and persons incapacitated as a result of drugs containing thalidomide), the Shareholder is treated as having received a net amount of income from the gross amount of which tax has been deducted and that gross amount is treated as an amount of income chargeable to tax under Case III of Schedule D.

### ***Capital Acquisitions Tax***

Under current law and practice and on the basis that the ICAV qualifies as an investment undertaking under section 739B of the Taxes Act, where a Share is comprised in a gift or inheritance, it will be exempt under section 75 of the Capital Acquisitions Tax Consolidation Act 2003 from Irish capital acquisitions tax, (currently 33 per cent.) provided:

- (a) the Shares are comprised in the gift or inheritance at the date of the gift or inheritance and at the valuation date;
- (b) at the date of the disposition the disponent is neither domiciled in Ireland nor Ordinarily Resident in Ireland; and
- (c) at the date of the gift or inheritance the donee or successor is neither domiciled in Ireland nor Ordinarily Resident in Ireland.

Condition (b) above is deemed to be satisfied in certain cases where the proper law of the disposition is not the law of Ireland and the Shares came into the beneficial ownership of the disponent or became subject to the disposition prior to 15 February 2001. For the purposes of Irish capital acquisitions tax only, a non-Irish domiciled person will not be treated as Resident in Ireland or Ordinarily Resident in Ireland except where that person has been resident in Ireland for 5 consecutive years of assessment immediately preceding the year of assessment in which the date of the gift or inheritance falls.

## **Shareholder Reporting**

The ICAV is required to provide certain information to the Revenue Commissioners in relation to certain Irish Resident Shareholders in accordance with Section 891C of the Taxes Act and the Return of Values (Investment Undertakings) Regulations 2013.

The information to be provided to the Revenue Commissioners includes:

- (a) the name, registered address, contact details and tax reference number of the ICAV;
- (b) the name, address, tax reference number and date of birth (if applicable) of Shareholders; and
- (c) the investment number and the value of the investment.

## **Automatic Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes**

Council Directive 2011/16/EU on Administrative Cooperation in the field of Taxation (as amended by Council Directive 2014/107/EU) ("DAC2") provides for the implementation among Member States (and certain third countries that have entered into information exchange agreements) of the automatic exchange of information in respect of various categories of income and capital and broadly encompasses the regime known as the Common Reporting Standard ("CRS") proposed by the OECD as a new global standard for the automatic exchange of information between tax authorities in participating jurisdictions.

Under the CRS, governments of participating jurisdictions (currently more than 100 jurisdictions) are required to collect detailed information to be shared with other jurisdictions annually.

CRS is implemented in Ireland pursuant to the Returns of Certain Information by Reporting Financial Institutions Regulations 2015, S.I. 583 of 2015, made under Section 891F of the Taxes Act.

DAC2 is implemented in Ireland pursuant to the Mandatory Automatic Exchange of Information in the Field of Taxation Regulations of 2015, S.I. No. 609 of 2015 made under Section 891G of the Taxes Act.

Pursuant to these Regulations, the ICAV will be required to obtain and report to the Revenue Commissioners annually certain financial account and other information for all non-Irish and non-US new and existing accountholders in respect of their Shares. The returns are required to be submitted by the ICAV by 30 June annually with respect to the previous calendar year. The information will include amongst other things, details of the name, address, taxpayer identification number ("TIN"), place of residence, details of controlling persons (in certain circumstances) and, in the case of accountholders who are individuals, the date and place of birth, together with details relating to payments made to accountholders and their holdings. This information may be shared with tax authorities in other Member States (and in certain third countries subject to the terms of Information Exchange Agreements entered into with those countries) and jurisdictions which implement the CRS.

All Shareholders will be required to provide this information and documentation, if applicable, to the ICAV and each Shareholder will agree or will be deemed to agree by its subscription for Shares or, by its holding of Shares, to provide the requisite information and documentation, if applicable, to the ICAV, upon request by it or its service providers so that the ICAV can comply with its obligations under the CRS.

## **FATCA Implementation in Ireland**

The FATCA provisions of the US Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act were enacted to identify US persons either directly investing outside the US or indirectly earning income inside or outside the US by using foreign entities.

The obligations of Irish financial institutions under FATCA are covered by the provisions of the Ireland/US Intergovernmental Agreement ("IGA") (signed in December 2012) and the Financial Accounts Reporting (United States of America) Regulations 2014, as amended (the "**Regulations**"). Under the IGA and the Regulations, any Irish financial institutions as defined under the IGA are required to report annually to the Revenue Commissioners

details of its US account holders including the name, address and taxpayer identification number and certain other details. The ICAV, in conjunction with assistance from its service providers where necessary, will endeavour to ensure that it satisfies any obligations imposed on it under the IGA and the Regulations.

The ICAV's ability to satisfy its obligations under the IGA and the Regulations will depend on each Shareholder in the ICAV, providing the ICAV with any information, including information concerning the direct or indirect owners of such Shareholders, that the ICAV determines is necessary to satisfy such obligations. Each Shareholder will agree in its Subscription Documents to provide such information upon request from the ICAV. If the ICAV fails to satisfy its obligations under the IGA and the Regulations, it may, in certain circumstances, be treated as a Non-participating Financial Institution by the US Tax Authorities and therefore subject to a 30% withholding on its US source income and any proceeds from the sale of property that could give rise to US source income. Shareholders are encouraged to consult with their own tax advisors regarding the possible implications of FATCA on their interest in the ICAV.

## **United Kingdom**

**The following summary is only intended as a brief and general guide to the main aspects of current United Kingdom tax law and HM Revenue and Customs practice, as at the date of this Prospectus. It is not exhaustive and does not generally consider the availability of tax reliefs or exemptions. It relates only to ordinary investors who are resident in the United Kingdom for tax purposes, who are not traders or dealers in relation to their Shares and who are the absolute beneficial owners of Shares which are held as investments and not, therefore, to special classes of Shareholders (such as financial institutions). Accordingly, its applicability will depend upon the particular circumstances of particular Shareholders. Prospective investors should inform themselves of, and seek appropriate advice on, the taxes applicable to the acquisition, holding and redemption of Shares by them under the laws of the places of their citizenship, residence and domicile.**

### *The ICAV*

On the basis that the ICAV is not resident for tax purposes in the United Kingdom and that its activities do not amount to trading in the United Kingdom through a permanent establishment situated therein, the ICAV should not be subject to United Kingdom corporation tax on income or capital gains arising from its activities.

The Directors and the Investment Manager each intend (insofar as this is within their control) that the respective affairs of the ICAV and the Investment Manager are conducted so that the ICAV does not become resident for tax purposes in the UK and that no taxable permanent establishment of the ICAV will arise in the United Kingdom. In particular, it is the intention that the conditions for the application of the investment management exemption contained in Chapter 2 of Part 24 of the United Kingdom Corporation Tax Act 2010 will be satisfied. It cannot, however, be guaranteed that the conditions necessary to prevent any taxable permanent establishment of the ICAV arising in the United Kingdom will be satisfied at all times.

Interest and other income received by the ICAV which has a United Kingdom source may be subject to withholding taxes in the United Kingdom.

The Directors and Investment Manager each confirm that all classes of Shares are primarily intended for and marketed to the category of retail and institutional investors. The Manager undertakes that Shares in the ICAV will be widely available and will be marketed and made available sufficiently widely to reach the intended categories of investors and in a manner appropriate to attract those kinds of investors.

### *Shareholders (other than those holding shares through an ISA)*

#### *Offshore funds*

As the ICAV is a collective investment scheme it is expected to be a mutual fund constituted by a body corporate outside the UK for the purposes of the UK's "offshore funds" provisions. Each Fund will be treated as a separate offshore fund for these purposes.

The United Kingdom's offshore funds legislation is contained in Part 8 of the United Kingdom Taxation (International and Other Provisions) Act 2010 ("TIOPA") (and regulations made pursuant to powers contained in that Part). This regime came into force on 1 December 2009. The legislation applies to interests in certain funds

which are non-UK resident. Sub-funds and different share classes of the ICAV will be treated as separate offshore funds for these purposes.

A “reporting fund” is required to report 100% of its reportable income to HM Revenue & Customs and to investors on an annual basis and investors are taxed pro-rata on the income reported by the fund whether or not that income is distributed to them. Where income reported by the fund is not distributed to investors, this will give rise to “deemed” distributions, which will be assessed to United Kingdom tax on the investors in the same way as actual distributions paid by the fund.

The transactions carried out by each fund are contained on the “white list” of investment transactions such that they are not treated as trading transactions for UK tax purposes and are not part of the fund’s reportable income. The ICAV confirms that each fund’s marketing practices are compliant with the genuine diversity of ownership (“GDO”) condition in regulation 75 of SI 2009/3001.

Where “reporting fund” status is obtained, Shareholders who are resident in the United Kingdom for tax purposes (other than persons who are dealing in the Shares who are subject to different rules) should be liable to capital gains tax (or corporation tax on chargeable gains) in respect of any gain realised on disposal or repurchase of the Shares or on conversion from one fund to another within the ICAV.

Each fund has received certification as a “reporting fund” under the UK reporting fund regime. It is intended that the ICAV will conduct its affairs so as to enable each fund to maintain “reporting fund” status.

It cannot, however, be guaranteed that “reporting fund” status will be maintained in respect of any relevant period of account. It should be noted that it is not necessary to obtain “reporting fund” status on an annual or certificated basis; a fund that obtains “reporting fund” status will maintain that status until such time as a material breach of the reporting regime occurs (for example, if the fund does not report its income as required).

#### *Capital gains*

Individual investors who are resident in the United Kingdom may be taxed on chargeable gains arising on a disposal of capital assets. For the tax year 2021/2022, such disposals will be subject to capital gains tax at either a basic rate (10%) or a higher rate (20%). The higher rate will apply for individuals whose aggregate income and capital gains for the relevant tax year exceeds the threshold for higher rate income tax (£37,700 for the tax year 2021/2022). However, the availability of the annual exemption (£12,300 for the tax year 2021/2022 or capital losses may mean that any capital gains are reduced or even eliminated.

Corporate shareholders subject to UK corporation tax are chargeable to corporation tax on chargeable gains. The main rate of United Kingdom corporation tax for the financial year commencing 1 April 2021 is 19% but this is increasing to 25% by 1 April 2023.

#### *Income: Individuals*

Subject to their personal circumstances, individual investors who are resident in the United Kingdom may be liable to income tax on dividends or other distributions of income paid to them by the ICAV (whether or not these are reinvested in the ICAV). Additionally, these investors may be liable to income tax on any “deemed” distributions that are attributed to them (pro-rata) out of the fund’s reportable income (whether or not that income is distributed to them by the ICAV).

UK resident individuals are eligible for a 2021/2022 dividend allowance of £2,000, taxed at 0%. Any dividend income above £2,000 is now subject to income tax on foreign dividends at rates of 7.5% for basic rate taxpayers, 32.5% for higher rate taxpayers and 38.1% for additional rate taxpayers. From April 2022, the tax on dividend income will increase by 1.25% in each of the aforementioned categories.

Shareholders who are individuals, who are resident in the UK but who are not domiciled within the UK may be able to claim the benefit of the remittance basis of taxation on income and capital gains. Individuals who have been UK resident but non-UK domiciled for at least 7 of the 9 years immediately preceding the relevant tax year will be obliged to pay an annual charge of £30,000 on unremitted income and gains in order to obtain the benefit of the remittance basis of taxation. The annual charge is £60,000 where an individual has been UK resident but non-UK domiciled for at least 12 of the 14 years immediately preceding the relevant tax year. If no claim for the remittance basis of taxation to apply is made by such Shareholders they will be subject to UK tax in the same way as any other

UK resident and domiciled individual. If the individual has been resident in the UK for at least 15 of the 20 tax years immediately before the relevant tax year, they will become deemed domiciled and will be taxed on the arising basis for worldwide income and gains.

#### *Income: corporate investors*

Where an offshore fund meets the “qualifying investments” test (as set out below), corporate investors resident in the United Kingdom for tax purposes may be liable to corporation tax on dividends or other distributions (including “deemed” dividends arising pursuant to the “reporting fund” regime). Many dividends and distributions, however, may be exempt from corporation tax pursuant to the provisions of Part 9A of the United Kingdom Corporation Tax Act 2009 described below.

Under the provisions of Part 9A of the Corporation Tax Act 2009, where a dividend or other distribution is received by a company which is resident in the United Kingdom and is a small company for United Kingdom tax purposes, that dividend or distribution will be exempt from corporation tax provided the payer is a resident of a qualifying territory. For the purposes of this legislation, the ICAV is a resident of a qualifying territory.

Under the provisions of Part 9A of the Corporation Tax Act 2009, where a dividend or other distribution is received by a company which is resident in the United Kingdom and is not a small company for United Kingdom tax purposes, that dividend or distribution will be exempt from corporation tax provided that it falls into one of a number of exempt classes specified in the legislation. The exempt classes of distribution include distributions from controlled companies, distributions in respect of non-redeemable ordinary shares and distributions in respect of portfolio holdings where the recipient holds less than 10% of the issued share capital of the payer.

A fund will fail to meet the “qualifying investments” test if the market value of its “qualifying investments” exceeds 60% of the market value of its aggregate investments (excluding cash awaiting investment). “Qualifying investments” for these purposes broadly means investments which yield a return directly or indirectly in the form of interest (or equivalent to interest). Such a fund is widely referred to as a Bond Fund (although the term does not feature in tax legislation).

Where an offshore fund does not meet the “qualifying investments” test (as set out above), corporate investors resident in the United Kingdom for tax purposes will normally be assessed to tax in respect of their Shares pursuant to the loan relationships provisions of Chapter 3 of Part 6 of the Corporation Tax Act 2009. This means that dividends and distributions (including “deemed” dividends arising pursuant to the “reporting fund” regime) will be treated as giving rise to loan relationship credits for the corporate investors. This also means that the corporate investors will be required to bring any increase in the value of their Shares during any period of account into their United Kingdom corporation tax computations as income on an annual basis. Alternatively, the corporate investors may be able to claim relief for any losses arising as a result of any decrease in the value of their Shares during a period of account on an annual basis. Finally, any difference between the proceeds arising to a corporate investor on a disposal of Shares and the open market value of those Shares at the start of period of account in which the relevant disposal is made must be brought into the relevant tax computations of the investor as income gains or losses.

It is intended that the ICAV will conduct its affairs so as to enable it to meet the “qualifying investments” test and avoid distributions to corporate investors falling within the scope of the United Kingdom loan relationships legislation. It cannot, however, be guaranteed that the “qualifying investments” test will be met at all times in respect of every period of account.

The main rate of United Kingdom corporation tax for the financial year commencing 1 April 2021 is 19% but this is increasing to 25% by 1 April 2023.

#### *Miscellaneous*

The provisions concerning controlled foreign companies (“CFCs”) set out in Part 9A of the Taxation (International and Other Provisions) Act 2010, impose a charge to tax on chargeable profits, affecting any UK resident company with an interest of 25% or more (including the interests of associated or connected persons) in the profits of a non-UK resident company. Where a CFCs profits fall within certain “gateway” provisions (and are not otherwise excluded by any exemption) they will be apportioned to UK participators in the CFC. This charge may be reduced by a credit for any foreign tax attributable to the relevant profits and by the offset of UK reliefs. UK resident companies holding a right to 25 % or more of the profits of the ICAV (directly or indirectly)

are advised to seek their own specific professional taxation advice in relation to whether and how these rules might affect their proposed investment in the ICAV. The legislation is not directed towards the taxation of capital gains.

The attention of Shareholders is drawn to the provisions of section 13 of the United Kingdom Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992. Under this section, if the ICAV would be a close company if it were resident in the United Kingdom, holders of more than a 25% interest in the ICAV could be assessed to United Kingdom tax on an apportioned part of the ICAV's capital gains.

The attention of individual Shareholders resident in the United Kingdom for taxation purposes is drawn to the provisions of Chapter 2 of Part 13 of the United Kingdom Income Tax Act 2007. These provisions are aimed at preventing the avoidance of income tax by individuals through transactions resulting in the transfer of assets or income to persons (including companies) resident or domiciled abroad and may render them liable to taxation in respect of undistributed income and profits of the ICAV on an annual basis.

The attention of Shareholders within the charge to UK income tax is drawn to Chapter 1 of Part 13 of the United Kingdom Income Tax Act 2007 and the attention of Shareholders within the charge to UK corporation tax is drawn to Part 15 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010. These provisions can cancel tax advantages from certain transactions in securities which may render such Shareholders liable to taxation in respect of, inter alia, the issue, redemption or sale of Shares or distributions of a capital nature in respect of them.

#### *Shareholders (holding Shares through an ISA)*

The Directors intend that Shares of each fund will qualify for inclusion within the stocks and shares component of an ISA provided that the ISA manager has acquired the Shares by purchase in the market or by application for Shares publicly offered for sale or subscription, since the ICAV is authorised as a UCITS and has received recognition pursuant to Section 264 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 as a recognised scheme for the purposes of that section. Under ISA regulations, for a “qualifying individual”, the whole of the annual subscription limit of £20,000 for 2021/2022 can be invested in Shares.

Dividends on Shares held within an ISA are exempt from income tax. However, no tax credit will be payable or refundable in respect of such dividends. Capital gains on the disposal of Shares held within an ISA are exempt from capital gains tax.

#### *Stamp Duty and Stamp Duty Reserve Tax*

No United Kingdom stamp duty should be chargeable on the transfer of the Shares provided that the instrument of transfer or document evidencing a transfer is executed and kept outside the United Kingdom. An instrument of transfer or document evidencing a transfer executed in the United Kingdom will generally be chargeable to United Kingdom stamp duty rate at the rate of 0.5% of the consideration for the transfer, rounded up to the nearest £5. Please note that it is not a condition to lodging any such transfer with the Registrar in Ireland that United Kingdom stamp duty be paid on the transfer.

The Shares will not be “chargeable securities” for the purposes of United Kingdom stamp duty reserve tax, and accordingly, no stamp duty reserve tax will be chargeable in respect of agreements for their transfer.

## **MATERIAL CONTRACTS**

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The following contracts, not being contracts entered into in the ordinary course of business, have been entered into since the incorporation of the ICAV and are, or may be, material.

### **The Investment Management Agreement**

The ICAV and the Manager have appointed the Investment Manager under the terms of the Investment Management Agreement to provide investment management services to the ICAV.

The Investment Management Agreement provides, *inter alia*, that:-

- (a) Any party may terminate Investment Management Agreement at any time upon 90 days' prior written notice to the other party hereto.
- (b) The ICAV shall indemnify and keep indemnified and hold harmless the Investment Manager (and each of its directors, managers, officers employees and agents) from and against any Loss directly suffered or incurred by the Investment Manager in connection with the performance of its duties and/or the exercise of its powers hereunder in the absence of any fraud, negligence, wilful default, or bad faith in the performance or non-performance by the Investment Manager of its duties hereunder.
- (c) the Investment Manager is entitled to payment of fees for its services and reimbursement of expenses, as more fully described in the sections headed "Fees and Expenses - Investment Management Fee".

### **The Management Agreement**

The ICAV has appointed the Manager under the terms of the Management Agreement to provide management services to the ICAV.

The Management Agreement provides, *inter alia*, that:

- (a) The appointment of the Manager shall continue and remain in force unless and until terminated by either party giving to the other not less than 90 days' written notice. Upon the insolvency of either party or occurrence of certain other events, the agreement may be terminated by the other party with immediate effect;
- (b) The ICAV shall be liable and shall indemnify and keep indemnified and hold harmless the Manager (and each of its directors, officers, employees, delegates and agents) from and against any and all claims, actions, proceedings, damages, losses, liabilities, costs and expenses (including reasonable legal fees and expenses arising therefrom or incidental thereto) which may be made or brought against or suffered or incurred by the Manager (or any of its directors, officers, employees, delegates or agents) arising out of or in connection with the performance of its obligations and duties hereunder in the absence of any fraud, negligence, wilful default or bad faith of or by the Manager or any delegate in the performance of its duties hereunder or as otherwise may be required by law.
- (c) The Manager is entitled to payment of fees for its services and reimbursement of expenses, as more fully described in the section headed "Fees and Expenses – Management Fee".

### **The Distribution Agreement**

The ICAV and the Manager have appointed the Investment Manager as distributor of the Shares of the ICAV in the UK and non-EU jurisdictions under the terms of the Distribution Agreement dated 1 November 2019.

- (a) The appointment of the Distributor shall continue and remain in force unless and until terminated by the Manager or the ICAV upon 30 calendar days' prior written notice or by the Distributor upon 90 calendar days prior written notice.
- (b) The ICAV agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the Distributor and any of its agents, delegates, directors, officers or employees (an "Indemnified Person") against any actions,

claims, costs, damages or expenses suffered or incurred by the Distributor losses which may be suffered or incurred by the Indemnified Person in the course of the Distributor carrying out its functions under the Distribution Agreement, unless arising as a direct consequence of fraud or by virtue of any rule of law in respect of any negligence, wilful default, breach of duty or breach of trust by the relevant Indemnified Person in the performance of its duties and obligations under the Distribution Agreement.

- (c) The Investment Manager will not receive any additional fees from the Manager in respect of its appointment as Distributor under the Distribution Agreement.

### **The Administration Agreement**

The ICAV and the Manager have appointed the Administrator under the terms of an agreement dated 31 March 2023, with an effective date of 00:01 on 3 April 2023, (the “Administration Agreement”) to carry on the general administration and accounting of the ICAV and to act as registrar and transfer agent to the ICAV.

The Administration Agreement provides, *inter alia*, that:-

- (a) The Administration Agreement provides that the appointment of the Administrator by the ICAV and the Manager of the Administrator will continue in force unless and until terminated by any party giving to the other parties not less than 90 days written notice of termination although in certain circumstances (e.g. the insolvency of any party, unremedied breach after notice thereof) the Agreement may be terminated forthwith by notice of termination in writing by any party to the other parties.
- (b) The Administration Agreement contains certain indemnities by the ICAV in favour of the Administrator, its officers, employees, agents, subcontractors and representatives excluding matters arising by reason of the negligence, fraud or wilful default of the Administrator in the performance of its duties and obligations under the Administration Agreement.
- (c) In calculating the Net Asset Value, the Administrator shall not be liable for any loss suffered by the ICAV, the Manager, or any other person by reason of any error resulting from (1) any inaccuracy in the information provided by any third party pricing service that the Administrator is directed to use by the ICAV or the Manager in accordance with the Pricing Policy (as defined in the Administration Agreement) or (2) any inaccuracy in any taxes payable by a Shareholder or any fees payable by the ICAV, each of which are calculated by any third party (which shall include the Investment Manager) that the Administrator is directed to use by the ICAV or the Manager.
- (d) The Administration Agreement is governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of Ireland and accordingly is recognised and enforceable under the laws of Ireland.
- (e) The Administrator is entitled to payment of fees for its services and reimbursement of expenses, as more fully described in the section headed “Fees and Expenses - Administration Fee”

### **The Depositary Agreement**

The ICAV and the Manager have appointed the Depositary under the terms of the Depositary Agreement to act as Depositary of the ICAV’s assets.

The Depositary Agreement provides, *inter alia*, that:

- (a) The Depositary Agreement may be terminated by the Manager, the ICAV or the Depositary on 90 days written notice or forthwith by notice in writing in certain circumstances such as the unremedied material breach after service of written 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.
- (b) Under the terms of the Depositary Agreement, the Depositary may delegate its safekeeping obligations provided that (i) the services are not delegated with the intention of avoiding the requirements of the UCITS Regulations, (ii) the Depositary can demonstrate that there is an objective reason for the delegation and (iii) the Depositary has exercised all due, skill, care and

diligence in the selection and appointment of any third party to whom it wants to delegate parts of its depositary services and keeps exercising all due skill, care and diligence in the periodic review and ongoing monitoring of any third party to whom it has delegated parts of its safekeeping services and of the arrangements of the third party in respect of the matters delegated to it. The liability of the Depositary will not be affected by virtue of any such delegation.

- (c) The Depositary Agreement provides that the Depositary shall be liable, (i) in respect of a loss of a financial instrument held in its custody (or that of its duly appointed delegate) unless it can prove that the loss has arisen as a result of an external event beyond the Depositary's reasonable control, the consequences of which would have been unavoidable despite all reasonable measures to the contrary, and (ii) in respect of all other losses as a result of the Depositary's negligent or intentional failure to properly fulfil its obligations pursuant to the UCITS Regulations.
- (d) The Depositary Agreement provides that the ICAV shall indemnify and keep indemnified and hold harmless the Depositary (and each of its directors, officers and employees) out of the assets of the ICAV from and against any and all third party actions, proceedings claims, costs, demands and expenses which may be brought against suffered or incurred by the Depositary other than in circumstances where the Depositary is liable by reason of (i) loss of financial instruments held in custody (unless the loss has arisen as a result of an external event beyond the control of the Depositary) and/or (ii) the Depositary's negligent or intentional failure to properly fulfil its obligations under the UCITS Regulations.
- (e) The Depositary has delegated to its global sub-custodian, The Northern Trust Company, London branch, responsibility for the safekeeping of the ICAV's financial instruments and cash. The global sub-custodian proposes to further delegate these responsibilities to sub-delegates, the identities of which are set forth in Appendix III to the Prospectus.
- (f) The Manager or the ICAV will disclose to investors before they invest in the ICAV any arrangement made by the Depositary, to contractually discharge itself of liability. In the event that there are any changes to Depositary liability, the Manager or the ICAV will inform Shareholders of such changes without delay. The Depositary in no way acts as guarantor or offeror of the ICAV's Shares or any underlying investment. The Depositary is a service provider to the ICAV and has no responsibility or authority to make investment decisions, or render investment advice, with respect to the assets of the ICAV.
- (g) The Depositary Agreement is governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of Ireland and accordingly is recognised and enforceable under the laws of Ireland.

### **Paying Agency Agreements**

One or more paying agency agreements may be entered into pursuant to which one or more Paying Agents may be appointed to provide paying agency facilities for the ICAV in one or more countries.

## GENERAL INFORMATION

### Share Capital

As at the date hereof, the authorised share capital of the ICAV is €40,000 divided into 40,000 Subscriber Shares of one euro each and 500,000,000,000 participating shares of no par value. As only participating shares can represent an interest in a Fund, the Subscriber Shares have no entitlement or interest in such Funds.

The 40,000 Subscriber Shares have been issued to the Investment Manager or its nominees to comply with the requirements of the ICAV Act. Seven of these Subscriber Shares are fully paid up. The Investment Manager remains liable to pay the balance outstanding to the ICAV if called upon to do so.

### Instrument of Incorporation

Clause 1 of the Instrument of Incorporation provides that the sole object of the ICAV is the collective investment of its funds in either or both transferable securities and other liquid financial assets of capital raised from the public, and operating on the principle of risk-spreading as permitted by the Central Bank in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and the UCITS Rules (as defined in the Instrument of Incorporation) and the giving to Shareholders the benefit of the results of the management of its funds.

The Instrument of Incorporation contains provisions to the following effect:

(a) *Issue of Shares*

The Directors are authorised to exercise all the powers of the ICAV to offer, allot or otherwise deal with or dispose of “relevant securities” up to an amount equal to the authorised but as yet unissued share capital of the ICAV.

The price at which Shares shall be issued shall be determined by reference to the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund calculated as at the relevant Valuation Point.

The Directors have the power to issue different classes of Shares in each Fund. The Directors may, with the prior approval of the Central Bank, establish new Funds.

(b) *Rights of Subscriber Shares*

As the Subscriber Shares are not participating shares (and as such do not represent any interest in a Fund) they do not entitle the holders thereof to participate in the dividends of any Fund.

Each holder of Subscriber Shares is entitled to attend and vote at any General Meeting provided that any holder of Subscriber Shares shall not be entitled to vote at any such General Meeting at any time that Shares in issue are held by more than one Shareholder. In the event of a winding-up or dissolution of the ICAV, the Subscriber Shares have the entitlements referred to under “Winding Up” below.

(c) *Variation of Rights*

The rights attached to any class of Share may, whether or not the ICAV is being wound up, be varied or abrogated with the consent in writing of the holders of 75% of the issued Shares of that class or with the sanction of a special resolution passed at a separate general meeting of the holders of the shares of that class. The provisions of the Instrument of Incorporation relating to general meetings shall apply to every such separate general meeting but the necessary quorum at any such meeting shall be two persons holding or representing by proxy at least one third of the issued Shares of the class in question. Any holder of Shares of the class in question present in person or by proxy may demand a poll.

(d) *Voting Rights of Shares*

Subject to disenfranchisement in the event of non-compliance with any notice requiring disclosure of the beneficial ownership of Shares, the Instrument of Incorporation provides that on a show of hands at a general meeting of the ICAV, at a meeting of holders of Shares in a particular Fund or at a meeting of holders of Shares of a particular class, every holder of Shares present in person or by proxy shall have

one vote and on a poll every holder of Shares who is present in person or by proxy shall have one vote in respect of each whole Share held by him.

(e) *Change in Share Capital*

The ICAV may from time to time by ordinary resolution increase its capital, consolidate and divide its Shares into shares of larger amount or subdivide its Shares into shares of smaller amount 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.

(f) *Directors' Interests*

A Director may hold any other office or place of profit under the ICAV in conjunction with his office of Director on such terms as to tenure of office, and otherwise as the Directors may determine.

No Director or intending Director shall be disqualified by his office from contracting with the ICAV either as vendor, purchaser or otherwise, nor shall any such contract or any contract or arrangement entered into by or on behalf of the ICAV or in which the ICAV is interested, in which any Director is in any way interested be liable to be avoided, nor shall any Director so contracting or being so interested be liable to account to the ICAV for any profit realised by any such contract or arrangement by reason of such Director holding that office or of the fiduciary relationship thereby established. A Director who is in any way, whether directly or indirectly, interested in such a contract or arrangement or proposed contract or arrangement with the ICAV shall declare the nature of his interest if his interest then exists, or in any other case at the first meeting of the Directors after he becomes so interested. A general notice given by a Director to the effect that he is a member of a specified company, society or firm and is to be regarded as interested in all transactions with such company, society or firm shall be a sufficient declaration of interest, and after such general notice it shall not be necessary to give any special notice relating to any subsequent transaction with such company or firm, provided that either the notice is given at a meeting of the Directors or the Director giving the notice takes reasonable steps to secure that it is brought up and read at the next meeting of the Directors after it is given.

Subject to the foregoing paragraph, a Director may vote in respect of any contract, appointment or arrangement in which he is interested and he shall be counted in the quorum present at the meeting.

Any Director may act by himself or through his firm in a professional capacity for the ICAV, and he or his firm shall be entitled to remuneration for professional services as if he were not a Director.

Any Director may continue to be or become a director, managing director, manager or other officer or member of any company promoted by the ICAV or in which the ICAV may be interested, and no such Director shall be accountable for any remuneration or other benefits received by him as a director, managing director, manager, or other officer or member of any such other company. The Directors may exercise the voting power conferred by the shares in any other company held or owned by the ICAV or exercisable by them as directors of such other company, in such manner in all respects as they think fit (including the exercise thereof in favour of any resolution appointing themselves or any of the directors, managing directors, managers or other officers of such company, or voting or providing for the payment of remuneration to directors, managing directors, managers or other officers of such company).

(g) *Borrowing Powers*

Subject to the UCITS Regulations, the Directors may exercise all of the powers of the ICAV to borrow or raise money and to mortgage or charge its undertaking, property and assets both present and future and uncalled capital or any part thereof, and to issue debentures, debenture stock or other securities, whether outright or as collateral security for any debt liability or obligation of the ICAV.

(h) *Retirement of Directors*

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

(i) *Transfer of Shares*

All transfers of Shares shall be effected by transfer in writing in any usual or common form or in any other form approved by the Directors but need not be under seal.

The instrument of transfer of a Share shall be signed by or on behalf of the transferor. The transferor shall be deemed to remain the holder of the Share until the name of the transferee is entered in the share register in respect thereof.

The Directors may decline to register any transfer of Shares in respect of which the ICAV has a lien or where the transfer would be in breach of the law or requirements mentioned in the Prospectus or the applicable Supplement. The registration of transfers may be suspended at such times and for such periods as the Directors may from time to time determine provided always that such registration shall not be suspended for more than 30 days in any year.

The Directors may decline to recognise any transfer of Shares unless the instrument of transfer is deposited at the ICAV's registered office or such other place as the Directors may reasonably require and such other evidence as the Directors may reasonably require to show the right of the transferor to make the transfer, and the instrument of transfer relates to Shares of one class only.

*(j) Dividends*

The Instrument of Incorporation permits the Directors to declare on the Shares or on any class of Shares such dividends, including interim dividends, as appear to the Directors to be justified. The Directors may, with the sanction of the ICAV in a general meeting, satisfy any dividend due to holders of the Shares, in whole or in part, by distributing to them in specie any of the assets of the ICAV and, in particular, any investments to which the ICAV is entitled provided that, where the share capital is divided into different classes of Shares, any such distributions to the holders of one class of Shares shall not materially prejudice the interests of the holders of the other classes of Shares. Alternatively, if a holder does not wish to receive a dividend by way of in specie distribution, it may require the Directors to realise such investments necessary in order to effect the relevant distribution.

Any dividend unclaimed after a period of twelve years from the date of declaration of such dividend shall be forfeited and shall revert to the relevant Fund.

*(k) Redemption of Shares*

If it shall come to the notice of the Directors that any Shares are owned directly or beneficially by any person in breach of any law or requirement of any country or governmental authority or by virtue of which such person is not qualified to hold such Shares or who belongs, or may belong to, or is comprised in, or may be comprised in, a class of persons designated by the Directors as above, the Directors may give notice to such person requiring him to transfer such Shares to a person who is qualified or entitled to own the same or to give a request in writing for the redemption of such Shares in accordance with paragraph (i) above. If any person upon whom such a notice is served does not within 30 days after such notice transfer his Shares to a person qualified to own the same or establish to the satisfaction of the Directors (whose judgement shall be final and binding) that he is qualified entitled and permitted to own the Shares he shall be deemed upon the expiration of thirty days to have given a request in writing for the redemption of all his Shares.

(l) *Winding Up*

The Articles of Association contains provisions to the following effect:

- (i) If the ICAV shall be wound up, the liquidator shall apply the assets of the ICAV in such manner and order as he thinks fit in satisfaction of creditors' claims. The liquidator shall in relation to the assets available for distribution among the members make in the books of the ICAV such transfers thereof to and from Funds as may be necessary in order that the effective burden of such creditors' claims may be shared between the holders of Shares of different classes in such proportions as the liquidator in his absolute discretion may think equitable.
- (ii) The assets available for distribution among the Shareholders shall then be applied in the following priority:
- (a) First, in the payment to the holders of the Shares of each class of a sum in the currency in which that class is designated (or in any other currency selected by the liquidator) as nearly as possible equal (at a rate of exchange determined by the liquidator) to the Net Asset Value of the Shares of such class held by such holders respectively as at the date of commencement to wind up, provided that there are sufficient assets available in the relevant Fund to enable such payments to be made. In the event that, as regards any class of Shares, there are insufficient assets available in the relevant Fund to enable such payment to be made recourse shall be had:
- firstly, to the assets of the ICAV not comprised within any of the Funds; and
  - secondly, to the assets remaining in the Funds for the other classes of Shares (after payment to the holders of the Shares of the classes to which they relate of the amounts to which they are respectively entitled under this paragraph (a)) pro rata to the total value of such assets remaining within each such Fund.
- (b) Secondly, in the payment to the holders of the Subscriber Shares of sums up to the nominal amount paid thereon out of the assets of the ICAV not comprised within any of the Funds remaining after any recourse thereto under paragraph (ii)(a) above. In the event that there are insufficient assets as aforesaid to enable such payment in full to be made, no recourse shall be had to the assets comprised within any of the Funds.
- (c) Thirdly, in the payment to the holders of each class of Shares of any balance then remaining in the relevant Fund, such payment being made in proportion to the number of Shares of that class held.
- (d) Fourthly, in the payment to the holders of the Shares of any balance then remaining and not comprised within any of the Funds, such payment being made in proportion to the number of Shares held.
- (iii) If the ICAV shall be wound up (whether the liquidation is voluntary, under supervision or by the court), then the liquidator may, with the authority of a special resolution and any other sanction required by the ICAV Act, divide among the members in specie the whole or any part of the assets of the ICAV, and whether or not the assets shall consist of property of a single kind and may for such purposes set such value as he deems fair upon any one or more class or classes of property, and may determine how such division shall be carried out as between the holders of different classes of Shares. The value of such assets will be the same amount that would be received by a member for settlement in cash. The liquidator may, with the like authority, vest any part of the assets in trustees upon such trusts for the benefit of Shareholders as the liquidator, with the like authority, shall think fit, and the liquidation of the ICAV may be closed and the ICAV dissolved, but so that no holder shall be compelled to accept any assets in respect of which there is liability. For the avoidance of doubt, if the Special Resolution above is passed, each member is entitled to elect on a winding-up whether or not he wishes to receive a distribution in specie or a cash distribution made in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (ii) above. However, in the absence of a member electing to receive a distribution in specie on winding-up, such member shall receive a cash distribution payment in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (ii) above.

## **Reports**

The financial year-end of the ICAV is 31 December in each year. The annual report of the ICAV, incorporating audited financial statements in respect of each Fund, will be published within four months of the financial year end to which it relates. The financial statements of the ICAV will be maintained in Sterling. The first such year end of the ICAV was 31 December 2001.

Semi-annual unaudited financial reports for the ICAV will also be published, made up to 30 June each year and will be published within two months of the date on which such report is made up. The first semi-annual report was made up to 30 June 2002.

The annual and semi-annual unaudited reports will be sent to all Shareholders and the Central Bank upon publication.

## **Inspection of Documents**

Copies of the following documents are available for inspection during normal business hours at the registered office of the ICAV and on the website of the Investment Manager at [www.johcm.co.uk](http://www.johcm.co.uk):

- (i) this Prospectus (and any Supplement attached thereto);
- (ii) the Instrument of Incorporation of the ICAV and the registration order of the ICAV;
- (iii) the Key Investor Information Documents;
- (iv) the most recently published annual or interim report;
- (v) the material contracts of the ICAV;
- (vi) the UCITS Regulations;
- (vii) the Central Bank UCITS Regulations; and

For UK investors, copies of documents (i) to (iv) above will also be available for inspection and obtainable free of charge during normal business hours at the offices of the UK Facilities Agent.

## **Information for Investors in Switzerland Only**

### *Representative and Paying Agent in Switzerland*

Under the terms of a representative and paying agency agreement made between the ICAV and RBC Investor Services Bank S.A., registered address Esch-sur-Alzette, Zurich Branch, Bleicherweg 7, CH-8027 Zurich, Switzerland, the latter has been appointed as the representative and paying agent of the ICAV in Switzerland (the "Representative").

### *Place where the relevant documents may be obtained*

Copies of the Instrument of Incorporation, the Prospectus or the Key Investor Information Documents respectively and the annual and interim reports of the ICAV may be obtained free of charge from the Representative.

### *Publications*

Publications in Switzerland relating to the ICAV or the Funds, in particular the publication of amendments to the Instrument of Incorporation and the Prospectus, will be made on [www.swissfunddata.ch](http://www.swissfunddata.ch).

The Net Asset Value per Share of each Fund together with an indication "commissions excluded" will be published daily on [www.swissfunddata.ch](http://www.swissfunddata.ch).

### *Retrocessions and Rebates*

### *Retrocessions*

J O Hambro Capital Management Limited and its agents may pay retrocessions as remuneration for distribution activity in respect of Shares in or from Switzerland. This remuneration may be deemed payment for the following services in particular:

- Setting up processes for subscribing, holding and safe custody of the Shares;
- Keeping a supply of marketing and legal documents, and issuing the said;
- Forwarding or providing access to legally required publications and other publications;
- Performing due diligence delegated by J O Hambro Capital Management Limited in areas such as money laundering, ascertaining client needs and distribution restrictions;
- Operating and maintaining an electronic distribution and/or information platform;
- Clarifying and answering specific questions from investors pertaining to the investment product or J O Hambro Capital Management Limited;
- Drawing up fund research material;
- Central relationship management;
- Subscribing units/shares as a "nominee" for several clients;
- Training client advisors in collective investment schemes;
- Mandating and monitoring additional distributors.

Retrocessions are not deemed to be rebates even if they are ultimately passed on, in full or in part, to the Shareholders.

Disclosure of the receipt of retrocessions is based on the applicable provisions of Federal Act on Financial Services.

### *Rebates*

In the case of distribution activity in Switzerland, J O Hambro Capital Management Limited and its agents may, upon request, pay rebates directly to Shareholders. The purpose of rebates is to reduce the fees or costs incurred by the Shareholder in question. Rebates are permitted provided that:

- they are paid from fees received by J O Hambro Capital Management Limited and therefore do not represent an additional charge on the fund assets;
- they are granted on the basis of objective criteria;
- all Shareholders who meet these objective criteria and demand rebates are also granted these within the same timeframe and to the same extent.

The objective criteria for the granting of rebates by J O Hambro Capital Management Limited are as follows:

- the volume subscribed by the Shareholder or the total volume the Shareholder holds in the collective investment scheme or, where applicable, in the product range of J O Hambro Capital Management Limited;
- the amount of the fees generated by the Shareholder;
- the investment behaviour shown by the Shareholder (e.g. expected investment period);
- the Shareholder's willingness to provide support in the launch phase of a collective investment scheme.

At the request of the Shareholder, J O Hambro Capital Management Limited must disclose the amounts of such rebates free of charge.

### *Place of Performance and Jurisdiction*

In respect of the Shares offered in Switzerland, the place of performance is at the registered office of the Representative. The place jurisdiction is at the registered office of the Representative or at the registered office or place of residence of the investor.

### **Foreign paying agents**

In order to facilitate the distribution of the Shares abroad, the following agents have been appointed by the ICAV:

In **Austria**, Erste Bank der oesterreichischen Sparkassen AG, Graben 21, A-1010 Vienna is acting as representative of the ICAV (the “Austrian Representative”). The Austrian Representative is entitled to a fee of €1,200 per Fund, payable annually by the ICAV.

In **Belgium**, FE fundinfo, 77 Rue du Fossé, 4123 Esch-sur-Alzette, Luxembourg is acting as European Facilities Service Provider of the ICAV (the “Belgian Agent”). The Belgian Agent is entitled to a fee of €2,500, payable annually by the ICAV.

In **Denmark**, Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ), Bernstorffsgade 50, 1577 Copenhagen V and its subsidiary in Denmark is acting as representative of the ICAV (the “Danish Representative”).

In **France**, FE fundinfo, 77 Rue du Fossé, 4123 Esch-sur-Alzette, Luxembourg is acting as European Facilities Service Provider in France (the “French Correspondent”). The French Correspondent is entitled to a fee of €2,500 per Fund, payable annually by the ICAV.

In **Germany**, German Fund Information Service UG, Zum Eichhagen 4, D 21382 Brietlingen is acting as information agent of the ICAV (the “German Information Agent”). The German Information Agent is entitled to an annual fee of €2,500 which is payable by the ICAV at the beginning of each year.

In **Liechtenstein**, VP Fund Solutions (Liechtenstein) AG, Aeulestrasse 6, 9490 Vaduz, Liechtenstein is acting as paying agent of the ICAV (the “Liechtenstein Paying Agent”).

For the **Grand Duchy of Luxembourg**, FE fundinfo, 77 Rue du Fossé, 4123 Esch-sur-Alzette, Luxembourg is acting as European Facilities Service Provider of the ICAV (the “Luxembourg Agent”). The Luxembourg Agent is entitled to a fee of €2,500, payable annually by the ICAV. The Luxembourg Paying Agent is also entitled to a further nominal fee from the ICAV, for the processing of any redemption and/or conversion of Shares.

In **Spain**, Bancoval Securities Services, S.A., Fernando el Santo, 20, Madrid, Spain acts as distributor, nominee and paying agent of the ICAV (the “Spanish Paying Agent”). The Spanish Paying Agent is entitled to a total fee of EUR 5,000, payable annually by the ICAV.

In **Sweden**, Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ), Sergels Torg 2, SE-106 40, Stockholm, Sweden acts as paying agent of the ICAV (the “Swedish Paying Agent”). The Swedish Paying Agent is entitled to a total fee of USD 8,500, payable annually by the ICAV.

In **Switzerland**, Telco Ltd, with registered address of Bahnhofstrasse 4, 6430 Schwyz, Switzerland, is acting as paying agent of the ICAV (the “Swiss Paying Agent”).

1741 Fund Solutions Ltd, with registered address of Burggraben 16, 9000 St. Gallen, Switzerland, is acting as representative agent of the ICAV (the “Swiss Representative Agent”).

The Swiss Paying Agent and Swiss Representative Agent are entitled to shared fees of CHF 4,000 per annum in addition to a fee of CHF 2,500 per Fund, both payable annually by the ICAV.

### **Information For Investors In Liechtenstein Only**

The Prospectus, the supplements in respect of J O Hambro Capital Management European Select Values Fund and J O Hambro Capital Management Asia Ex Japan Fund, the Instrument of Incorporation of the ICAV and the most recently published annual or interim report may be obtained free of charge from the paying agent in Liechtenstein. Furthermore the Key Investor Information Documents can be obtain in the German language and also free of charge from the paying agent in Liechtenstein.

The Funds' offer and redemption prices are available on the website [www.johcm.co.uk](http://www.johcm.co.uk).

## APPENDICES

### APPENDIX I

#### Investment and Borrowing Restrictions

The Instrument of Incorporation of the ICAV provides that the investment policy of the ICAV is to be conducted and implemented in accordance with the UCITS Regulations, in consequence of which the following restrictions shall be observed in respect of each Fund (and all references to “the ICAV” shall be construed accordingly):

**1. The assets of each Fund shall consist (subject to the following paragraphs) of:**

- (a) Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments which are either admitted to official listing on a stock exchange in a Member State of the European Union or non-Member State of the European Union or which are dealt on a market which is regulated, operates regularly, is recognised and open to the public in a Member State of the European Union or non-Member State of the European Union;
- (b) recently issued Transferable Securities which will be admitted to official listing on a stock exchange or other market (as described above) within a year;
- (c) Money Market Instruments, as defined in the Central Bank UCITS Regulations, other than those dealt on a regulated market;
- (d) units of UCITS;
- (e) units of AIFs;
- (f) deposits with credit institutions as prescribed in the Central Bank UCITS Regulations; and
- (g) financial derivative instruments as prescribed in the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

**2. Investment Restrictions**

- (a) A Fund may invest no more than ten per cent. of its Net Asset Value in Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments other than those referred to in paragraph 1.
- (b) Recently Issued Transferable Securities
  - (1) 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 Regulation 2011 apply.
  - (2) Paragraph (1) does not apply to an investment by a responsible person in US Securities known as “Rule 144 A securities” provided that:
    - i the relevant securities have been issued with an undertaking to register the securities with the US Securities and Exchanges Commission within one year of issue;
    - ii the securities are not illiquid securities i.e. they may be realised by a Fund within seven days at the price, or approximately at the price, at which they are valued by such Fund.
- (c) A Fund may invest no more than ten per cent. of its Net Asset Value in Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments issued by the same body provided that the total value of Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments held in the issuing bodies in each of which it invests more than 5 per cent. is less than 40 per cent..

- (d) The limit of ten per cent. (in (c)) is raised to 25 per cent. in the case of bonds that are issued by a credit institution which has its registered office in a Member State of the European Union and is subject by law to special public supervision designed to protect bond-holders. If a Fund invests more than five per cent. of its Net Asset Value in these bonds issued by one issuer, the total value of these investments may not exceed 80 per cent. of the Net Asset Value of the Fund.
- (e) The limit of ten per cent. (in (c)) is raised to 35 per cent. if the Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments are issued or guaranteed by a Member State of the European Union or its local authorities or by a non- Member State of the European Union or public international body of which one or more Member States of the European Union are members.
- (f) The Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments referred to in (d) and (e) shall not be taken into account for the purpose of applying the limit of 40 per cent. referred to in (c).
- (g) A Fund may not invest more than 20 per cent of its Net Asset Value in deposits made with the same credit institution. Deposits with any single credit institution, other than a credit institution specified in Regulation 7 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations held as ancillary liquidity shall not exceed (i) 10% of Net Asset Value of the Fund; or (ii) where the deposit is made with the Depository, 20% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund.
- (h) The risk exposure of a Fund to a counterparty to an OTC derivative may not exceed five per cent. of its Net Asset Value.

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

- (i) Notwithstanding paragraphs (c), (g) and (h) above, a combination of the following issued by, or made or undertaken with, the same body may not exceed 20 per cent. of its Net Asset Value:
  - (i) investments in Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments;
  - (ii) deposits; and/or
  - (iii) risk exposures arising from OTC derivatives transactions.
- (j) The limits referred to in (c), (d), (e), (g), (h) and (i) above may not be combined, so that exposure to a single body shall not exceed 35 per cent. of the relevant Fund's Net Asset Value.
- (k) Group companies are regarded as a single issuer for the purposes of (c), (d), (e), (g), (h) and (i). However, a limit of 20 per cent. of net assets may be applied to investment in Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments within the same group.
- (l) A Fund may invest up to 100 per cent. of its Net Asset Value in different Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments issued or guaranteed by any EU Member State, its local authorities, non-EU Member States or public international body of which one or more EU Member States are members.

The individual issuers will 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 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;
- Straight-A Funding LLC; and
- Tennessee Valley Authority.

A Fund must hold securities from at least six different issues, with securities from any one issue not exceeding 30 per cent. of its Net Asset Value.

### **3. Investment in a Collective Investment Schemes (“CIS”)**

- (a) A Fund may not invest more than 10 per cent. of its Net Asset Value in other CIS.
- (b) The underlying CIS in which a Fund invests are prohibited from investing more than 10 per cent. of their Net Asset Value in other CIS.
- (c) When a Fund invests in the shares of other CIS that are managed, directly or by delegation, by the Investment Manager or by any other company with which the Investment Manager is linked by common management or control, or by a direct or indirect holding of more than 10 per cent of the capital or of the votes, that management company or other company may not charge management, subscription, conversion or redemption fees on account of the Funds investment in the shares of such other CIS.
- (d) Where by virtue of investment in the units of another CIS, a responsible person, an investment manager or an investment advisor receives a commission on behalf of a 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**

- (a) A Fund may invest up to 20 per cent. of its Net Asset Value in shares and/or debt securities issued by the same body where the investment policy of the Fund is to replicate an index which satisfies the criteria set out in the Central Bank UCITS Regulations and is recognised by the Central Bank.
- (b) The limit in (a) may be raised to 35 per cent., and applied to a single issuer, where this is justified by exceptional market conditions.

### **5. General Provisions**

- (a) An investment company, or management company acting in connection with all of the CIS it manages, may not acquire any shares carrying voting rights which would enable it to exercise significant influence over the management of an issuing body.
- (b) A Fund may acquire no more than:

- (i) ten per cent. of the non-voting shares of any single issuing body;
- (ii) ten per cent. of the debt securities of any single issuing body;
- (iii) twenty five per cent. of the shares of any single CIS; or
- (iv) ten per cent. of the Money Market Instruments of any single issuing body.

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.

- (c) Paragraphs 5(a) and 5(b) above 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(c) to 2(k), 3(a), 3(b), 5(a), 5(b), 5(d), 5(e) and 5(f), and provided that where these limits are exceeded, paragraphs 5(e) and 5(f) below are observed; or
  - (v) shares held by a fund in the capital of subsidiary companies carrying on only the business of management, advice or marketing in the country where the subsidiary is located, in regard to the repurchase of shares at shareholders' request exclusively on their behalf.
- (d) Funds 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.
- (e) The Central Bank may allow recently authorised Funds to derogate from the provisions of 2(c) to 2(l), 4(a) and 4(b) for six months following the date of their authorisation, provided they observe the principle of risk spreading.
- (f) 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.
- (g) The Investment Manager may not carry out uncovered sales of:
  - (i) Transferable Securities;
  - (ii) Money Market Instruments;
  - (iii) shares of CIS; or
  - (iv) financial derivative instruments.
- (h) A Fund may hold ancillary liquid assets.

- (i) Each Fund may invest in warrants on Transferable Securities which warrants are traded in or dealt on a market which is provided for in the Instrument of Incorporation. Where it is not an investment objective of a Fund to invest in warrants, a Fund may invest no more than 5 per cent. of its net assets in such warrants.

## **6. Financial Derivative Instruments**

Funds may invest in Financial Derivative Instruments dealt in over-the-counter markets provided that the following are adhered to:

- (a) The Fund's global exposure (as prescribed in the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) relating to Financial Derivative Instruments must not exceed its total Net Asset Value;
- (b) Position exposure to the underlying assets of the Financial Derivative Instruments, including embedded Financial Derivative Instruments in Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments, when combined where relevant with positions resulting from direct investments, does not exceed the investment limits set out in the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. (This provision does not apply in the case of index based Financial Derivative Instruments provided the underlying index is one which meets with the criteria set out in the Central Bank UCITS Regulations);
- (c) The Fund may invest in Financial Derivative Instruments 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; and
- (d) Investments in Financial Derivative Instruments are subject to the conditions and limits laid down by the Central Bank.

## **7. Borrowing Restriction**

Each Fund may borrow amounts by way of short term loans not exceeding ten per cent. of its net assets provided that such borrowing is on a temporary basis.

Although the Directors have resolved that the above restrictions should apply, such restrictions may be revoked or amended at any time, subject to the UCITS Regulations and other applicable laws and regulations and in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

## APPENDIX II:

### List of Recognised Markets

With the exception of permitted investments in unlisted securities, in units of open-ended Collective Investment Schemes or OTC derivative instruments, the ICAV's investments will be restricted to securities listed or traded on exchanges and markets listed below.

- (a) all stock exchanges in a member state of the European Union or the EEA;
- (b) a stock exchange located within the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Canada, Japan, Switzerland, Australia, New Zealand and Hong Kong;
- (c) any derivatives exchanges or derivative market or affiliate thereof which is:
  - a. approved in the an EEA Member State or any of the member countries of the OECD including their territories covered by the OECD Convention;
  - b. one of the following exchanges:
    - i. the Shanghai Futures Exchange;
    - ii. the Taiwan Futures Exchange;
    - iii. Jakarta Futures Exchange;
    - iv. the Bolsa de Mercadorias & Futuros, Brazil;
    - v. the South African Futures Exchange;
    - vi. the Thailand Futures Exchange;
    - vii. the Malaysia Derivatives Exchange;
    - viii. Hong Kong Futures Exchange;
    - ix. OTC Exchange of India;
    - x. Singapore Exchange;
    - xi. Singapore Commodity Exchange;
    - xii. SGXDT.
- (d) the market organised by the International Capital Markets Association;
- (e) the market conducted by the "listed money market institutions" as described in the Bank of England publication "The regulation of Wholesale Cash and OTC Derivatives Markets (in Sterling, foreign currency and bullion");
- (f) The UK market (i) conducted by banks and other institutions regulated by the FCA and subject to the Inter- Professional Conduct provisions of the FCA's Market Conduct Sourcebook and (ii) in non-investment products which are subject to the guidance contained in the "Non-Investment Products Code" drawn up by the participants in the London market, including the FCA and the Bank of England (formerly known as "The Grey Paper");
- (g) AIM - the Alternative Investment Market in the UK, regulated and operated by the London Stock Exchange;
- (h) London International Financial Futures Exchange; and
- (i) OMLX The London Securities and Derivatives Exchange;
- (j) the over-the-counter market in Japan regulated by the Securities Dealers Association of Japan;
- (k) FINRA in the United States;
- (l) the market in US government securities conducted by primary dealers regulated by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York;
- (m) the over the counter market in the United States of America regulated by the National Association of Securities Dealers Inc.;
- (n) the French market for "Titres de Creance Negotiable (over-the-counter market in negotiable debt instruments);
- (o) EASDAQ (European Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotation);
- (p) the over-the-counter market in Canadian Government Bonds, regulated by the Investment Dealers Association of Canada.

A Fund may also deal on any exchanges or markets indicated below:

Abu Dhabi

ABU Dhabi Securities Exchange

Argentina

Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires  
Bolsa de Comercio de Cordoba  
Bolsa de Comercio de Rosario

Bahrain	Bahrain Stock Exchange
Bangladesh	Dhaka Stock Exchange Chittagong Stock Exchange
Bermuda	Bermuda Stock Exchange
Botswana	Botswana Stock Exchange
Brazil	BM&F Bovespa S.A. – Bolsa de Valores, Mercadorias e Futuros Bahia-Sergipe-Alagoas Stock Exchange Brasilia Stock Exchange Extremo Sul Porto Alegre Stock Exchange Minas Esperito Santo Stock Exchange Parana Curitiba Stock Exchange Pernambuco e Bahia Recife Stock Exchange Regional Fortaleza Stock Exchange Bolsa de Valores do Rio de Janeiro Santos Stock Exchange
Chile	Santiago Stock Exchange La Bolsa Electronica de Chile
China	Bolsa de Valores de Valparaíso (BOVALPO) Shanghai Stock Exchange Shenzhen Stock Exchange Fujian Securities Exchange Hainan Securities Exchange
Colombia	Bolsa de Valores de Columbia
Egypt	Egyptian Exchange
Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina	Banja Luka Stock Exchange Sarajevo Stock Exchange
Ghana	Ghana Stock Exchange
India	Bombay Stock Exchange Delhi Stock Exchange Bangalore Stock Exchange Ltd The National Stock Exchange of India Ahmedabad Stock Exchange Calcutta Stock Exchange Cochin Stock Exchange Gauhati Stock Exchange Hyderabad Stock Exchange Ludhiana Stock Exchange Madras Stock Exchange Magadh Stock Exchange Mumbai Stock Exchange Pune Stock Exchange Uttar Pradesh Stock Exchange
Indonesia	Indonesia Stock Exchange Surabaya Stock Exchange
Israel	Tel Aviv Stock Exchange
Ivory Coast	Bourse Régionale des Valeurs Mobilières (BRVM)

Jordan	Amman Stock Exchange
Kazakhstan	Kazakhstan Stock Exchange
Kenya	Nairobi Securities Exchange
Kuwait	Kuwait Stock Exchange
Malaysia	Bursa Malaysia
Mauritius	Stock Exchange of Mauritius
Mexico	Bolsa Mexicana de Valores (Mexican Stock Exchange)
Morocco	Bolsa Institucional de Valores Casablanca Stock Exchange
Namibia	Namibian Stock Exchange
Nigeria	FMDQ Nigerian Stock Exchange
Oman	Muscat Securities Market
Pakistan	Islamabad Stock Exchange Karachi Stock Exchange Lahore Stock Exchange
Peru	Bolsa de Valores de Lima
Philippines	Philippine Stock Exchange, Inc.
Qatar	Qatar Exchange
Serbia	Belgrade Stock Exchange
Singapore	Singapore Exchange SESDAQ (the second tier of the Singapore Stock Exchange.)
South Africa	Johannesburg Stock Exchange
South Korea	Korea Exchange (Stock Market) KOSDAQ Market KONEX Korea Exchange (Derivatives Market)
Sri Lanka	Colombo Stock Exchange
Taiwan	Taiwan Stock Exchange Gre Tei Securities Market
Thailand	Stock Exchange of Thailand

Tunisia	Bourse de Tunis
Turkey	Borsa İstanbul
Ukraine	Ukrainian Exchange
United Arab Emirates	Dubai Gold and Commodities Exchange DMCC NASDAQ Dubai Dubai Mercantile Exchange Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange Dubai Financial Market Dubai International Financial Center
Uruguay	Bolsa de Valores de Montevideo
Vietnam	Hanoi Stock Exchange Hanoi Stock Exchange (Unlisted Public Company Trading Platform HoChiMinh Stock Exchange
Zambia	Lusaka Stock Exchange
Zimbabwe	Harare Stock Exchange

In addition to those listed above, certain Funds may invest in securities listed or traded in other exchanges and markets as shall be listed in the relevant Supplement for such Funds.

This list of Recognised Markets is in accordance with the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

The Central Bank does not issue a list of approved markets.

**APPENDIX III:**

**List of Sub-Custodians**

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

<b>Bulgaria</b>	Citibank Europe plc, Bulgaria Branch	
<b>CD's - USD</b>	Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch	
<b>CD's - USD</b>	The Northern Trust Company, Canada	
<b>Canada</b>	Royal Bank of Canada	
<b>Chile</b>	Citibank N.A.	Banco de Chile
<b>China A Share</b>	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited
<b>China B Share</b>	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited
<b>Clearstream</b>	Clearstream Banking S.A	
<b>Colombia</b>	Cititrust Columbia S.A. Sociedad Fiduciaria	
<b>Costa Rica</b>	Banco Nacional de Costa Rica	
<b>Croatia</b>	UniCredit Bank Austria AG	Zagrebacka Banka d.d.
<b>Cyprus</b>	Citibank Europe PLC	
<b>Czech Republic</b>	UniCredit Bank Czech Republic and Slovenia, a.s.	
<b>Denmark</b>	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ)	
<b>Egypt</b>	Citibank N.A., Cairo Branch	

<b>Estonia</b>	Swedbank AS	
<b>Euroclear</b>	Euroclear Bank S.A/N.V	
<b>Finland</b>	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ)	
<b>France</b>	The Northern Trust Company	
<b>Germany</b>	The Northern Trust Company	
<b>Ghana</b>	Standard Chartered Bank Ghana Limited	
<b>Greece</b>	Citibank Europe PLC	
<b>Hong Kong</b>	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	
<b>Hong Kong (Stock and Bond Connect)</b>	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	
<b>Hungary</b>	Citibank Europe plc.	
<b>Iceland</b>	Landsbankinn hf.	
<b>India</b>	Citibank N.A.	
<b>Indonesia</b>	Standard Chartered Bank	
<b>Ireland</b>	The Northern Trust Company, London	
<b>Israel</b>	Citibank, N.A., Israel Branch	

<b>Italy</b>	Citibank Europe plc	
<b>Japan</b>	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	
<b>Jordan</b>	Bank of Jordan Plc	
<b>Kazakhstan</b>	Citibank Kazakhstan JSC	
<b>Kenya</b>	Standard Chartered Bank Kenya Limited	
<b>Kuwait</b>	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited
<b>Latvia</b>	Swedbank AS	
<b>Lithuania</b>	AB SEB bankas	
<b>Luxembourg</b>	Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V.	
<b>Malaysia</b>	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank Malaysia Berhad
<b>Mauritius</b>	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	
<b>Mexico</b>	Banco Nacional de Mexico S.A. integrante del Grupo Financiero Banamex	
<b>Morocco</b>	Société Générale Marocaine de Banques	
<b>Namibia</b>	Standard Bank Namibia Ltd	
<b>Netherlands</b>	The Northern Trust Company	

<b>New Zealand</b>	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	
<b>Nigeria</b>	Stanbic IBTC Bank Plc	
<b>Norway</b>	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ)	
<b>Oman</b>	First Abu Dhabi PJSC, Oman Branch	
<b>Pakistan</b>	Citibank N.A., Karachi Branch	
<b>Panama</b>	Citibank N.A., Panama Branch	
<b>Peru</b>	Citibank del Peru S.A.	
<b>Philippines</b>	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	
<b>Poland</b>	Bank Handlowy w Warszawie S.A	
<b>Portugal</b>	BNP Paribas SA	
<b>Qatar</b>	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited
<b>Romania</b>	Citibank Europe PLC	
<b>Russia</b>	AO Citibank	
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	The Northern Trust Company of Saudi Arabia	
<b>Serbia</b>	UniCredit Bank Austria A.G.	UniCredit Bank Serbia JSC

<b>Singapore</b>	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	
<b>Slovakia</b>	Citibank Europe PLC	
<b>Slovenia</b>	UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d.	
<b>South Africa</b>	The Standard Bank of South Africa Limited	
<b>South Korea</b>	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	
<b>Spain</b>	Citibank Europe plc	
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	Standard Chartered Bank	
<b>Sweden</b>	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ)	
<b>Switzerland</b>	Credit Suisse (Switzerland) Ltd	
<b>Taiwan</b>	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank (Taiwan) Limited
<b>Tanzania</b>	Standard Chartered Bank (Mauritius) Limited	Standard Chartered Bank Tanzania Limited
<b>Thailand</b>	Citibank N.A., Bangkok Branch	
<b>Tunisia</b>	Union Internationale de Banques	
<b>Turkey</b>	Citibank A.S.	
<b>United Arab Emirates (ADX)</b>	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited (DIFC) Branch

<b>United Arab Emirates (DFM)</b>	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited (DIFC) Branch
<b>United Arab Emirates (NASDAQ)</b>	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited (DIFC) Branch
<b>Uganda</b>	Standard Chartered Bank Uganda Limited	
<b>Ukraine (Market suspended)</b>	JSC "Citibank"	
<b>United Kingdom</b>	Euroclear UK & International Limited (Northern Trust self-custody)	
<b>United States</b>	The Northern Trust Company	
<b>Uruguay</b>	Banco Itau Uruguay S.A.	
<b>Vietnam</b>	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	HSBC Bank (Vietnam) Ltd
<b>West Africa (UEMOA)</b>	Standard Chartered Bank (Mauritius) Limited	Standard Chartered Bank Cote d'Ivoire SA
<b>Zambia</b>	Standard Chartered Bank Zambia PLC	
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	The Standard bank of South Africa Limited	Stanbic Bank Zimbabwe Limited