

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

STATE STREET ICAV

An Irish collective asset-management vehicle constituted as an umbrella fund with segregated liability between Sub-Funds with registration number C143488 under the laws of Ireland and authorised by the Central Bank of Ireland (the “Central Bank”) pursuant to the Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicles Act 2015 and the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2011

PROSPECTUS

3 August 2021

State Street ICAV (the “Fund”) and the directors of the Fund (the “Directors”) whose names appear in the section entitled “Management” below accept responsibility for the information contained in this document. To the best of the knowledge and belief of the Fund and the Directors (who have taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case) the information contained in this document is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the accuracy of such information. The Fund and the Directors accept responsibility accordingly.

The KIID for each of the Sub-Funds provides important information in respect of the Sub-Funds, including the applicable synthetic risk and reward indicator, charges and, where available, the historical performance associated with the Sub-Funds. Before subscribing for Shares in a Sub-Fund, each investor will be required to confirm that they have received the relevant KIID. The KIIDs and the latest annual and any semi-annual reports of the Fund are available to download on the Website.

Investors should be aware that the price of Shares may fall as well as rise, and investors may not get back any of the amount invested. The difference at any one time between the subscription and redemption price of Shares means that an investment in any Sub-Fund should be viewed as medium to long term. Risk factors for each investor to consider are set out in the section entitled “Risk Information” below. Risk factors of particular relevance to the Sub-Funds are also described in the Relevant Supplement(s).

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

The Fund is empowered to levy a redemption fee not exceeding 2% of the Redemption Price. Unless otherwise specified in a Relevant Supplement for a Sub-Fund, it is not the current intention to charge a redemption fee. If it is at any stage in the future proposed to charge a redemption fee, reasonable notice shall be given to Shareholders. In the event of a redemption fee being charged, Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term.

Shares are not and may not be, offered, sold or delivered directly or indirectly in the United States of America, its territories or possessions or in any State or the District of Columbia (the “U.S.”) or to or for the account or benefit of any U.S. Person as defined in Schedule I hereto. Shares have not been and will not be registered under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or under the securities laws of any of the States of the U.S. and the Fund will

not be registered under the U.S. Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. Any re-offer or resale of any of the Shares in the U.S. or to U.S. Persons may constitute a violation of U.S. law.

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DIRECTORY

The Fund:

State Street ICAV
78 Sir John Rogerson's Quay
Dublin 2
Ireland

Directors of the Fund:

Ms Gunjan Chauhan
Mr Eric Linnane
Ms Victoria Parry

Depository:

State Street Custodial Services (Ireland) Limited
78 Sir John Rogerson's Quay
Dublin 2
Ireland

Auditors:

PricewaterhouseCoopers
One Spencer Dock
North Wall Quay
Dublin 1
Ireland

ICAV Secretary:

Matsack Trust Limited
70 Sir John Rogerson's Quay
Dublin 2
Ireland

Management Company, Investment Manager and Distributor:

State Street Global Advisors Europe Limited
78 Sir John Rogerson's Quay
Dublin 2
Ireland

Board of Directors of the Management Company:

Mr Nigel Wightman
Ms Ann Prendergast
Mr Eric Linnane
Mr Scott Sanderson
Dr Margaret Cullen
Ms Ulla Pitha

Administrator:

State Street Fund Services (Ireland) Limited
78 Sir John Rogerson's Quay
Dublin 2
Ireland

Legal Advisors in Ireland:

Matheson
70 Sir John Rogerson's Quay
Dublin 2
Ireland

GENERAL INFORMATION

This section is an introduction to this Prospectus and any decision to invest in the Shares should be based upon consideration of the Prospectus as a whole, including the Relevant Supplements. Capitalised terms used in this Prospectus are defined in Schedule I hereto.

THE FUND – CORPORATE INFORMATION

The Fund was registered in Ireland pursuant to the Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicles Act 2015 (the “Act”) on 14 August 2015 under registration number C143488 and is authorised by the Central Bank as a UCITS. The object of the Fund is the collective investment in transferable securities and/or other liquid financial assets of capital raised from the public, operating on the principle of risk spreading in accordance with the UCITS Regulations. The Fund has been structured as an umbrella fund, with segregated liability between Sub-Funds, in that the Directors may from time to time, with the prior approval of the Central Bank, create different series of Shares effected in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank representing separate portfolios of assets, each such series comprising a Sub-Fund. Each Sub-Fund will bear its own liabilities and, under Irish law, none of the Fund, any of the service providers appointed to the Fund, the Directors, any receiver, examiner or liquidator, nor any other person will have access to the assets of a Sub-Fund in satisfaction of a liability of any other Sub-Fund.

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

THE SUB-FUNDS. The portfolio of assets maintained for each series of Shares and comprising a Sub-Fund will be invested in accordance with the investment objective and policies applicable to such Sub-Fund as specified in the Relevant Supplement. Shares may be divided into different Classes to accommodate different dividend policies, charges, fee arrangements (including different total expense ratios), currencies, projected retirement dates, or to provide for foreign exchange hedging in accordance with the policies and requirements of the Central Bank from time to time.

As of the date of this Prospectus, the Fund has the following Sub-Funds:

- State Street Multi-Factor Premia Emerging Markets Bond Fund;
- State Street Emerging Markets ESG Screened Index Equity Fund;
- State Street Emerging Markets Hard Currency Government Bond Index Fund;
- State Street Emerging Markets Local Currency Government Bond Index Fund;
- State Street Timewise 2025 Fund;
- State Street Timewise 2030 Fund;
- State Street Timewise 2035 Fund;
- State Street Timewise 2040 Fund;
- State Street Timewise 2045 Fund;
- State Street Timewise 2050 Fund;
- State Street Timewise 2055 Fund; and
- State Street Timewise 2060 Fund.

The Fund is promoted by the Investment Manager. Details of the Investment Manager may be found under “**The Investment Manager**” description in the section entitled “**Management**”.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICY OF A SUB-FUND. The investment objective, strategies and policies for each Sub-Fund are set out in the Relevant Supplement.

The assets of each Sub-Fund are invested in accordance with the investment restrictions contained in the UCITS Regulations which are summarised in the “**Investment Restrictions**” section below and such additional investment restrictions, if any, as may be adopted by the Management Company for any Sub-Fund and specified in the Relevant Supplement. The Directors may establish Sub-Funds that seek to track an Index (“**Index Tracking Funds**”), outperform an Index (“**Actively Managed Funds**”) or follow an asset allocation strategy designed for investors with a projected time until their retirement date (“**Target Date Funds**”) by:

- Investing solely in Index Securities, transferable securities and money market instruments other than Index Securities;
- Investing solely in financial derivative instruments (“**FDI**”);
- Investing solely in the units of Underlying Funds, including as a feeder fund into another fund authorised under the UCITS Regulations; or
- Investing in a combination of Index Securities, transferable securities and money market instruments other than Index Securities, FDI and units in Underlying Funds.

Information in relation to the investment objective and types of instruments or securities in which the relevant Sub-Fund will invest will be set out below and/or in the Relevant Supplement.

INDEX TRACKING FUNDS. Index Tracking Funds seek to track the performance of an Index while seeking to minimise as far as possible the tracking difference between the Sub-Fund’s performance and that of its applicable Index. Some Index Tracking Funds seek to achieve this objective by using a replication strategy, an optimisation strategy, a stratified sampling strategy or other strategy as determined to be the most appropriate strategy for the particular Sub-Fund by the Investment Manager. The Relevant Supplement specifies and describes the strategy the applicable Sub-Fund uses and provides details of where information on the Index tracked by that Fund may be obtained.

The following is a summary description of each of the replication strategy, optimisation strategy and stratified sampling strategy. More detailed information on each strategy is set out in the Relevant Supplement.

- **Replication Strategy** – this strategy seeks to physically hold all or close to all of the securities of the particular Index, with the approximate weightings as in that Index. Essentially, the portfolio of the Sub-Fund would be a near mirror-image of the particular Index.
- **Optimisation Strategy** – this strategy seeks to build a representative portfolio that matches the risk and return characteristics of the applicable Index, including risks related to currencies, countries, sectors, industries and size. Optimisation is typically used because the applicable Index contains too many securities to efficiently purchase and, at times, certain securities included in the Index may be difficult to purchase in the open markets. Consequently, a Sub-Fund using this strategy will typically hold only a subset of the securities included in the Index.
- **Stratified Sampling Strategy** – this strategy seeks to build a representative portfolio that matches the risk and return characteristics of the Index in the most cost efficient way, including but not limited to, risks related to currencies, countries, sectors, quality, maturity duration and issuers. Stratified sampling is typically used because the Index contains too many securities to efficiently purchase and, at times, certain securities included in the Index may be difficult, or too costly, to purchase in the open markets. Consequently, a Sub-Fund using this strategy will typically hold only a subset of the securities included in the Index. The Investment Manager may consider certain ESG criteria when building a representative portfolio, as described in the section “**ESG Investing**”.

Changes to the composition and/or weighting of the securities constituting the Index which is tracked by a Sub-Fund will ordinarily require corresponding adjustments or rebalancings to the Sub-Fund’s investments in order to seek to track the Index. The Investment Manager will accordingly seek to rebalance the composition and/or weighting of the securities held by a Sub-Fund or to which a Sub-Fund is exposed from time to time to the extent practicable to conform to changes in the composition and/or weighting of the Index. A Sub-Fund may also, on occasion, hold or take exposure to securities which are not included in its Index where the Investment Manager believes it is appropriate in light of the investment objective and investment restrictions of the Sub-Fund, or other factors. The Sub-Fund’s ability to make any such proposed investment will be disclosed in the Relevant Supplement. Other rebalancing measures may be taken from time to time to seek to

maintain the correspondence between the performance of a Sub-Fund and the performance of the Index. Examples of such measures include the use of forward foreign exchange contracts or futures to hedge exposures where an Index Security cannot be purchased, investing in other collective investment schemes (where permitted in the Relevant Supplement) or buying or selling securities which are not currently, but are likely to be included in or removed from the Index, based on information provided by the Index Provider. The risk warning headed “**Index Tracking Risk**” in the “**Risk Information**” section provides further details on factors which may limit the Sub-Fund’s ability to track the performance of an Index. Information on the anticipated level of tracking error in respect of a Sub-Fund can be found in the Relevant Supplement. Details of the level of tracking error experienced by a Sub-Fund are contained in the Fund’s most recent financial statements.

The Investment Manager will rely solely on each Index Provider for information as to the composition and/or weighting of the securities that constitute each Index (“**Index Securities**”). If the Investment Manager cannot obtain or process such information in relation to any Index on any Business Day, then the most recently published composition and/or weighting of that Index will be used for the purpose of all adjustments.

INDEX STRATEGIES AND SUSTAINABILITY INTEGRATION. With these index strategies, the decision of the Investment Manager as to whether or not to take exposure to a particular security will primarily be driven by the constituents of the relevant index which the Sub-Fund is tracking. For this reason, Sustainability Risks are not generally taken into account in the investment decisions. However, certain Sub-Funds applying an index strategy will track Indices constructed to promote a combination of environmental and social characteristics. In this instance, Sustainability Risks are integrated into the Index construction. Where Sub-Funds track such an Index, this will be set out in the Relevant Supplement.

Where an ESG Screen is applied to the Sub-Fund, as indicated in the Relevant Supplement, the Investment Manager may consider ESG criteria when building a representative portfolio, as described in the section “**ESG Investing**”.

ACTIVELY MANAGED FUNDS. An Actively Managed Fund’s investments will be actively managed by the Investment Manager or its delegates to seek to achieve its investment objective, for example, to seek to outperform an Index rather than just to track it. Where a Sub-Fund is actively managed, the Investment Manager will have greater discretion in relation to the composition of the Sub-Fund’s portfolio, subject to the investment objectives and policies stated in the Relevant Supplement.

TARGET DATE FUNDS. The Target Date Funds are a range of Sub-Funds designed as a long term default investment solution for retirement savers with projected retirement dates at 5 year intervals. Retirement savers are mapped to the Target Date Fund closest to their projected retirement date.

The Target Date Funds will follow a Glidepath proprietary to SSGA, which is described in further detail in the Relevant Supplements, to determine an appropriate asset allocation based on the number of years until the projected retirement date of a typical investor. In following the Glidepath, the Target Date Funds will seek to achieve a long only diversified portfolio built through investments in Underlying Funds managed by the Investment Manager or its affiliates.

Subject to the section of this Prospectus below headed, “Changes to Investment Objective and Policies of a Sub-Fund”, the Glidepath and risk profile of the Target Date Funds may be amended from time to time depending upon the Investment Manager’s view of market conditions, changes in average life expectancy, inflation, applicable law and regulation or other circumstances deemed relevant by the Investment Manager. A copy of the Glidepath is available on the Website.

The Investment Manager expects to review and adjust the Glidepath for each Target Date Fund annually, but may do so more regularly if the Investment Manager believes this is appropriate. The Investment Manager will seek to re-allocate Target Date Fund investments in accordance with the Glidepath as and when it deems this to be appropriate. In determining which Underlying Funds are appropriate investments for the Target Date Funds, the Investment Manager does not take into account any individual’s personal circumstances.

The Investment Manager and/or Sub-Investment Manager may consider ESG criteria in its investment process, including the allocation to Underlying Funds that integrate Sustainability Risk as described in the section “**ESG Investing**”.

CHANGES TO INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES OF A SUB-FUND. Any change in the investment objective and any material change in the investment policies of a Sub-Fund will require approval by ordinary resolution of the Shareholders in that Sub-Fund either in a general meeting or in writing. A non-material change in the investment policy will not require Shareholder

approval, however a reasonable notification period will be provided by the Sub-Fund to enable Shareholders to redeem their Shares prior to implementation of the change.

Any proposal by the Management Company to change an Index, for the reasons outlined below, will be subject to prior approval of the Shareholders of the relevant Sub-Fund by ordinary resolution only if it is deemed to be a change of investment objective or a material change of investment policy. Otherwise, it will simply be notified to Shareholders, in accordance with the Central Bank's requirements.

The Management Company may in its absolute discretion decide to change or substitute a Sub-Fund's Index if they consider it to be in the interests of any Sub-Fund. The Management Company may, for instance, substitute an Index where:

- (a) the transferable securities, swaps or other techniques or instruments described under "**Investment Restrictions**" which are necessary for the implementation of the relevant Sub-Fund's investment objective cease to be sufficiently liquid or otherwise be available for investment in a manner which is regarded as acceptable by the Management Company;
- (b) the quality, accuracy and availability of data of a particular Index has deteriorated;
- (c) the components of the applicable Index would make the Sub-Fund (if it were to follow the Index closely) breach the limits set out under "Investment Restrictions" and/or materially affect the taxation or fiscal treatment of the Fund or any of its Shareholders;
- (d) the particular Index ceases to exist or, in the determination of the Management Company, there is, or is expected to be, a material change in the formula for or the method of calculating a component of the Index or there is, or is expected to be, a material modification of a component of the Index;
- (e) the Index Provider increases its licence fees to a level which the Management Company consider excessive;
- (f) there is a change of ownership of the relevant Index Provider to an entity not considered acceptable by the Management Company and/or a change of name of the relevant Index; or
- (g) a new index becomes available which is regarded as the market standard for investors in the particular market and/or would be regarded as of greater benefit to the Shareholders than the existing Index.

The above list is indicative only and cannot be understood as being exhaustive in respect of the ability of the Management Company to change the Index in any other circumstances as it considers appropriate. The Prospectus and any of the Relevant Supplements will be updated in the case of substitution or change of the existing Index of a Sub-Fund for another Index.

Investors should note that, in accordance 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"), the Management Company has adopted a benchmark contingency plan applicable to the ICAV to set out the actions which the ICAV would take in the event that a benchmark used by a Sub-Fund materially changes or ceases to be provided (the "Benchmark Contingency Plan"). Actions taken by the ICAV on the foot of the Benchmark Contingency Plan may result in changes to the investment objectives or investment policies of a Sub-Fund and any such changes will be notified to investors and implemented in accordance with the requirements for the Central Bank and the terms of this Prospectus.

The Directors may change the name of a Sub-Fund if its Index is changed. Any change to the name of a Sub-Fund will be approved in advance by the Central Bank and the relevant documentation will be updated.

USE OF FINANCIAL DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS. The use of FDI by any Sub-Fund for investment purposes or for efficient portfolio management will be described in the Relevant Supplement. Efficient portfolio management means the reduction of risks, including the reduction of costs to the Fund, the generation of additional capital or income for the Fund and hedging against market movements, currency exchange or interest rate risks, subject to the general restrictions outlined in the Information Classification: General

“Investment Restrictions” section. Hedging is a technique used to minimise an exposure created from an underlying position by counteracting the exposure by acquiring an offsetting position. The positions taken for hedging purposes will not be allowed to materially exceed the value of the assets they seek to offset. To the extent that a Sub -Fund uses FDI, there may be a risk that the volatility of the Sub -Fund’s Net Asset Value may increase. Where FDI are traded by a Fund on a stock exchange, such exchanges must also be Recognised Markets.

The following is a summary description of each of the types of FDI, which may be used for investment purposes or for efficient portfolio management by a Sub-Fund. More information on the types of FDI used by each Sub-Fund is set forth in the Relevant Supplement.

- **Futures** – Futures contracts are agreements to buy or sell a fixed amount of an index, equity, bond or currency at a fixed date in the future. Futures contracts are exchange-traded instruments and their dealing is subject to the rules of the exchanges on which they are dealt.
- **Forward foreign exchange contracts** – Forward foreign exchange contracts are agreements between parties to exchange fixed amounts of different currencies at an agreed exchange rate at an agreed time in the future. Forward foreign exchange contracts are similar to currency futures, except that they are not exchange-traded, but are instead over-the-counter instruments. Non-deliverable forward foreign exchange contracts may be used for the same reasons. They differ from standard forward foreign exchange contracts in that at least one of the currencies in the transaction is not permitted to be delivered in settlement of any profit or loss resulting from the transaction. Typically, profit or loss in this case will be delivered in US Dollars or Euro.
- **Warrants** – Warrants grant the right to acquire an underlying security from the issuer (as opposed to an option where a third party grants a right to acquire an underlying security as described below) at a fixed price. A Sub-Fund may hold warrants on securities as a substitute for taking a position in the underlying security and/or to gain an exposure within the Central Bank’s limits.
- **Options** – Options are contracts in which the writer (seller) promises that the contract buyer has the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a certain index, equity, bond or currency at a certain price (the strike price) on or before a certain expiration date, or exercise date. An option giving the buyer the right to buy at a certain price is called a call, while one that gives him/her the right to sell is called a put. The Sub-Fund may purchase and write call and put options on securities (including straddles), securities indices and currencies and use options on futures contracts (including straddles) and swap agreements, and/or hedge against changes in interest rates, currency exchange rates or securities prices. A Sub-Fund may also use options as a substitute for taking a position in other securities and funds and/or to gain an exposure within the limits laid down by the Central Bank.
- **Swaps** – A swap is an agreement between two parties whereby one party makes payments to the other based on an agreed rate, while the other party makes payments to the first party based on the return of an underlying asset or assets, such as one or more securities, a currency, an index or an interest rate.
- **Total Return Swaps** – A Sub-Fund may enter into a total return swap in order to exchange the exposure of an asset, a basket of assets or an index for an exposure or cashflow generally referring commonly observed cash rates (e.g LIBOR, SONIA, EURIBOR etc), or vice versa. The terms of the cashflows to be exchanged (paid or received) by a Sub-Fund will be negotiated prior to entering the total return swap and will remain fixed throughout the term of the swap. A Sub-Fund may enter into total return swaps in order to manage market exposure in circumstances where it is not practical or economical to use direct investments or other forms of derivatives such as futures. The counterparties to the total return swaps will be institutions subject to prudential supervision and within categories approved by the Central Bank, and will not have discretion over the assets of the relevant Sub-Fund. Further information in relation to total return swaps will be included in the Relevant Supplement for any Sub-Fund entering into same.

Please see “Collateral” below for details of the policy of the Fund in relation to collateral received under FDI.

USE OF REPURCHASE/REVERSE REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS/SECURITIES LENDING AGREEMENTS. The Fund may enter into repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements and securities lending agreements subject to the conditions and limits set out in the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. Repurchase agreements and securities lending agreements may be

used for efficient portfolio management. Investors should review the Relevant Supplement for confirmation of whether or not a Sub-Fund uses such techniques. In order to limit the exposure of a Sub-Fund to the risk of default of the counterparty under a securities lending or repurchase transaction, the Sub-Fund will receive collateral, as further specified below.

Details of the exposures obtained through efficient portfolio management techniques, the identity of the counterparties used, the type and amount of collateral received to reduce such exposures and any income and expenses, whether direct or indirect, generated by efficient portfolio management techniques will be disclosed in the periodic reports of the Fund.

A repurchase agreement is an agreement between a seller and a buyer of specified securities under which the seller agrees to repurchase securities at an agreed price and, usually, at a stated time if the Fund is the seller, the agreement is categorised by the Fund as a repurchase agreement if the Fund is the buyer, the agreement is categorised by the Fund as a reverse repurchase agreement. The difference between the purchase price and the repurchase price represents the yield to the buyer from the repurchase transaction. When the Sub-Fund enters into a reverse repurchase agreement, it should ensure that it is able at any time to recall the full amount of cash or to terminate the reverse repurchase agreement on either an accrued basis or a marked to market daily basis. When the cash is recallable at any time on a marked to market basis, the marked to market value of the reverse repurchase agreement should be used for the calculation of the Sub-Fund's Net Asset Value.

In contrast, in a securities lending transaction, the lender makes a loan of securities to the borrower on terms that require the borrower to return equivalent securities to the lender within a specified period and the borrower pays the lender a fee for the use of the securities during the period that they are on loan. The Sub-Fund should ensure that it can at any time recall any security lent out or terminate any securities lending agreement it has entered. Each Sub-Fund may lend its portfolio securities via a securities lending program through an appointed securities lending agent, including State Street International GmbH, London Branch and any of its affiliates, to brokers, dealers and other financial institutions desiring to borrow securities to complete transactions and for other purposes. Investors should read the risk warning headed "**Conflicts of Interest Risk**" in the "**Risk Information**" section for further information regarding the risks associated with the use of affiliates to provide securities lending agency services to the Fund.

Participating in a securities lending program allows a Sub-Fund to receive the net income generated by lending its securities. All revenues from efficient portfolio management techniques and instruments, net of direct and indirect operational costs, will be returned to the relevant Sub-Fund. Pursuant to the terms of the relevant securities lending agreement, the appointed lending agent will be entitled to retain a portion of the securities lending revenue to cover all fees and costs associated with the securities lending activity, including the delivery of loans, the management of collateral and the provision of the securities lending indemnity and such fees paid will be at normal commercial rates. Investors should also read the risk warning headed "**Securities Lending Risk**" in the "**Risk Information**" section.

A Sub-Fund may only enter into OTC derivatives, securities lending agreements and repurchase agreements with counterparties which (i) are financial institutions with any type of legal personality and typically located in an OECD member state (and which may or may not be related to the Management Company, Investment Manager, Depositary or their delegates), (ii) subject to prudential supervision rules considered by the Central Bank as equivalent to those provided by European Union law, (iii) be of good reputation, and (iii) where a credit assessment has been undertaken. Where the counterparty is subject to a credit rating by any agency registered and supervised by the European Securities and Markets Authority, that rating shall be taken into account in the credit assessment. Where a counterparty is downgraded to A2 or below (or comparable rating) by such a credit rating agency, a new credit assessment in respect of the counterparty will be undertaken without delay.

Use of the efficient portfolio management techniques described above could adversely affect the liquidity of a Sub-Fund's portfolio and will be taken into account by the Investment Manager in managing the Sub-Fund's liquidity risk and in this respect, investors should also read the risk warning headed "**Liquidity Risk**" in the "**Risk Information**" section.

COLLATERAL. A Sub-Fund may enter securities lending agreements, repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements only where it acts in accordance with normal market practice, in the best interests of Fund and provided that all collateral received under the securities lending contract, repurchase or reverse repurchase agreement (and also under any FDI) meet, at all times, the following criteria:

- **Liquidity.** Collateral (other than cash) should be transferable securities or money market instruments (of any maturity) which are highly liquid and traded on a regulated market or multi-lateral trading facility with transparent pricing in order that it can be sold quickly at a price that is close to its pre-sale valuation. Collateral should comply with the provisions of Regulation 74 of the UCITS Regulations and shall be used in accordance with the requirements of this Prospectus and the UCITS Regulations.
- **Valuation.** Collateral should be valued on a daily basis (and may be subject to variation margin requirements) and assets that exhibit high price volatility should not be accepted as collateral unless suitably conservative haircuts are in place. Collateral may be marked to market daily by the counterparty using its procedures, subject to any agreed haircuts, reflecting market values and liquidity risk and may be subject to daily variation margin requirements.
- **Issuer Credit Quality.** Collateral should be of high quality. A Sub-Fund must ensure that where one or more credit rating agencies registered and supervised by ESMA have provided a rating of the issuer, the credit quality assessment process employed on behalf of the Sub-Fund has regard inter alia to those ratings. While there will be no mechanistic reliance on such external ratings, a downgrade below the two highest short-term credit ratings by any agency registered and supervised by ESMA that has rated the issuer must lead to a new assessment of the credit quality of the issuer to ensure the collateral continues to be of high quality.
- **Correlation.** Collateral should be issued by an entity that is independent from the counterparty and is expected not to display a high correlation with the performance of the counterparty.
- **Diversification.** Collateral should be sufficiently diversified in terms of country, markets and issuers. Non-cash collateral will be considered to be sufficiently diversified if the relevant Sub-Fund receives from a counterparty a basket of collateral with a maximum exposure to any one issuer of 20% of the Sub-Fund's Net Asset Value. When the Sub-Fund is exposed to a variety of different counterparties, the various baskets of collateral are aggregated to ensure exposure to a single issuer does not exceed 20% of the Sub-Fund's Net Asset Value.

Notwithstanding the above, a Sub-Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a EU Member State, one or more of its local authorities, a third country, or a public international body to which one or more EU Member States belong, as disclosed in the section of the Prospectus entitled "Investment Restrictions". Such a Sub-Fund will receive securities from at least six different issues and securities from any single issue will not account for more than 30% of the Sub-Fund's Net Asset Value.

- **Immediately available.** Assets received as collateral should be capable of being fully enforced by the Fund at any time without reference to or approval from the counterparty.

It is proposed that each Sub-Fund will accept the following types of collateral:

- cash;
- government or other public securities;
- corporate bonds issued by Relevant Institutions or by non-bank issuers where the issue or the issuer meet the Investment Manager's eligibility criteria to ensure the collateral is of high quality; and
- equity securities traded on a stock exchange in the EEA, Switzerland, Canada, Japan, the United Kingdom, the United States, Jersey, Guernsey, the Isle of Man, Australia, New Zealand, Hong Kong or Singapore.

The Management Company has implemented a haircut policy in respect of each class of assets received as collateral. This policy takes account of the characteristics of the relevant asset class, including the credit standing of the issuer of the collateral, the price volatility of the collateral and the results of any stress tests which may be performed in accordance with the stress testing policy. The value of the collateral, adjusted in light of the haircut policy, shall equal or exceed, in value, at all times, the relevant counterparty exposure.

Until the expiry of the repurchase agreement, reverse repurchase agreement or securities lending agreement, collateral obtained under such agreement: (a) must be marked to market daily (as valued by the counterparty using its procedures,

subject to any agreed haircuts, reflecting market values and liquidity risk); and (b) must equal or exceed, in value, at all times the value of the amount invested or securities loaned.

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

Details of the exposures obtained through efficient portfolio management techniques, the counterparties used, the type and amount of collateral received to reduce such exposures and any income and expenses, whether direct or indirect, generated by securities lending will be disclosed in the periodic reports of the Fund.

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

REINVESTMENT OF COLLATERAL. Non-cash collateral received cannot be sold, pledged or reinvested by the Fund. Cash collateral received should only be invested in:

- deposits with, or certificates of deposit issued by, an EU credit institution, a bank authorised in the remaining Member States of the European Economic Area (EEA) (Norway, Iceland, Liechtenstein), a bank authorised by a signatory state, other than an EU Member State or a Member State of EEA, to the Basle Capital Convergence Agreement of July 1988 (Switzerland, Canada, Japan, United Kingdom, United States) or credit institutions authorised in a third country deemed equivalent pursuant to Article 107(4) of Regulation (EU) 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms and amending Regulation (EU) 648/2012 ("**Relevant Institutions**");
- high quality government bonds;
- reverse repurchase transactions, provided the transactions are with Relevant Institutions and the Sub-Fund is able to recall the full amount of cash on accrued basis at any time; and
- short term money market funds, provided that if investments are made in a fund which is managed by an affiliate of the Investment Manager, no subscription or redemption charge can be made by the underlying money market fund.

Cash collateral which is received and invested at the risk of a Sub-Fund must be invested in a diversified manner so that no more than 20% of the Sub-Fund's Net Asset Value is exposed to any one issuer through such investment. Invested cash collateral may not be placed on deposit with, or invested in securities issued by, the counterparty or an entity related to the counterparty. The Fund must be satisfied, at all times, that investment of cash collateral will enable it to meet its repayment obligations. Any interest or dividends paid on securities which are the subject of such securities lending agreements shall accrue for the benefit of the relevant Sub-Fund. Investors should note that any cash collateral invested will be subject to the normal market and other risks of investment. See "**Securities Lending Risk**" in the "**Risk Information**" section.

RISK MANAGEMENT. The contribution of FDI and the use of the other efficient portfolio management techniques described above to the risk profile of a Sub-Fund will be disclosed in its investment policies. Any use of efficient portfolio management techniques by a Sub-Fund shall not result in a change to the Sub-Fund's investment objective nor substantially increase the risk profile of the Sub-Fund. Although a Sub-Fund may be leveraged as a result of its use of FDI and efficient portfolio management techniques, the Sub-Fund's resulting global exposure will not exceed its total net assets, i.e., the Sub-Fund may not be leveraged in excess of 100% of its Net Asset Value unless otherwise specified in the Relevant Supplement for a Sub-Fund.

Unless otherwise specified in a Relevant Supplement, each Sub-Fund's global exposure and leverage is calculated using the commitment approach. This approach converts each Sub-Fund's FDI positions into the equivalent positions in the underlying assets, and seeks to ensure that the FDI risk is monitored in terms of any future "commitments" to which it is (or may be) obligated. Investors should refer to the "**Risk Information**" section for information in relation to the risks associated with the use of FDI. The Management Company employs a risk management process in respect of each Sub-Fund which enables it to accurately measure, monitor and manage the various risks associated with FDI, the use of efficient portfolio management techniques and the management of collateral. The Investment Manager will employ only FDI that are covered by the risk management process, as amended from time to time. A statement of this risk management process has been

submitted to and cleared by the Central Bank. In the event of a Sub-Fund proposing to use additional types of FDI, the risk management process and the Relevant Supplement shall be amended to reflect this intention. The Management Company will, on request, provide supplementary information to Shareholders relating to the risk management methods employed including the quantitative limits that are applied and any recent developments in the risk and yield characteristics of the main categories of investment.

BORROWING MONEY. Each Sub-Fund may borrow money from a bank up to a limit of 10% of its Net Asset Value, but only on a temporary basis. Where a Sub-Fund has foreign currency borrowings which exceed the value of a back-to-back deposit, the Investment Manager shall ensure that excess is treated as borrowing for the purpose of Regulation 103 of the UCITS Regulations.

POOLING. Subject to the general provisions of the Instrument of Incorporation and in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, the Management Company may, for the purpose of efficient portfolio management, where the investment policies of the Sub-Funds so permit, choose that the assets of certain Sub-Funds be co-managed together with the assets of other Sub-Funds. This will be done by establishing a pool of assets ("Pool") comprising cash and investments contributed by all Sub-Funds which participate in the Pool ("Participating Sub-Funds"). This technique is known as pooling.

Opportunities to establish pooling arrangements arise where the investment objectives and policies of Participating Sub-Funds are sufficiently similar so as to enable the assets contributed by a Participating Sub-Fund to be managed in a manner identical to that of all other Participating Sub-Funds in the Pool. However, it is not essential that the investment objectives and policies of each Participating Sub-Fund in the Pool be identical. It is sufficient that the Investment Manager be in a position to manage the Pool as one portfolio of assets whilst complying with the investment objectives, policies and restrictions applicable to each Participating Sub-Fund.

A Pool is not a separate legal entity and an investor may not invest directly in a Pool. The Investment Manager shall not be permitted to manage the assets of any Sub-Fund on a pooled basis without the prior consent of the Management Company. The Management Company may elect at any time to terminate the participation of a Sub-Fund in the Pool on notice to the Investment Manager, the Administrator and the Depositary. Further details will be specified in Relevant Supplement of any Sub-Fund which engages in "pooling".

Operational Issues

Assets may be contributed to and withdrawn from the Pool by a Participating Sub-Fund at any time. A record shall be maintained of all the assets contributed to the Pool by a Participating Sub-Fund and the percentage allocation of each of the pooled assets within the Pool that is attributable to each Participating Sub-Fund, which shall be allocated on a pro rata basis on each Dealing Day. This percentage allocation will be applied to all assets held in the Pool. When additional cash or securities are contributed to or withdrawn from the Pool by a Participating Sub-Fund the allocation percentage of each Participating Sub-Fund will be adjusted to reflect the change. Where a contribution is made in cash, a deduction may be made where the Investment Manager considers this necessary to discharge transactions, costs and fiscal charges incurred in investing the cash concerned. Similarly, in the case of a cash withdrawal, a deduction may be made to reflect transaction costs in disposing of securities. Any transaction costs associated with a Participating Sub-Fund joining or withdrawing from the Pool shall be borne by that Participating Sub-Fund. Dividends, interest and any other distribution of income received in respect of assets will be allocated *pro-rata* to the Participating Sub-Fund's holding of assets. For the avoidance of doubt, assets and liabilities pertaining to the pooled assets will be allocated amongst the Participating Sub-Fund(s) in accordance with the records maintained by the Participating Sub-Fund through the Administrator and Depositary.

Investors should note that the pooling arrangement may cause the composition of the assets of a Sub-Fund to be altered as a result of subscriptions and redemptions in another Participating Sub-Fund which would cause the Investment Manager to dispose of or acquire assets for the Pool or may cause the Investment Manager to increase the amount of ancillary liquid assets held by a Sub-Fund.

Custody of Assets

The Depositary shall, by relying on a common set of records produced by the Administrator's accounting systems, at all times ensure that it is in a position to identify the assets of a Sub-Fund even though the sub-custodian's records may identify the assets as being held in a Pool.

Termination

The Management Company may elect at any time to terminate a Sub-Fund's participation in a Pool on notice to the Investment Manager, the Administrator and the Depositary. Upon such termination each Participating Sub-Fund's interest in the Pool will be allocated back to the relevant Participating Sub-Fund.

PRC Investments

As will be provided in the Relevant Supplement, these PRC Investments may be effected as follows:

- (i) directly into the PRC domestic securities market (China A Shares and other domestic securities including other equities and bonds as permitted) using the licensed RQFII status and RQFII investment quota of the Investment Manager. The RQFII regime is a policy initiative of China which allows qualified RQFII Licence Holders to channel RMB funds raised outside the PRC to invest into the Chinese securities markets within quotas granted under and subject to applicable PRC regulatory requirements. As the Sub-Funds will not satisfy the qualification criteria for RQFII status in their own right, direct investments will be made through the RQFII Licence Holders, such as the Investment Manager and/or Sub-Investment Manager. The RQFII regime is jointly regulated by the CSRC, SAFE and PBoC from different angles. Their respective duties and authorities are summarised below:

CSRC

- a) reviews and verifies applicants' eligibility and issues RQFII licences; and
- b) regulates and monitors onshore securities investment activities by the RQFIIs.

PBoC

- a) regulates onshore RMB accounts opened by RQFIIs;
- b) regulates investment by RQFIIs in the over the counter wholesale market, CIBM; and
- c) regulates and monitors the remittance and repatriation of RMB funds by the RQFIIs jointly with SAFE.

SAFE

- a) allocates and regulates the use of RQFII investment quota; and
- b) regulates and monitors the remittance and repatriation of RMB funds by the RQFIIs jointly with PBoC.

- (ii) As set out in the Relevant Supplement, the Investment Manager may pursue a relevant Sub-Fund's investment objective by investing up to 100% of the Sub-Fund's Net Asset Value directly in China A Shares through Stock Connect.

Stock Connect is a securities trading and clearing linked programme operational since 17 November 2014 and developed by SEHK, SSE, HKSCC and CSDCC, with an aim to achieve mutual stock market access between mainland China (Shanghai) and Hong Kong. The SZHK Stock Connect is a similar securities trading and clearing linked programme developed by SEHK, SZSE, HKSCC and CSDCC for the establishment of mutual stock market access between mainland China (Shenzhen) and Hong Kong. The SZHK Stock Connect became operational since 5 December 2016. The SSE, SZSE and SEHK will enable Funds to trade eligible shares listed on the other's market, as applicable, through local securities firms or brokers, subject to rules and regulations issued from time to time.

Each of SHHK Stock Connect and SZHK Stock Connect is subject to a Daily Quota. The Daily Quota limits the maximum net buy value of cross-boundary trades under the relevant Stock Connect each day. SEHK will monitor the usage of the Northbound daily quota ("**Northbound Daily Quota**") for each of SHHK Stock Connect and SZHK Stock Connect and publish the remaining balance of the Northbound Daily Quota on

HKEx's website. SEHK may include or exclude securities as China Connect Securities (as defined in the rules of exchange of the SEHK) and may change the eligibility of shares for Northbound trading on the SHHK and SZHK Stock Connect. Once the remaining balance of the Northbound Daily Quota drops to zero or the Daily Quota is exceeded during the opening call session, new buy orders will be rejected on the relevant Stock Connect (though investors will be allowed to sell their cross-boundary securities regardless of the quota balance) and during the continuous auction session (or closing call auction session) for SZSE, no further buy orders will be accepted for the remaining of the day; and/or

- (iii) through the CIBM Direct Access Programme. The CIBM is the OTC wholesale market outside the two main stock exchanges (the SSE and SZSE) which was established in 1997 and CIBM together with its market operators are regulated by the PBoC. CIBM is the dominant trading venue for bonds in the PRC. CFETS is the official bond trading platform of the CIBM. CFETS operates its trading platform with comprehensive functions of trade matching, post trade services and information services. The CCDC and the SHCH are designated as the central securities depositaries of the bonds traded on the CIBM, which register, hold and safekeep the bonds in the form of book entry, as well as dealing with interest payment and principal payment for the investors. The trading platform of CFETS is directly linked with the Centralised Bond Book Entry System of CCDC and SHCH to achieve a straight through processing of trading and settlement of bonds on the CIBM. Under PRC regulations, certain qualified overseas investors are eligible to participate in the CIBM Direct Access Programme to make investments in the PRC interbank bond market. The Investment Manager, on behalf of each relevant Fund, has registered as a qualified institution under the CIBM Direct Access Programme via an onshore interbank bond trade and settlement agent, which has the responsibility for making the relevant filings and account opening with the relevant PRC authorities.

Investors should be aware that use of the Access Programme(s) exposes the Fund to increased risks. Investors should also read the risk warnings headed "**PRC and Greater China Region Risk**", "**Risks Associated with Investment through Access Programmes**" and "**PRC Taxation Risk**". in the section "**Risk Information**".

ASSET STEWARDSHIP

SSGA believes that ESG issues may pose long-term risks and opportunities to portfolio companies and that companies adopting robust and progressive governance and sustainability practices ought to be better positioned to generate long-term value and manage risk. As a manager of long-term investments, for SSGA the informed exercise of voting rights coupled with targeted and value-driven engagement is the most effective mechanism of creating value and managing Sustainability Risk for the Investors of the Sub-Funds. With this aim, SSGA's Asset Stewardship programme is underpinned by three separate pillars, that is, (i) providing information and guidance to investee companies on the development of ESG practices across key issues, (ii) engaging with portfolio companies to encourage transparent, accountable, high performing boards and companies and (iii) by exercising voting rights in a manner that reflects long term investment objectives for the purpose of influencing the activity or behaviour of the issuers whose securities are held in portfolios/Sub-Funds. SSGA's Asset Stewardship programme consolidates all voting and engagement activities across asset classes, irrespective of investment strategy or geographic region.

SSGA has developed in-house proprietary ESG rating tools. These ESG rating tools are used to help identify companies for active engagement based upon various financial and ESG indicators. These ESG ratings are also used to integrate Sustainability Risk into the investment strategy.

In conducting such voting and engagement activities, SSGA evaluates the critical factors that play into the corporate governance framework of a country, which includes macroeconomic conditions, political environment, quality of regulatory oversight, enforcement of shareholder rights and the effectiveness of the judiciary. SSGA complements its company-specific dialogue with targeted engagements with regulators and government agencies to address systemic market-wide concerns.

ESG INVESTING

ESG investing is the assessment of material ESG issues during the investment process. It complements traditional research such as analysing financial statements, industry trends and company growth strategies.

ESG investing can be used by investors in a variety of ways to achieve a wide range of investment goals including risk management, alignment with values and to enhance sustainable long-term performance and may be incorporated into the Investment Policy of a Sub-Fund, as described in the Relevant Supplement, in one or more ways further described below.

To facilitate the various investment goals of such investors, the Investment Manager may apply ESG criteria as a core part of or ancillary to the investment policy of the Fund described in the Relevant Supplement. That is to say that certain Sub-Funds target ESG specific outcomes while other Sub-Funds, while they do not primarily target ESG outcomes, incorporate ESG tools, ancillary to their primary objective, to enhance risk management and to facilitate responsible investing. Each Sub-Fund has been classified under SFDR. See further each Relevant Supplement.

Additional information regarding SSGA's ESG investment approach can be found on the Website at ssga.com/esg.

At the level of each Sub-Fund, the Management Company does not consider the adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors, and note that there are still a number of uncertainties regarding this obligation, in particular because at the date of this Prospectus the relevant regulatory technical standards remain subject to the final stages of the legislative process. These technical standards shall set out detailed requirements in relation to the content, methodologies and presentation of sustainability indicators in relation to adverse impacts on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts. Following the adoption and coming into force of such regulatory technical standards, currently expected to be from 1 July 2022, the Management Company will reconsider its position in relation to the publication of adverse impacts and, if it determines to provide such information at Sub-Fund level, this Prospectus shall be updated accordingly.

At a firm level, SSGA considers principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors. Details of SSGA's approach in this regard can be found at www.ssga.com.

ESG INTEGRATION. ESG Integration refers to the integration of qualitative and quantitative ESG information, including Sustainability Risks, in the investment processes with the objective of enhancing investment decision-making. ESG integration aims to improve financial performance and/or mitigate financial risk. It involves considering ESG factors explicitly and systematically in investment analysis and decisions to lower risk and generate returns. ESG integration is a broad tool, considering material ESG components as a driver of risk and/or return, rather than achieving particular environmental, social, or governance goals. Its application to a specific Fund should be tailored depending on the asset class, investment strategy and targeted outcome. In considering the appropriate design, the Investment Manager will assess if and how financially material ESG issues are integrated into their decision-making processes, consider appropriate ESG signals and factors to mitigate risk and identify opportunities for long-term performance potential. See further each Relevant Supplement for details on where ESG Integration is embedded.

ESG SCREENING. For certain Sub-Funds, the Investment Manager will apply negative and/or norms-based screening, for example, by excluding securities related to certain sectors, companies or practices based on specific ESG criteria. An example of norms based screening is the exclusion of securities issued by companies that are found, following research, to contravene international norms in relation to environmental protection, human rights, labour standards and anti-corruption.

An example of a negative screen is the exclusion of securities issued by companies that are found, following research, to be involved in the area of controversial weapons, as set out in the Convention on Cluster Munitions and / or the exclusions of companies based on other ESG criteria such as ESG rating thresholds.

For Sub-Funds which incorporate an ESG screening approach (other than Index equity funds incorporating an ESG screening approach), the Investment Manager will apply a negative and/or norms-based ESG Screen to the Sub-Fund. That is, prior to the construction of the portfolio of the Sub-Fund and on an ongoing basis, the Investment Manager will exclude certain securities from the investment universe based on an assessment of their adherence to certain ESG criteria as laid out in the Relevant Supplement using the SSGA ESG Exclusionary Screening Methodology. The SSGA ESG Exclusionary Screening Methodology outlines the criteria for the assessment and is available on the Website.

For Index equity funds incorporating an ESG screening approach, a negative and/or norms-based ESG Screen is applied to the Index (as set out in the Relevant Supplement) itself. That is, prior to the construction of the Index and on an ongoing basis, the Index provider will exclude certain securities from the investment universe based on an assessment of their adherence to certain ESG criteria as laid out in the Relevant Supplement using the ESG exclusionary screening

methodology of that Index provider. The ESG exclusionary screening methodology of the Index provider is available on the website shown in the Relevant Supplement. Investors should read the “**Index Strategies and Sustainability Integration**” section for further information.

TAX INFORMATION

The Fund is resident in Ireland for tax purposes and is not subject to Irish taxation charges on income or capital gains. No Irish stamp duty is payable on the issue, redemption or transfer of Shares in the Fund. A Sub-Fund may make distributions that may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains. The distribution policy of each Sub-Fund is set out in the Relevant Supplement. The tax treatment applicable to a Shareholder will depend on its individual situation. Accordingly, Shareholders and potential investors are advised to consult their professional advisers concerning possible taxation or other consequences of purchasing, holding, selling, exchanging or otherwise disposing of Shares under the laws of their country of incorporation, establishment, citizenship, residence, ordinary residence or domicile.

OTHER INFORMATION

REPORT AND ACCOUNTS. The Fund's accounting period will end on 31 October in each year. The Fund will publish an annual report and audited annual accounts within four months of the end of the financial period to which they relate, i.e. normally in February of each year, and the first annual report and annual accounts will be prepared up to 31 October 2016. The unaudited half-yearly reports of the Fund will be made up to 30 April in each year. The unaudited half yearly reports will be published within two months of the end of the half year period to which they relate, i.e., normally in July of each year. Where a particular Sub-Fund's accounting period end is different from the above, it will be specified in the Relevant Supplement. The annual report and the half -yearly report will be made available at the office of the Administrator, will also be made available to Shareholders on request, and on the Website.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETINGS. Pursuant to the Act, the Directors have elected to dispense with the holding of annual general meetings. Notwithstanding this, one or more Shareholders of the Fund holding, or together holding, not less than 10% of the voting rights in the Fund, or the auditors of the Fund, may require the Fund to hold an annual general meeting in a specific year, by giving notice in writing to the Fund in the previous year or at least one month before the end of that year and the Fund shall hold the required meeting.

INSTRUMENT OF INCORPORATION. Shareholders are entitled to the benefit of, are bound by and are deemed to have notice of, the provisions of the Instrument of Incorporation, copies of which are available as described in the "**Where To Learn More About The Sub-Funds**" section.

SHARE CAPITAL. The authorised share capital of the Fund is 500,000,310,002 (five hundred billion and three hundred and ten thousand and two) Shares of no par value divided into 310,000 (three hundred and ten thousand) capitalisation shares, 2 (two) Subscriber Shares of no par value and 500,000,000,000 (five hundred billion) Shares of no par value. The Directors are empowered to issue up to all of the Shares of the Fund on such terms as they think fit. The Subscriber Shares entitle the holders to attend and vote at general meetings of the Fund but do not entitle the holders to participate in the profits or assets of the Fund except for a return of capital on a winding-up. For the purpose of complying with minimum initial capital requirements, the Fund has issued 300,002 Shares of no par value for €1.00 each ("**Capitalisation Shares**"). The Shares (other than the Subscriber Shares) entitle the holders to attend and vote at general meetings of the Fund and to participate equally (subject to any differences between fees, charges and expenses applicable to different Classes) in the profits and assets of the Sub-Fund to which the Shares relate. The Fund may from time to time by ordinary resolution increase its capital, consolidate the Shares or any of them into a smaller number of Shares, sub-divide the Shares or any of them into a larger number of Shares or cancel any Shares not taken or agreed to be taken by any person. The Fund may by special resolution from time to time reduce its share capital in any way permitted by law. At a meeting of Shareholders, on a show of hands, each Shareholder shall have one vote and, on a poll, each Shareholder shall have one vote for each whole Share held by such Shareholder.

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

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

This Prospectus may also be translated into other languages. Any such translation shall only contain the same information and have the same meaning as the English language Prospectus. To the extent that there is any inconsistency between Information Classification: General

the English language Prospectus and the Prospectus in another language, this English language Prospectus will prevail, except, to the extent (but only to the extent) required by law of any jurisdiction where the Shares are sold, that in an action based upon disclosure in a Prospectus in a language other than English, the language of the Prospectus on which such action is based shall prevail. All disputes as to the contents of this Prospectus shall be governed in accordance with the laws of Ireland.

THE SUB-FUNDS. Under the Instrument of Incorporation, the Directors are required to establish a separate Sub -Fund, with separate records, in the following manner:

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

Each Class of Shares (other than the Subscriber Shares) entitles the Shareholder to participate equally on a pro rata basis in the dividends and net assets of the Sub-Fund in respect of which they are issued, save in the case of dividends declared prior to becoming a Shareholder. The Subscriber Shares entitle the Shareholders holding them to attend and vote at all meetings of the Fund, but do not entitle the holders to participate in the dividends or net assets of any Sub-Fund.

INFORMATION REQUESTS. The Fund or its duly authorised agent may from time to time require investors to provide them with information relating to: (a) the capacity in which they hold an interest in Shares; (b) the identity of any other person or persons then or previously interested in such Shares; (c) the nature of any such interests; and (d) any other matter where disclosure of such matter is required to enable compliance by the Fund with applicable laws or the constitutional documents of the Fund.

WINDING UP. Generally, under Irish law, if a company is being wound up, a liquidator is appointed to settle outstanding claims and distribute the remaining assets of the company. The liquidator will use the assets of the company in order to satisfy claims of creditors. Thereafter, the liquidator will distribute the remaining assets among the shareholders. The Instrument of Incorporation contains provisions that will require, firstly, the distribution of assets to the Shareholders of each Sub-Fund after settlement of the liabilities of that Sub-Fund and, thereafter, distribution to the holders of Subscriber Shares of the nominal amount paid in respect of those Subscriber Shares. The liquidator may, if authorised by a special resolution, distribute assets of the Fund in specie provided that, in such circumstances, Shareholders may request that the assets to be distributed to them be sold, with the net cash proceeds to be paid to them.

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

The assets of each Sub-Fund will be invested in accordance with the investment restrictions contained in the UCITS Regulations which are summarised below and such additional investment restrictions, if any, as may be adopted by the Management Company. The details of any additional investment restrictions will be set out below and / or in the Relevant Supplement.

1 Permitted Investments

Investments of a Sub-Fund are confined to:

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

2 Investment Restrictions

- 2.1 A Sub-Fund may invest no more than 10% of its net assets in transferable securities and money market instruments other than those referred to in paragraph 1 above.
- 2.2
 - (1) Subject to paragraph (2) a responsible person shall not invest any more than 10% of assets of a Sub-Fund in securities of the type to which Regulation 68(1)(d) of the UCITS Regulations 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:
 - the relevant securities have been issued with an undertaking to register the securities with the Securities Exchange Commission within 1 year of issue; and
 - the securities are not illiquid securities i.e. they may be realised by the Sub-Fund within 7 days at the price, or approximately at the price, which they are valued by the Sub-Fund.
- 2.3 A Sub-Fund may invest no more than 10% of its net assets in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by the same body provided that the total value of transferable securities and money market instruments held in the issuing bodies in each of which it invests more than 5% is no more than 40%.
- 2.4 Upon the prior approval of the Central Bank, the limit of 10% (in 2.3) is raised to 25% in the case of bonds that are issued by a credit institution which has its registered office in a Member State and is subject by law to special public supervision designed to protect bond-holders. If a Sub-Fund invests more than 5% of its

net assets in these bonds issued by one issuer, the total value of these investments may not exceed 80% of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund.

- 2.5 The limit of 10% in 2.3 is raised to 35% if the transferable securities or money market instruments are issued or guaranteed by a Member State or its local authorities or by a non-Member State or public international body of which one or more Member States are members.
- 2.6 The transferable securities and money market instruments referred to in paragraph 2.4 and 2.5 shall not be taken into account for the purpose of applying the limit of 40% referred to in paragraph 2.3.
- 2.7 Cash booked in accounts and held as ancillary liquidity shall not exceed 20% of the net assets of a Sub-Fund.
- 2.8 The risk exposure of a Sub-Fund to a counterparty to an over the counter (“OTC”) derivative may not exceed 5% of net assets.

This limit is raised to 10% in the case of a credit institution authorised in the EEA; a credit institution authorised within a signatory state (other than an EEA Member State) to the Basle Capital Convergence Agreement of July 1988; or a credit institution authorised in a third country deemed equivalent pursuant to Article 107(4) of the Capital Requirements Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 or any other entity permitted by the Central Bank.

- 2.9 Notwithstanding paragraphs 2.3, 2.7 and 2.8 above, a combination of two or more of the following issued by, or made or undertaken with, the same body may not exceed 20% of net assets:
 - (i) investments in transferable securities or money market instruments;
 - (ii) deposits; and/or
 - (iii) counterparty risk exposures arising from OTC derivatives transactions.
- 2.10 The limits referred to in 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.7, 2.8 and 2.9 above may not be combined, so that exposure to a single body shall not exceed 35% of the net assets of the relevant Sub-Fund.
- 2.11 Group companies are regarded as a single issuer for the purposes of paragraphs 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.7, 2.8 and 2.9. However, a limit of 20% of net assets of a Sub-Fund may be applied to investments in transferable securities and money market instruments within the same group.
- 2.12 A Sub-Fund may invest up to 100% of net assets in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by any Member State, its local authorities, non-Member States or public international body of which one or more Member States are members. The individual issuers must be listed in the Prospectus and may be drawn from the following list:

OECD Governments (provided the relevant issues are investment grade), Government of the People's Republic of China, Government of 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, Tennessee Valley Authority, Straight-A Funding LLC.

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

3 Investment in Collective Investment Schemes (“CIS”)

- 3.1 A Sub-Fund may not invest more than 20% of net assets in any one CIS.
- 3.2 Investment in alternative investment funds may not, in aggregate, exceed 30% of net assets.
- 3.3 The CIS are prohibited from investing more than 10% of net assets in other open-ended CIS.
- 3.4 Where a Sub-Fund invests in the units of other CIS that are managed directly or by delegation by a UCITS management company or by any other company with which that management company is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding, that management company or other company may not charge subscription, conversion or redemption fees on account of the Sub-Fund’s investment in the shares of the other CIS.
- 3.5 Where by virtue of investment in the units of another investment fund the Management Company, an investment manager or an investment advisor receives a commission on behalf of a Sub-Fund (including a rebated commission), the Management Company shall ensure that the relevant commission is paid into the property of the Sub-Fund.

4 Index Tracking UCITS

- 4.1 A Sub-Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in shares and/or debt securities issued by the same body where the investment policy of the relevant Sub-Fund is to replicate an index which satisfies the criteria set out in the Central Bank UCITS Regulations and is recognised by the Central Bank.
- 4.2 The limit in 4.1 may be raised to 35%, and applied to a single issuer, where this is justified by exceptional market conditions.

5 General Provisions

- 5.1 An investment company, ICAV or management company acting in connection with all of the CIS it manages, may not acquire any shares carrying voting rights which would enable it to exercise significant influence over the management of an issuing body.
- 5.2 A Sub-Fund may acquire no more than:
 - (i) 10% of the non-voting shares of any single issuing body;
 - (ii) 10% of the debt securities of any single issuing body;
 - (iii) 25% of the shares or units of any single CIS;
 - (iv) 10% of the money market instruments of any single issuing body.

The limits laid down in paragraphs (ii), (iii) and (iv) above may be disregarded at the time of acquisition, if at that time, the gross amount of the debt securities or of the money market instruments, or the net amount of the securities in issue cannot be calculated.

- 5.3 5.1 and 5.2 shall not be applicable to:

- (i) transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State or its local authorities;
 - (ii) transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a non-Member State;
 - (iii) transferable securities and money market instruments issued by public international bodies of which one or more Member States are members;
 - (iv) shares held by a Sub-Fund in the capital of a company incorporated in a non-Member State which invests its assets mainly in the securities of issuing bodies with the registered offices in that non-Member State, where under the legislation of that non-Member State such a holding represents the only way in which the Sub-Fund can invest in the securities of issuing bodies of that non-Member State. This waiver is applicable only if in its investment policies the company from the non-Member State complies with the limits laid down in 2.3 to 2.11, 3.1, 3.2, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 5.5 and 5.6 and provided that where these limits are exceeded, paragraphs 5.5 and 5.6 below;
 - (v) shares held by the Fund in the capital of subsidiary companies carrying on only the business of management, advice or marketing in the country where the subsidiary is located, in regard to the redemption of units at unit-holders' request exclusively on their behalf.
- 5.4 A Sub-Fund need not comply with the investment restrictions herein when exercising subscription rights attaching to transferable securities or money market instruments, which form part of their assets.
- 5.5 The Central Bank may allow each Sub-Fund to derogate from the provisions of paragraphs 2.3 to 2.12, 3.1, 3.2, 4.1 and 4.2 for a period of up to six months from the date of approval of such Sub-Fund, provided that such Sub-Fund observes the principle of risk spreading.
- 5.6 If the limits laid down herein are exceeded for reasons beyond the control of a Sub-Fund, or as a result of the exercise of subscription rights, that Sub-Fund must adopt as a priority objective for its sales transactions the remedying of that situation, taking due account of the interests of its Shareholders.
- 5.7 A Sub-Fund may not carry out uncovered sales of:
- (i) transferable securities;
 - (ii) money market instruments*;
 - (iii) units of investment funds; or
 - (iv) financial derivative instruments.
- 5.8 A Sub-Fund may hold ancillary liquid assets.

6 FDI

- 6.1 A Sub-Fund's global exposure relating to FDI must not exceed its total Net Asset Value.
- 6.2 Position exposure to the underlying assets of FDI, including embedded FDI in transferable securities or money market instruments, when combined where relevant with positions resulting from direct investments, may not exceed the investment limits set out in the Central Bank UCITS Regulations/Guidance. This provision does not apply in the case of index based FDI provided the underlying index is one which meets with the criteria set out in the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

* Any short selling of money market instruments by the Sub-Funds is prohibited.

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

7 Other Restrictions

- 7.1 The Fund may acquire real and personal property that is required for the purpose of its business.
- 7.2 The Fund shall not acquire either precious metals or certificates representing them.
- 7.3 The Fund shall not make any loan of its assets provided that, for the purpose of this restriction, the holding of ancillary liquid assets such as deposits, and the acquisition of bonds, notes, certificates of deposit, bankers acceptances, and other debt securities or obligations permitted by the UCITS Regulations, and the acquisition of transferable securities, money market instruments or other financial instruments that are not fully paid, shall not be deemed to constitute the making of a loan.
- 7.4 A Sub-Fund may borrow up to 10% of its Net Asset Value for temporary purposes.
- 7.5 For the purposes of the German Investment Tax Act, a Sub-Fund shall not hold 10% or more of the statutory capital of an investee corporation except if such investee corporation is a real estate company (*Immobilien-Gesellschaft*), a public-private partnership company (*ÖPP-Projektgesellschaft*) or a company whose business objective is the production of renewable energy as per § 3 Nummer 3 des Gesetzes über den Vorrang erneuerbarer Energien.

RISK INFORMATION

This section provides information regarding some of the general risks applicable to an investment in the Sub-Funds. Risk information which is particularly relevant to individual Sub-Funds is specified in the Relevant Supplement. This section is not intended to be a complete explanation and other risks may be relevant from time to time. In particular, the Fund's and each Sub-Fund's performance may be affected by changes in market, economic and political conditions, and in legal, regulatory and tax requirements.

Investors should be aware that an investment in a Sub-Fund is not in the nature of a deposit in a bank account and is not protected by any government, government agency or other guarantee scheme.

Before making an investment decision with respect to any Sub-Fund, prospective investors should carefully consider all of the information in this Prospectus and the Relevant Supplement, as well as their own personal circumstances, and should consult their own stockbroker, bank manager, lawyer, accountant and/or financial adviser. An investment in the Shares of any Sub-Fund is only suitable for investors who (either alone or in conjunction with an appropriate financial or other adviser) are capable of evaluating the merits and risks of such an investment and who have sufficient resources to be able to bear any losses that may result.

The price of the Shares of a Sub-Fund can go down as well as up and their value is not guaranteed. Shareholders may not receive, at redemption or liquidation, the amount that they originally invested in a Sub-Fund or any amount at all.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

ASSET ALLOCATION RISK. The investment performance of the Target Date Funds depends upon the successful allocation of the each Sub-Fund's assets among Underlying Funds, which in turn may target specific asset classes, geographical regions, or investment strategies. There is no guarantee that the Investment Manager's allocation techniques and decisions with respect to each Target Date Fund will produce the desired results. It is possible to lose money on an investment in each Sub-Fund as a result of these allocation decisions.

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

COMMODITIES RISK. Prices of commodities are influenced by, among other things, various macro-economic factors such as changing supply and demand relationships, weather conditions and other natural phenomena, agricultural, trade, fiscal, monetary, and exchange control programmes and policies of governments (including government intervention in certain markets) and other unforeseeable events. The intention of any Sub-Fund to invest in commodities will be disclosed in the Relevant Supplement.

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

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

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

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST RISK: An investment in a Sub-Fund may be subject to a number of actual or potential conflicts of interest. Subject to applicable law, a Sub-Fund may engage in transactions that may trigger or result in a potential conflict of interest. For example: the Investment Manager or its affiliates may provide services to the Sub-Fund, such as securities lending agency services, depositary, custodial, administrative, bookkeeping, and accounting services, transfer agency, and shareholder servicing, and other services for which the Sub-Fund would compensate the Investment Manager and/or such affiliates.

A Sub-Fund may enter into securities transactions with the Investment Manager or an affiliate of the Investment Manager where the Investment Manager or an affiliate acts as agent for a Sub-Fund in connection with the purchase or sale of securities, or as principal, where the Investment Manager or an affiliate sells securities to a Sub-Fund or buys securities from a Sub-Fund for its own account.

The Investment Manager on behalf of the Sub-Fund may enter into repurchase agreements and derivatives transactions with or through Investment Manager or one of its affiliates. A Sub-Fund may invest in other pooled investment vehicles sponsored, managed, or otherwise affiliated with the Investment Manager in which event the Sub-Fund may not be charged subscription or redemption fees on account of such investment but will bear a share of the expenses of those other pooled investment vehicles. Those investment vehicles may pay fees and other amounts to the Investment Manager or its affiliates, which might have the effect of increasing the expenses of the Sub-Fund. It is possible that other clients of the Investment Manager will purchase or sell interests in such other pooled investments at prices and at times more favourable than those at which the Sub-Fund does so.

There is no assurance that the rates at which a Sub-Fund pays fees or expenses to the Investment Manager or its affiliates, or the terms on which a Sub-Fund enters into transactions with the Investment Manager or its affiliates or on which a Sub-Fund invests in any investment vehicles sponsored, managed, or otherwise affiliated with the Investment Manager will be the most favourable available in the market generally or as favourable as the rates the Investment Manager makes available to other clients. There will be no independent oversight of prices, fees or expenses paid to, or services provided by, the Investment Manager or its affiliates. Because of its financial interest, the Investment Manager may have an incentive to enter into transactions or arrangements on behalf of a Sub-Fund with itself or its affiliates in circumstances where it might not have done so in the absence of that interest. Transactions and services with or through the Investment Manager or its affiliates will, however, be effected in accordance with the applicable regulatory requirements.

The Investment Manager and its affiliates serve as investment manager to other clients and may make investment decisions for their own accounts and for the accounts of others that may be different from those that will be made by the Investment Manager on behalf of a Sub-Fund. For example, the Investment Manager may provide asset allocation advice to some clients that may include a recommendation to invest in or redeem from a particular issuer while not providing that same recommendation to all clients invested in the same or similar issuers.

Other conflicts may arise, for example, when clients of the Investment Manager invest in different parts of an issuer's capital structure, so that one or more clients own senior debt obligations of an issuer and other clients own junior debt of the same issuer, as well as circumstances in which clients invest in different tranches of the same structured financing vehicle. In such circumstances, decisions over whether to trigger an event of default or over the terms of any workout may result in conflicts of interest. When making investment decisions where a conflict of interest may arise, the Investment Manager will endeavour to act in a fair and equitable manner, in accordance with its conflicts of interest policy, as between the relevant Sub-Fund and other clients. Subject to the foregoing, (i) the Investment Manager and its affiliates may invest for their own accounts and for the accounts of clients in various securities that are senior, *pari passu* or junior to, or have interests different from or adverse to, the securities that are owned by a Sub-Fund; and (ii) subject to applicable law, the Investment Manager may, at certain times, simultaneously seek to purchase (or sell) investments for a Sub-Fund and to sell (or purchase) the same investment for accounts, funds or structured products for which it serves as investment manager now or in the future, or for other clients or affiliates and may enter into cross trades in such circumstances.

In addition, the Investment Manager and its affiliates may buy securities from or sell securities to a Sub-Fund, if permitted by applicable law. These other relationships may also result in securities laws restrictions on transactions in these instruments by a Sub-Fund and otherwise create potential conflicts of interest for the Investment Manager.

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

There is no prohibition on dealing in assets of a Sub-Fund by the Depositary, the Management Company, or by any entities related to such parties, provided that such transactions are negotiated at arms' length and are in the best interest of Shareholders. Permitted transactions between a Sub-Fund and such parties are subject to (i) a certified valuation by a person approved by the Depositary (or the Management Company in the case of a transaction involving the Depositary) as independent and competent; or (ii) execution on best terms on organised investment exchanges under their rules; or (iii) where (i) and (ii) are not practical, execution on terms the Depositary (or the Management Company in the case of a transaction involving the Depositary) is satisfied conform to the principles set out above. The Depositary (or the Management Company in the case of a transaction involving the Depositary) shall document how it has complied with (i), (ii) or (iii) above. Where transactions are conducted in accordance with (iii), the Depositary (or the Management Company in the case of a transaction involving the Depositary) shall document its rationale for being satisfied that the transaction conformed to the principles outlined in this paragraph.

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

The Investment Manager will be required to provide best execution when executing orders or transmitting orders on behalf of the Sub-Fund. The Investment Manager will take all sufficient steps to obtain, when executing orders or transmitting orders on the Sub-Fund's behalf, the best possible result for the Sub-Fund, taking into account price, costs, speed, likelihood of execution and settlement, size, nature or any other consideration relevant to execution of the order. When executing or transmitting orders on behalf of the Sub-Fund, the Investment Manager will take into account any specific instruction from the Directors or their duly authorised delegate regarding execution of the order.

A Director may be a party to, or otherwise interested in, any transaction or arrangement with a Sub-Fund or in which a Sub-Fund is interested, provided that she has disclosed to the other Directors prior to the conclusion of any such transaction or arrangement the nature and extent of any material interest of his therein. The Directors shall endeavour to ensure that any conflict of interest is resolved fairly.

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

COUNTERPARTY RISK. The Sub-Funds will be subject to credit risk with respect to the counterparties with which the Fund on behalf of a Sub-Fund enters into derivatives contracts, foreign exchange, currency forward contracts, other transactions such as repurchase agreements or reverse repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions. If a counterparty becomes insolvent or otherwise fails to perform its obligations, a Sub-Fund may experience significant delays in obtaining any recovery in an insolvency, bankruptcy, or other reorganization proceeding (including recovery of any collateral posted by it) and may obtain only a limited recovery or may obtain no recovery in such circumstances. In addition, if the credit rating of a derivatives counterparty or potential derivatives counterparty declines, the Fund may determine not to enter into transactions on behalf of a Sub-Fund with that counterparty in the future and/or may terminate any transactions currently outstanding between the Sub-Fund and that counterparty; alternatively, the Fund may in its discretion determine on behalf of the Sub-Fund to enter into new transactions with that counterparty and/or to keep existing transactions in place, in which event the Sub-Fund would be subject to any increased credit risk associated with that counterparty. Regulatory changes adopted or proposed to be adopted by regulators in the U.S. and outside the U.S. may have the effect of increasing certain counterparty risks in connection with over-the-counter transactions entered into by a Sub-Fund.

Under applicable law or contractual provisions, including if a Sub-Fund enters into an investment or transaction with a financial institution and such financial institution (or an affiliate of the financial institution) experiences financial difficulties, the Sub-Fund may in certain circumstances be prevented or delayed from exercising its rights to terminate the investment or transaction, or to realize on any collateral and may result in the suspension of payment and delivery obligations of the parties under such investment or transactions or in another institution being substituted for that financial institution without the consent of the Sub-Fund. Further, the Sub-Fund may be subject to "bail-in" risk under applicable law whereby, if required

by the financial institution's authority, the financial institution's liabilities could be written down, eliminated or converted into equity or an alternative instrument of ownership. A bail-in of a financial institution may result in a reduction in value of some or all of its securities and a Sub-Fund that holds such securities or has entered into a transaction with such a financial security when a bail-in occurs may also be similarly impacted.

CURRENCY RISK. A Sub-Fund may invest in securities that are denominated in currencies that differ from the Sub-Fund's Base Currency. Changes in the values of those currencies relative to a Sub-Fund's Base Currency may have a positive or negative effect on the values of the Sub-Fund's investments denominated in those currencies. A Sub-Fund may, but will not necessarily, invest in currency exchange contracts to help reduce exposure to different currencies; however there is no guarantee that these contracts will successfully do so. Also, these contracts may reduce or eliminate some or all of the benefit that a Sub-Fund may experience from favorable currency fluctuations.

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

CURRENCY HEDGING RISK. The Fund may offer hedged Share Classes ("Hedged Share Classes") in a Sub-Fund which seek to reduce the impact of exchange rate fluctuations between the Base Currency of the Hedged Share Class and the currency in which Sub-Fund's underlying assets are denominated. When a derivative is used as a hedge against a position that a Sub-Fund holds, any gain generated by the derivative generally should be substantially offset by losses on the hedged investment, and vice versa. While hedging can reduce or eliminate losses, it can also reduce or eliminate gains. Hedges are sometimes subject to imperfect matching between a derivative and its reference asset. While a Sub-Fund is designed to hedge against currency fluctuations, it is possible that a degree of currency exposure may remain even at the time a hedging transaction is implemented. As a result, the Sub-Fund may not be able to structure its hedging transactions as anticipated or its hedging transactions may not successfully reduce the currency risk included in the Sub-Fund's portfolio. The effectiveness of the Sub-Fund's currency hedging strategy will also generally be affected by the volatility of both the securities included in the Index, and the volatility of the Base Currency of the Sub-Fund relative to the currencies to be hedged. Increased volatility may reduce the effectiveness of the Sub-Fund's currency hedging strategy and may impact the costs associated with hedging transactions. The effectiveness of the Sub-Fund's currency hedging strategy and the costs associated with hedging transactions may also in general be affected by interest rates. There can be no assurance that the Sub-Fund's hedging transactions will be effective. The effectiveness of a Sub-Fund's currency hedging strategy will also generally be affected by the volatility of both its underlying Index, and the volatility of the Sub-Fund's Base Currency relative to the currencies to be hedged. Increased volatility can reduce the effectiveness of the Sub-Fund's currency hedging strategy. The effectiveness of the Sub-Fund's currency hedging strategy will also in general be affected by interest rates. Significant differences between a Sub-Fund's Base Currency interest rates and foreign currency interest rates may further impact the effectiveness of the Sub-Fund's currency hedging strategy. The Sub-Fund will bear the costs associated with any such hedging transaction, regardless of any gain or loss experienced on the hedging transaction.

Where Classes denominated in different currencies are created within a Sub-Fund and currency hedging transactions are entered into to hedge any relevant currency exposure, each such transaction will be clearly attributable to the specific Class and any costs shall be for the account of that Class only. It is intended that all gains/losses and expenses arising from such hedging transactions will be borne separately by the Shareholders of the respective Hedged Share Classes and accordingly, all such gains/losses and expenses will be reflected in the Net Asset Value per Share of the applicable Hedge Share Class; however, as there is no segregation of liabilities between Share Classes of a Sub-Fund, there is a risk that, under certain circumstances, currency hedging transactions in relation to Hedged Share Classes of a Sub-Fund could ultimately result in liabilities which might affect the Sub-Fund as a whole.

There can be no guarantee that the Investment Manager will be successful in such hedging activities and unsuccessful hedging activities may have a material impact on Shareholder's returns. To the extent that hedging is successful, the performance of the relevant Class is still likely to move in line with the performance of the underlying assets. The use of Hedged Share Classes may substantially limit holders of the relevant Classes from benefiting if the currency of the Class moves unfavourably versus the currency in which the assets of the Sub-Fund are denominated. Recent regulatory changes

in a number of jurisdictions may require that certain currency transactions be subject to collateral requirements. These changes could increase the costs to a Sub-Fund of entering into currency transactions.

CUSTODIAL RISK. There are risks involved in dealing with the Depositary, sub-custodians or brokers who hold or settle a Sub-Fund's trades. It is possible that, in the event of the insolvency or bankruptcy of a custodian or broker, a Sub-Fund would be delayed or prevented from recovering its assets from the custodian or broker, or its estate, and may have only a general unsecured claim against the custodian or broker for those assets. The Depositary will hold assets in compliance with applicable laws and such specific provisions as agreed in the Depositary Agreement. These requirements are designed to protect the assets against the insolvency in bankruptcy of the Depositary but there is no guarantee they will successfully do so. See also "**International Investment Risk**".

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

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

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

Further, when a Sub-Fund invests in a derivative instrument, it may not be required to post collateral equal to the amount of the derivative investment. Consequently, the cash held by the Sub-Fund (generally equal to the unfunded amount of the derivative) will typically be invested in money market instruments, and therefore, the performance of the Sub-Fund will be affected by the returns achieved from these investments. It is possible that returns on the investment of this cash may have a negative impact on the performance and/or returns of the Sub-Fund.

EMIR AND OTC DERIVATIVES CONTRACT RISK. As a result of the European Market Infrastructure Regulation ("EMIR") and other applicable regulations, OTC derivatives markets have been and will be subject to significant regulation, potentially including, without limitation, increased margin, mandatory reporting and centralised clearing requirements. These regulations may result in increased costs and reduced investment opportunities, which may negatively impact the performance of the Sub-Funds.

EMIR imposes requirements to collateralise derivative transactions that are not cleared through a clearing house or traded on an exchange, including in respect of certain FX forward transactions. As a result, collateral may need to be exchanged between a Sub-Fund and trading counterparties to cover daily mark-to-market exposures of either party under impacted an FX forward transactions. The variation margin rules also require certain haircuts to be applied to collateral received for OTC

derivative contracts, which vary depending on the issuer, credit rating, currency and residual maturity of the collateral. As the variation margin rules are likely to result in an increase in the level of its assets which a Sub-Fund will be required to retain in cash or very liquid assets in order to have available for use as collateral, this could result in a reduced proportion of the Sub-Fund's assets being available for allocation to the Sub-Fund's investment policy and, consequently, an increase in the potential tracking error for the Sub-Fund.

ESG Risk. A Sub-Fund's incorporation of ESG considerations in its investment process may cause it to make different investments than funds that have a similar investment universe and/or investment style but that do not incorporate such considerations in their investment strategy or processes. In applying ESG criteria to its investment decisions, a Sub-Fund may forgo higher yielding investments that it would invest in, or suffer increased tracking error, absent the application of its ESG investing criteria. A Sub-Fund's investment process may affect its exposure to certain securities and/or issuers, which may impact its relative investment performance depending on whether such investments are in or out of favour with the market. In addition, a Sub-Fund's investments in certain securities may be susceptible to various factors that may impact their businesses or operations, including costs associated with government budgetary constraints that impact publicly funded projects and clean energy initiatives, the effects of general economic conditions throughout the world, increased competition from other providers of services, unfavourable tax laws or accounting policies and high leverage. The Investment Manager (or sub-investment manager) relies on available information to assist in the ESG evaluation process, and the process employed for a Sub-Fund may differ from processes employed for other funds. A Sub-Fund will seek to identify securities and/or issuers that it believes meet its ESG criteria based on the data provided by third parties. In evaluating a security and/or issuer, the Investment Manager (or sub-investment manager) is dependent upon information and data that may be incomplete, inaccurate or unavailable, which could cause the Investment Manager (or sub-investment manager) to incorrectly assess an issuer's ESG performance. A Sub-Fund may invest in securities and/or issuers that do not reflect the beliefs and values of any particular investor. See also "**Sustainability Risk**".

EXCHANGE OF SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION. The automatic exchange of information regime known as the "Common Reporting Standard" proposed by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development applies in Ireland. Under these measures, the Fund is expected to be required to report information to the Irish Revenue Commissioners relating to Shareholders, including the identity, residence and tax identification number of Shareholders and details as to the amount of income and sale or redemption proceeds received by Shareholders in respect of the Shares. As a result, Shareholders may be required to provide such information to the Fund. Such information will be collected for compliance reasons only and will not be disclosed to unauthorised persons.

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

FINANCIAL INSTITUTION RISK. Some instruments which the Sub-Funds may purchase are issued or guaranteed by financial institutions, such as banks and brokers, or are collateralised by securities issued or guaranteed by financial institutions. Changes in the creditworthiness of any of these institutions may adversely affect the values of instruments held by the Sub-Fund. Adverse developments in the banking industry may cause a Sub-Fund to underperform relative to a fund that invests more broadly across different industries or has a smaller exposure to financial institutions.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RISK. The Fund on behalf of a Sub-Fund may enter into a variety of different foreign currency transactions, including, by way of example, currency forward transactions, spot transactions, futures contracts, swaps, or options. Most of these transactions are entered into "over the counter," and the Sub-Fund assumes the risk that the counterparty may be unable or unwilling to perform its obligations, in addition to the risk of unfavorable or unanticipated changes in the values of the currencies underlying the transactions. Over-the-counter currency transactions are typically uncollateralized, and a Sub-Fund may not be able to recover all or any of the assets owed to it under such transactions if the counterparty should default. Many types of currency transactions are expected to continue to be traded over the counter even after implementation of the clearing requirements under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act. In some markets or in respect of certain currencies, a Sub-Fund may be required, or agree, in the Fund's discretion, to enter into foreign currency transactions via the Depositary's relevant sub-custodian. The Fund may be subject to a conflict of interest in agreeing to any such arrangements on behalf of a Sub-Fund. Such transactions executed directly with the sub-custodian are executed at a rate determined solely by such sub-custodian. Accordingly, a Sub-Fund may not receive the best pricing of such currency transactions. Recent regulatory changes in a number of jurisdictions may require that certain currency transactions are subject to central clearing, or be subject to new or increased collateral requirements.

These changes could increase the costs of currency transactions to a Sub-Fund and may make certain transactions unavailable; they may also increase the credit risk of such transactions to a Sub-Fund.

FUTURES CONTRACTS AND OTHER EXCHANGE TRADED DERIVATIVES RISKS. Certain Sub-Funds may purchase futures contracts and other exchange-traded derivatives. The ability to establish and close out positions in futures contracts and other exchange-traded derivatives will be subject to the development and maintenance of a liquid secondary market. There is no assurance that a liquid secondary market on an exchange will exist for any particular futures contract or other exchange-traded derivative or at any particular time. In the event no such market exists for a particular derivative, it might not be possible to effect closing transactions, and a Sub-Fund will be unable to terminate its exposure to the derivative. If a Sub-Fund uses futures contracts or other exchange-traded derivatives for hedging purposes, there is a risk of imperfect correlation between movements in the prices of the derivatives and movements in the securities or index underlying the derivatives or movements in the prices of the Sub-Fund's securities that are the subject of a hedge. The prices of futures and other exchange-traded derivatives, for a number of reasons, may not correlate perfectly with movements in the securities or index underlying them. A Sub-Fund will incur brokerage fees in connection with its exchange-traded derivatives transactions. A Sub-Fund will typically be required to post margin with its applicable counterparty in connection with its transactions in futures contracts and other exchange-traded derivatives. In the event of an insolvency of the counterparty, the Sub-Fund may not be able to recover all (or any) of the margin it has posted with the counterparty, or to realise the value of any increase in the price of its positions.

INDEX RISK. The ability of an Index Tracking Fund to achieve significant correlation between the performance of the Sub-Fund and the Index it tracks may be affected by changes in securities markets, changes in the composition of the Index, cash flows into and out of the relevant Sub-Fund, and the fees and expenses of the Sub-Fund. An Index Tracking Fund will seek to track Index returns regardless of the current or projected performance of the Index or of the actual securities comprising the Index. Further, the Sub-Fund generally will not sell a security included in an Index as long as such security is part of the Index regardless of any sudden or material decline in value or foreseeable material decline in value of such security, even though the Investment Manager may make a different investment decision for other accounts or portfolios that hold such security. As a result, the Sub-Fund's performance may be less favourable than that of a portfolio managed using an active investment strategy. The structure and composition of the Index will affect the performance, volatility, and risk of the Index (in absolute terms and by comparison with other indices), and consequently, the performance, volatility, and risk of the Sub-Fund. The Sub-Fund may not be successful in selecting a portfolio of investments that will provide a return that correlates closely with that of the Index.

INDEX ERROR RISK. If a Sub-Fund has the investment objective to seek to track the performance of a benchmark index (the "Index") as published by the relevant index provider, there is a risk that the index provider will not compile or calculate the Index accurately. Although the index provider provides descriptions of what the Index is designed to achieve, the index provider does not provide any warranty or accept any liability in relation to any error relating to the Index, including any error in respect of the quality, accuracy or completeness of Index data, and does not guarantee that the Index will be in line with the described Index methodology. The Manager and affiliates do not provide any warranty or guarantee for index provider errors and do not have any responsibility for the identification or correction of such errors. Errors in respect of the quality, accuracy and/or completeness of Index data may occur from time to time and may not be identified and corrected for a period of time. Gains, losses or costs associated with index provider errors will be borne by the relevant Sub-Fund and its investors. For example, during a period where the Index contains incorrect constituents, a Sub-Fund tracking such published Index would have market exposure to such constituents and would be underexposed to the constituents that should have been included in the Index. Therefore, such errors may result in a negative or positive performance impact to the relevant Sub-Fund and its investors. Any gains from index provider errors affecting a Sub-Fund will be kept by that Sub-Fund and its investors and any losses resulting from such index provider errors will be borne by that Sub-Fund and its investors.

INDEX LICENCE RISK. If in respect of an Index, at any time, the licence granted (if required) to the Fund or the Investment Manager (or its affiliates) to replicate or otherwise use the Index for the purposes of a Sub-Fund terminates, or such a licence is otherwise disputed, impaired or ceases (for any reason), the Management Company or Investment Manager may be forced to replace the Index with another index which it determines to track substantially the same market as the Index in question and which they consider to be an appropriate index for the relevant Sub-Fund to track and such a substitution or any delay in such a substitution may have an adverse impact on the Sub-Fund. In the event that the Management Company or Investment Manager is unable to identify a suitable replacement for the relevant index, the Directors may be forced to terminate the Sub-Fund.

INDEX TRACKING RISK: The investment objective of certain Sub-Funds will be to track the performance of a specified index. While the Investment Manager seeks to track the performance of the index (i.e., achieve a high degree of correlation with

the index), a Sub-Fund's return may not match the return of the specified index for a number of reasons. For example, the return on the sample of securities purchased by such Sub-Fund) to replicate the performance of the index may not correlate precisely with the return of the index. Each index tracking Sub-Fund incurs a number of operating expenses not applicable to the index (as set out in the “**Fees and Expenses**” section), and incurs costs in buying and selling securities. In addition, each of these Sub-Funds may not be fully invested at times, either as a result of cash flows into or out of the Sub-Fund or reserves of cash held by the Sub-Fund to meet redemptions. Changes in the composition of the index and regulatory requirements also may impact an index tracking Sub-Fund's ability to match the return of the specified index.

There is no guarantee that the investment objective of any Sub-Fund will be achieved. In particular, no financial instrument enables the returns of any index to be reproduced or tracked exactly or guarantees an outperformance target will be reached. Changes in the investments of any Sub-Fund and re-weightings of the relevant index may give rise to various transaction costs (including in relation to the settlement of foreign currency transactions), operating expenses or inefficiencies which may adversely impact a Sub-Fund's tracking of an Index. Furthermore, the total return on investment in the Shares of a Sub-Fund will be reduced by certain costs and expenses which are not taken into account in the calculation of the applicable index. Moreover, in the event of the temporary suspension or interruption of trading in the Investments comprising the index, or of market disruptions, rebalancing a Sub-Fund's investment portfolio may not be possible and may result in deviations from the return of the index.

As will be disclosed in the Relevant Supplement, the Investment Manager may apply one or more “screens” or investment techniques to refine or limit the number or types of issuers included in the index in which a Sub-Fund may invest. Application of such screens or techniques may result in investment performance below that of the index and may not produce results expected by the Investment Manager. Index tracking risk may be heightened during times of increased market volatility or other unusual market conditions.

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

Further, investment in emerging markets subjects a Sub-Fund to a greater risk of loss than investments in developed markets. This is due to, among other things:

- greater market volatility;
- lower trading volume and liquidity issues;
- limited securities markets;
- restrictions on purchases of securities by foreign investors;
- political and economic instability;
- economic dependence on a few industries or on international trade or revenue from particular commodities;
- high levels of inflation, deflation or currency devaluation;
- regulatory, financial reporting, accounting and disclosure standards that may be less stringent than those of developed markets;
- settlement and custodial systems that are not as well-developed as those in developed markets that may cause delays in settlement and possible “failed settlements”;
- precarious financial stability of issuers (including governments);
- greater risk of market shut down; and

- more governmental limitations on foreign investment policy than those typically found in a developed market.

The foregoing factors may cause a Sub-Fund's investments to be more volatile than if the Sub-Fund invested in more developed markets and may cause a Sub-Fund to realise losses. This risk of increased volatility and losses may be magnified by currency fluctuations relative to the Base Currency of the Sub-Fund.

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

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

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

LIMITED INVESTMENT PROGRAM RISK. An investment in any Sub-Fund, or even in a combination of Sub-Funds, is not intended to be a complete investment program but rather is intended for investment as part of a diversified investment portfolio. Investors should consult their own advisors as to the role of an investment in any of the Sub-Funds in their overall investment program.

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

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

The Management Company employs an appropriate liquidity risk management process, which takes into account efficient portfolio management transactions employed by the Sub-Funds, to ensure that each Sub-Fund is able to comply with its stated redemption obligations. However, it is possible that in the type of circumstances described above, a Sub-Fund may not be able to realise sufficient assets to meet all redemption requests, or the Management Company may determine that meeting some or all of those requests is not in the best interests of the Shareholders in a Sub-Fund as a whole. In such circumstances, the Fund may take the decision to apply the redemption gate provisions described in the “**Purchase and Sale Information – Redemption Limits**” section or suspend dealings in the relevant Sub-Fund as described in the “**Determination of Net Asset Value – Temporary Suspension of Dealings**” section.

MANAGEMENT RISK. If a Sub-Fund is actively managed, the Sub-Fund will be subject to management risk. The Investment Manager's judgments about the attractiveness, relative value, or potential appreciation of a particular sector, security, or investment strategy may prove to be incorrect, and there can be no assurance that they will produce the desired results. Each Sub-Fund will be dependent to a substantial degree on the continued service of members of the Investment Manager. In the event of the death, disability or departure of any such individuals, the performance of the applicable Sub-Fund may be adversely impacted.

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

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

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

No Prior Operating History Risk. Upon launch, each Sub-Fund is a newly formed entity with limited operating history and there can be no assurance that it will be successful. Prior performance is no guarantee of future results.

PRC AND GREATER CHINA REGION RISKS. One or more Sub-Funds may make PRC Investments through Access Programme(s). By using these Access Programme(s), the Fund may be subject to new, uncertain or untested rules and regulations promulgated by the relevant regulatory authorities. Moreover, current regulations governing a Sub-Fund's investment in PRC companies may be subject to change. There can be no guarantee that the PRC regulatory authorities would not provide a requirement in the future affecting the relevant Sub-Fund's ability to achieve its investment allocation, for example, introducing a mandatory investment allocation requirement under the relevant PRC regulations (e.g. a minimum percentage of the PRC Investments should be invested in a particular type of asset). There can be no assurance that the Access Programmes will not be abolished. Any Sub-Fund investing in securities issued by issuers from the PRC or the greater China region using an Access Programme may be adversely affected as a result of such changes. In addition to the risks pertinent to investment in emerging markets, investors in such Sub-Funds should also consider the following risks.

PRC Foreign Shareholding Restrictions Risk. There are limits on the total shares held by all underlying foreign investors and/or a single foreign investor in one PRC listed company based on thresholds as set out under the PRC regulations (as amended from time to time), and the capacity of the Sub-Fund (being a foreign investor) to make investments in China A Shares will be affected by the relevant threshold limits and the activities of all underlying foreign investors. It will be difficult in practice to monitor the investments of the underlying foreign investors since an investor may make investment through different permitted channels under PRC laws. Should the shareholding of a single foreign investor in a China A Share listed company exceed the above restrictions, the investor would be required to unwind his position on the excessive shareholding according to a last-in-first-out basis within a specific period. The SSE/SZSE and the SEHK will issue warnings or restrict the buy orders for the related China A Shares if the percentage of total shareholding is approaching the upper limit of the aggregate foreign investor shareholding limit. Such disposal will affect the Sub-Funds in making investments in China A Shares, Stock Connect or the RQFII regime.

PRC Short Swing Profit Rule Risk. According to PRC securities law, a Substantial Shareholder has to return any profits obtained from the purchase and sale of shares of such PRC Listco if both transactions occur within a six-month period. In the event that a Sub-Fund becomes a Substantial Shareholder by investing in China Connect Securities, the profits that the

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Sub-Fund may derive from such investments may be limited, and thus the Sub-Fund's returns may be adversely affected depending on the Sub-Fund's size of investment in China Connect Securities.

PRC Disclosure of Interests Risk. Under the PRC disclosure of interest requirements, in the event a Sub-Fund becomes a Substantial Shareholder of a PRC Listco it may be subject to the risk that the Sub-Fund's holdings may have to be reported in aggregate with the holdings of such other persons mentioned above. This may expose the Sub-Fund's holdings to the public. Under Hong Kong law, where a PRC incorporated company has both H Shares listed on SEHK and A Shares listed on the SSE or SZSE, if an investor is interested in more than a certain threshold (as may be specified from time to time) of any class of voting shares (including China A Shares) in such PRC Listco, the investor is under a duty of disclosure pursuant to Part XV of the SFO.

Suspensions, Limits and Other Disruptions Affecting Trading of China A Shares Risk. In order to mitigate the effects of extreme volatility in the market price of China A Shares, the SSE and SZSE currently limit the amount of fluctuation permitted in the prices of China A Shares during a single trading day. The daily limit is currently set at 10% and represents the maximum amount that the price of a security (during the current trading session) may vary either up or down from the previous day's settlement price. The daily limit governs only price movements and does not restrict trading within the relevant limit. However, the limit does not limit potential losses because the limit may work to prevent a liquidation of any relevant securities at the fair or probable realisation value for such securities which means that the relevant Sub-Fund may be unable to dispose of unfavourable positions. There can be no assurance that a liquid market on an exchange would exist for any particular China A Share or for any particular time.

PROVISIONAL ALLOTMENT RISK. As the Fund may provisionally allot Shares to proposed investors prior to receipt of the requisite subscription monies for those Shares, the Fund may suffer losses as a result of the non-payment of such subscription monies.

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

REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUSTS AND PROPERTY SECURITIES RISK. Real estate investment trusts ("REITs") are trusts that invest primarily in commercial real estate. If a Sub-Fund invests in REITs, the value of its interests in REITs may be affected by the value of the property owned by the trust. The liquidity of REITs on the major international stock exchanges is on average less than the typical stock of international blue chip corporations quoted, listed or traded on a Recognised Market. Please also refer to the risk warning headed "**Liquidity Risk**" above.

There are special risks associated with investment in securities of companies engaged in property markets including without limitation REITs and real estate operating companies. An investment in a property company may be subject to risks similar to those associated with direct ownership of real estate, the possibility of declines in the value of real estate, losses from casualty or condemnation, and changes in local and general economic conditions, supply and demand, interest rates, environmental liability, zoning laws, regulatory limitations on rents, property taxes, and operating expenses. In addition, an investment in a property company is subject to additional risks, such as poor performance by the manager of the property company, adverse changes in tax laws, and the effect of general declines in stock prices. Some property companies have limited diversification because they invest in a limited number of properties, a narrow geographic area, or a single type of property. Also, the organizational documents of a property company may contain provisions that make changes in control of the property investment difficult and time-consuming. As a shareholder in a property company, the Sub-Fund, and indirectly the Sub-Fund's Shareholders, would bear their pro rata share of the property company's expenses and would at the same time continue to pay their own fees and expenses. These factors could negatively affect the performance of the Sub-Fund. In addition to the risks associated with investing in the securities of real property companies, REITs are subject to certain additional risks. Equity REITs may be affected by changes in the values of the underlying properties owned by the trusts, and mortgage REITs may be affected by the quality of any credit extended. Further, REITs are dependent upon specialized management skills, and their investments may be concentrated in relatively few properties, or in a small geographic area or a single property type. REITs are also subject to heavy cash flow dependency, defaults by borrowers and self-liquidation. Those factors may also adversely affect a borrower's or a lessee's ability to meet its obligations to a REIT, thus affecting a Sub-Fund's returns. In the event of a default by a borrower or lessee, the REIT may experience

delays in enforcing its rights as a mortgagee or lessor and may incur substantial costs associated in protecting its investments. In addition, a REIT could possibly fail to qualify for tax free pass-through of income under the Internal Revenue Code, or to maintain their exemptions from registration under the U.S. Investment Company Act of 1940, which could have adverse consequences for a Sub-Fund.

REGULATORY RISK. The Fund is regulated by the Central Bank in accordance with the UCITS Regulations. Given the current uncertain and changing regulatory environment and projected changes to the UCITS Regulations and other future regulation to which the Fund may be subject, there can be no guarantee that the Fund will continue to be able to operate in its present manner and such future regulatory changes may adversely affect the performance of the Sub-Funds and/or their ability to deliver their investment objectives.

REPURCHASE AND REVERSE REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS RISK. The Sub-Funds may enter into repurchase agreements under which a Sub-Fund sells a security and agrees to repurchase it at a mutually agreed upon date and price. Repurchase agreements create the risk that the market value of the securities sold by a Sub-Fund may decline below the price at which such Sub-Fund is obligated to repurchase such securities under the agreement. In the event that the buyer of securities under a repurchase agreement files for bankruptcy or proves insolvent, a Sub-Fund's use of proceeds from the agreement may be restricted pending the determination by the other party or its trustee or receiver whether to enforce the obligation to repurchase the securities.

The Sub-Funds may also enter into reverse repurchase agreements, by which a Sub-Fund acquires securities from a seller (for example, a bank or securities dealer) who agrees, at the time of sale, to repurchase the securities at a mutually agreed-upon date (usually not more than seven days from the date of purchase) and price, thereby determining the yield to the relevant Sub-Fund during the term of the repurchase agreement. If, in the case of a reverse repurchase agreement, the seller of a repurchase agreement fails to honour its commitment to repurchase the security in accordance with the terms of the agreement, a Sub-Fund may incur a loss to the extent that the proceeds realised on the sale of the securities are less than the repurchase price. If the seller becomes insolvent, a bankruptcy court may determine that the securities do not belong to the relevant Sub-Fund and order that the securities are sold to pay off the seller's debts. A Sub-Fund may experience both delays in liquidating the underlying securities and losses during the period while it seeks to enforce its rights, including possible sub-normal level of income and lack of access to income during the period and expenses in enforcing its rights.

RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH INVESTMENT THROUGH ACCESS PROGRAMMES

Risks related to the Stock Connect Daily Quota. Each of SHHK Stock Connect and SZHK Stock Connect is subject to a Daily Quota. SEHK may include or exclude securities as China Connect Securities (as defined in the rules of exchange of the SEHK) and may change the eligibility of shares for Northbound trading on Stock Connect. The quota limitations may restrict a Sub-Fund's ability to invest in China Connect Securities through Stock Connect on a timely basis. The Daily Quota may change from time to time without prior notice and investors should refer to the SEHK website and other information published by the SEHK for up-to-date information.

Stock Connect Suspension risk. It is contemplated that SEHK, SSE and SZSE would reserve the right to suspend Northbound (for investment in PRC shares) and/or Southbound (for investment in Hong Kong shares) trading if necessary for ensuring an orderly and fair market and that risks are managed prudently. Where a suspension in the Northbound trading through Stock Connect is affected, a Sub-Fund's ability to access the PRC market will be adversely affected. Securities (including the China Connect Securities) traded through Stock Connect may also be more volatile and unstable if suspended from trading. Such suspension may prolong for a considerable period of time and volatility and settlement difficulties relating to the China Connect Securities may also result in significant fluctuations in the prices, and may adversely affect the value, of the China Connect Securities.

Differences in trading day. Stock Connect will only operate on days when both the relevant PRC and Hong Kong markets are open for trading and when banks in the relevant markets are open on the corresponding settlement days. By investing through Stock Connect, a Sub-Fund may be subject to a risk of price fluctuations in China Connect Securities during the time when the relevant Stock Connect is not trading as a result.

Stock Connect operational risk. Stock Connect is premised on the functioning of the operational systems of the relevant market participants. Market participants are able to participate in the relevant programme subject to meeting certain information technology capabilities, risk management and other requirements as may be specified by the relevant exchange and/or clearing house.

Stock Connect requires market participants to configure and adapt their operational and technical systems. Further, it should be appreciated that the securities regimes and legal systems of each of the PRC and Hong Kong markets differ significantly and in order for the trial programme to operate, market participants may need to address issues arising from the differences on an on-going basis.

Further, the "connectivity" in Stock Connect requires routing of orders across PRC and Hong Kong. The SEHK has set up an order routing system to capture, consolidate and route the cross-boundary orders input by exchange participants. There is no assurance that the systems of the SEHK and market participants will function properly or will continue to be adapted to changes and developments in each market. In the event that the relevant systems fail to function properly, trading in each market through the programme could be disrupted. In such a case, a Sub-Fund's ability to access the China A Share market (and hence to pursue its investment strategy) through Stock Connect will be adversely affected.

Restrictions on selling imposed by pre-trade monitoring. PRC regulations require that before an investor sells any share, there should be sufficient shares in that investor's account; otherwise the SSE or SZSE will reject the sell order concerned. SEHK will carry out pre-trade checking on China Connect Securities sell orders of its participants (i.e. the stock brokers) to ensure there is no over-selling.

If a Sub-Fund wishes to sell certain China Connect Securities it holds, it must transfer those China Connect Securities to the respective accounts of its brokers before the market opens on the day of selling. If it fails to meet this deadline, it will not be able to sell those shares on the trading day. Because of this requirement, the Sub-Fund may not be able to dispose of its holdings of China Connect Securities in a timely manner. PRC regulations may impose certain other restrictions on selling and buying which results in a Sub-Fund not being able to dispose of holdings of Connect Securities in a timely manner. This also raises concerns as to counterparty risks as securities may need to be kept by brokers overnight.

To facilitate investors whose SC Securities are maintained with custodians to sell their SC Securities without having to pre-deliver the SC Securities from their custodians to their executing brokers, the SEHK introduced an enhanced pre-trade checking model in March 2015, under which an investor may request its custodian to open a SPSA. An investor will only need to transfer all relevant SC Securities from its SPSA to its designated broker's account after execution and not before placing the sell order. If the Sub-Fund is unable to utilise this model, it would have to deliver SC Securities to brokers before the trading day and the above risks may still apply.

Recalling of eligible stocks. When a stock is recalled from the scope of eligible stocks for trading via Stock Connect, the stock can only be sold but will be restricted from being bought. This may affect the investment portfolio or strategies of a Sub-Fund, for example, when it wishes to purchase a stock which is recalled from the scope of eligible stocks.

Stock Connect clearing and settlement risk. As the national central counterparty of the PRC's securities market, CSDCC operates a comprehensive network of clearing, settlement and stock holding infrastructure. Should the remote event of CSDCC default occur and CSDCC be declared as a defaulter, HKSCC's liabilities in Northbound (for investment in China Connect Securities) trades under its market contracts with clearing participants will be limited to assisting clearing participants in pursuing their claims against CSDCC. In such an event, affected Sub-Funds may suffer delay in the recovery process or may not be able to fully recover their losses from CSDCC. Under Stock Connect, the relevant Sub-Funds which have acquired SC Securities should maintain such SC Securities with their brokers' or custodians' stock accounts with the CCASS operated by HKSCC.

No protection by Investor Compensation Fund. The Fund's investments in SC Securities under SHHK and SZHK Stock Connect are not covered by the Hong Kong's Investor Compensation Fund or the China Securities Investor Protection Fund. Therefore, a Sub-Fund is exposed to the risks of default of the broker(s) they engage in their trading in China Connect Securities through the respective programme and the investors will not benefit from compensation under such schemes.

Beneficial ownership. The precise nature and rights of the Hong Kong and overseas investors (including the Fund) as the beneficial owners of PRC Investments through nominees is less well defined under PRC law and the exact nature and methods of enforcement of the rights and interests of such investors under PRC law are not free from doubt.

In particular, China Connect Securities are held in CSDCC. HKSCC is a participant of CSDCC and China Connect Securities acquired by a Sub-Fund will be (i) recorded in the name of HKSCC in the nominee securities account opened by HKSCC with CSDCC, and HKSCC is the "nominee holder" of such China Connect Securities; and (ii) held under the depository of CSDCC and registered in the shareholders' register of the listed companies on the SSE and SZSE.

HKSCC will record interests in such China Connect Securities in the CCASS stock account of the relevant CCASS clearing participant such that a Sub-Fund shall exercise its rights in relation to the China Connect Securities through the CCASS clearing participant and HKSCC as the nominee holder. With respect to certain rights and interests of China Connect Securities that can only be exercised via bringing legal actions to PRC competent courts, it is uncertain whether such rights could be enforced since under the CCASS rules, HKSCC as nominee holder shall have no obligation to take any legal action or court proceeding to enforce any rights on behalf of the investors in respect of the China Connect Securities in PRC or elsewhere.

RMB liquidity risk. RMB is currently not a freely convertible currency. The purchase of SSE/SZSE stocks is funded by CNH. The demand for CNH may increase and when there is a net drain of offshore RMB, the liquidity of offshore RMB could tighten. This could lead to the rise of CNH funding cost. Sub-Funds seeking to invest through the SHHK and SZHK Stock Connect may not be able to secure sufficient CNH to execute their transactions or may only be able to do so at significant cost. Also, should the PRC government tighten the foreign exchange controls, such Sub-Funds may be exposed to greater liquidity risk of offshore RMB and may not be able to effectively pursue their investment strategies.

Risks associated with the Offshore Market. RMB which is traded within the Onshore Market (i.e. the CNY) may trade at a different rate compared to RMB which is traded within the Offshore Market (i.e. the CNH). A Sub-Fund's investments may be exposed to both the CNY and the CNH, and the Sub-Fund may consequently be exposed to greater exchange risks and/or higher costs of investment (for example, when converting other currencies to the RMB at the rate of exchange prevailing in relation to the CNH).

Sub-Funds whose Base Currency is not RMB may also be exposed to currency risk due to the need for the conversion into RMB for investments in SC Securities. During any such conversion, a Sub-Fund may also incur currency conversion costs. The currency exchange rate may be subject to fluctuation and where RMB has depreciated, a Sub-Fund may incur a loss when it converts the sale proceeds of the SC Securities into its operating currency.

Restriction on Day Trading. Day (turnaround) trading is not permitted on the China A Share market. Therefore, a Sub-Fund buying SC Securities on T day may only sell the shares on and after T+1 day subject to any Stock Connect Scheme Rules. This will limit the Sub-Fund's investment options, in particular where a Sub-Fund wishes to sell any SC Securities on a particular trading day. Settlement and pre-trade checking requirements may be subject to change from time to time.

Order Priority. Where a broker provides Stock Connect trading services to its clients, proprietary trades of the broker or its affiliates may be submitted to the trading system independently and without the traders having information on the status of orders received from clients. There is no guarantee that brokers will observe client order priority (as applicable under relevant laws and regulations).

Best Execution Risk: Pursuant to the relevant PRC regulations, securities trades under Access Programmes may be executed through a limited number of PRC brokers/trading and settlement agents and accordingly may affect best execution of such trades. If, for any reason, the Investment Manager is unable to use the relevant broker/trading and settlement agent in the PRC, the operation of the relevant Sub-Fund may be adversely affected. The Sub-Fund may also incur losses due to the acts or omissions of any of the PRC broker(s)/trading and settlement agent in the execution or settlement of any transaction or in the transfer of any funds or securities. However, the Investment Manager shall, in the selection of PRC brokers/trading and settlement agent, have regard to factors such as the competitiveness of commission rates, size of the relevant orders and execution standards. It is possible that a single PRC broker/trading and settlement agent will be appointed and the relevant Sub-Fund may not necessarily pay the lowest commission available in the market. There is a risk that the relevant Sub-Fund may suffer losses from the default, insolvency or disqualification of a PRC broker/trading and settlement agent. In such event, the relevant Sub-Fund may be adversely affected in the execution of transactions through such PRC broker/trading and settlement agent. In addition, the broker may aggregate investment orders with its and its affiliates' own orders and those of its other clients, including the Sub-Funds. In some cases, aggregation may operate to a Sub-Fund's disadvantage and in other cases aggregation may operate to the Sub-Fund's advantage.

Limited Off-Exchange Trading and Transfers Risk. SC Securities generally may not be sold, purchased or otherwise transferred other than through Stock Connect in accordance with the applicable rules. "Non-trade" transfers (i.e. off-exchange trading and transfers) are permitted in limited circumstances such as post-trade allocation of China A Shares to different funds/sub-funds by fund managers or correction of trade errors.

Participation in Corporate Actions and Shareholders' Meetings Risk. Notwithstanding the fact that HKSCC does not claim proprietary interests in the China Connect Securities held in its omnibus stock accounts in CSDCC, HKSCC is the

shareholder on record of SSE or SZSE listed companies (in its capacity as nominee holder for Hong Kong and overseas investors) and can attend shareholders' meeting as shareholder in respect of such China Connect Securities. Where the articles of association of a listed company do not prohibit the appointment of proxy/multiple proxies by its shareholder, HKSCC may make arrangements to appoint one or more investors as its proxies or representatives to attend shareholders' meetings when instructed. Otherwise, following the existing market practice in the PRC, investors engaged in Northbound trading will generally not be able to attend shareholder meetings by proxy or in person and the Sub-Funds will not be able to exercise the voting rights of the invested company in the same manner as provided in some developed markets.

Any corporate action in respect of China Connect Securities will be announced by the relevant issuer through the SSE or SZSE website and certain officially appointed newspapers. However, SSE and SZSE listed issuers publish corporate documents in Chinese only, and English translations will not be available.

HKSCC will keep participants in CCASS informed of corporate actions of China Connect Securities. Hong Kong and overseas investors (including Sub-Funds) will need to comply with the arrangement and deadline specified by their respective brokers or custodians (i.e. CCASS participants). The time for them to take actions for some types of corporate actions of China Connect Securities may be as short as one business day only. Therefore, Sub-Funds may not be able to participate in some corporate actions in a timely manner.

RQFII risk. Repatriations of RMB by RQFIIIs for open ended funds are currently permitted on a daily basis and are not subject to repatriation restrictions or prior regulatory approval. The application and interpretation of the relevant investment regulations are relatively untested and there is uncertainty as to how they will be applied as the PRC authorities and regulators have been given wide discretion in such investment regulations and there is limited precedent or certainty as to how such discretion may be exercised now or in the future. It is not possible to predict the future development of the RQFII system. Any restrictions on repatriation imposed in respect of the relevant Fund's RQFII investments may have an adverse effect on the Fund's ability to meet redemption requests. Any change in the RQFII system generally, including the possibility of the RQFII losing its RQFII status, may affect the relevant Fund's ability to invest in eligible securities in the PRC directly through the relevant RQFII. In addition, should the RQFII status be suspended or revoked, the relevant Fund's performance may be adversely affected as the relevant Fund may be required to dispose of its RQFII eligible securities holdings.

RQFII quota allocation and conflict risk. A Fund may not have the exclusive use of the RQFII Quota and there may be other entities utilising the same RQFII Quota. Situations may arise where the RQFII Licence Holder does not have sufficient RQFII Quota to satisfy all Funds and it allocates RQFII Quota to a particular Fund at the expense of others. There is no assurance that the RQFII Licence Holder will make available RQFII Quota that is sufficient for a Fund's investment at all times. In extreme circumstances, a Fund may incur substantial losses due to limited investment capabilities, or may not be able to fully implement or pursue its investment objective or strategy due to insufficiency of RQFII Quota or any applicable investment limit (pursuant to regulatory requirement or otherwise) with respect to the Fund's investments through an entity's status as an RQFII.

For each RQFII Quota approved by SAFE, the relevant RQFII Licence Holder is required to utilise the RQFII Quota effectively within one year from the SAFE approval date. If the RQFII licence holder fails to utilise the RQFII Quota effectively, SAFE could reduce or revoke the RQFII Quota depending on the circumstances. As utilisation of the RQFII Quota may depend on the subscription level of the Fund and redemptions by investors of the Fund, low subscription level or large redemptions by investors of the Fund might result in the RQFII Quota being reduced or lost permanently. A reduction in the amount, or revocation, of the RQFII Quota may have a material adverse effect on the Fund and the RQFII's ability to effectively pursue the investment strategy of the relevant Fund.

The relevant PRC regulations may apply to each RQFII Quota as a whole, and not simply to investments made by a Fund. Thus, investors should be aware that violations of the relevant PRC regulations arising out of activities related to the RQFII Quota other than with respect to the investments of the Fund could potentially result in the revocation of or other regulatory action in respect of the RQFII Quota as a whole.

Counterparty risk to the PRC Sub-Custodian and other depositaries for PRC Investments. Any PRC Investments acquired through an Access Programme will be maintained by the PRC Sub-Custodian, in electronic form via the securities account(s) and any cash will be held in RMB cash account(s) with the PRC Sub-Custodian. Securities account(s) and Renminbi cash

account(s) for the relevant Sub-Fund in the PRC are maintained in accordance with market practice. Such account may be in the name of a nominee (for example, the RQFII/applicant under the CIBM Direct Access Programme) and not in the name of such Sub-Fund, and the assets within such account may be held for and on behalf of clients of the nominee including but not limited to such Sub-Fund. Even though the Chinese regulators have affirmed their recognition of the concepts of nominee holders and beneficial owners and applicable PRC rules, regulations and other administration measures and provisions generally provide for the concept of a "nominee holder" and recognise the concept of a "beneficial owner" of securities, these concepts are relatively new in the Chinese legal system and remain untested under the RQFII scheme. Hence, the assets of such Sub-Fund held within such account may be subject to a risk of being treated as part of the assets of the nominee and be vulnerable to claims by creditors of the nominee in the event of the insolvency of the nominee. Whilst the assets held in such accounts are segregated and held separately from the assets of the nominee and belong solely to the relevant Sub-Fund, it is possible that the judicial and regulatory authorities in the PRC may interpret this position differently in the future. In addition, the assets of the Sub-Fund may not be adequately segregated from the assets of other Sub-Funds, funds or clients investing through the nominee. The relevant Sub-Fund may also incur losses due to the acts or omissions of the PRC Sub-Custodian in the execution or settlement of any transaction or in the transfer of any funds or securities.

Cash held by the PRC Sub-Custodian in the RMB cash account(s) will not be segregated in practice but will be a debt owing from the PRC Sub-Custodian to the relevant Sub-Fund as a depositor. Such cash will be co-mingled with cash belonging to other clients of the PRC Sub-Custodian. In the event of insolvency of the PRC Sub-Custodian, the relevant Sub-Fund will not have any proprietary rights to the cash deposited in the cash account opened with the PRC Sub-Custodian, and the Sub-Fund will become an unsecured creditor, ranking pari passu with all other unsecured creditors, of the PRC Sub-Custodian. The Sub-Fund may face difficulties and/or encounter delays in recovering such debt, or may not be able to recover it in full or at all, in which case the relevant Sub-Fund will lose some or all of its cash.

Counterparty risk to PRC broker(s)/trading and settlement agent. Pursuant to the relevant PRC regulations, securities trades under the Access Programme may be executed through a limited number of PRC brokers/trading and settlement agent that may be appointed for trading in any PRC stock exchange or interbank bond market for the relevant Sub-Fund. If, for any reason, the relevant broker/trade and settlement agent in the PRC cannot be used, the operation of the relevant Sub-Fund may be adversely affected. The Sub-Fund may also incur losses due to the acts or omissions of any of the PRC broker(s)/trading and settlement agent in the execution or settlement of any transaction or in the transfer of any funds or securities. However, the selection of PRC brokers/trading and settlement agent, should have regard to factors such as the competitiveness of commission rates, size of the relevant orders and execution standards. It is possible that a single PRC broker/trading and settlement agent will be appointed and the relevant Sub-Fund may not necessarily pay the lowest commission available in the market. There is a risk that the relevant Sub-Fund may suffer losses from the default, insolvency or disqualification of a PRC broker/trading and settlement agent. In such event, the relevant Sub-Fund may be adversely affected in the execution of transactions through such PRC broker/trading and settlement agent. A Sub-Fund may be adversely affected, whether directly or indirectly, by (i) the acts or omissions by the broker/trade and settlement agent in the settlement of any transaction or in the transfer of funds or securities; (ii) the default or bankruptcy of the broker/trade and settlement agent; and (iii) the disqualification of the broker/trade and settlement agent from acting in such capacity either on a temporary or permanent basis. Such acts, omissions, default or disqualification may also adversely affect a Sub-Fund in implementing its investment strategy or disrupt its operations, including causing delays in the settlement of any transaction or the transfer of any funds or securities in the PRC or in recovering assets, which may in turn adversely impact its net asset value. Furthermore, regulatory sanctions can be imposed upon the broker/trade and settlement agent if it violates any provision under the Access Programme regulations. Such sanctions may adversely affect a Sub-Fund's investments in PRC Investments.

Remittance and repatriation of RMB. Applications for subscription, redemption and/or conversion of Shares may be subject to certain restrictions under the relevant Access Programme and other relevant PRC regulations. The repatriation of invested capital and of income and capital gains of a Sub-Fund from the PRC is subject to the relevant PRC regulations in effect from time to time.

Repatriations of RMB by RQFIIs for open ended funds are currently permitted on a daily basis through the RQFII Quota based on the net subscriptions and redemptions of Shares of the relevant Fund (as an open-ended fund) and are not subject to repatriation restrictions, any lock up period or prior regulatory approval; although there are restrictions on the movement of onshore RMB offshore and authenticity and compliance reviews will be conducted, and monthly reports on remittances and repatriations will be submitted to SAFE by the PRC Sub-Custodian. At present, there is no regulatory prior approval requirement for repatriation of funds from the RQFII Quota under the above circumstances, however there is no assurance

Information Classification: General

that PRC rules and regulations will not change or that repatriation restrictions will not be imposed in the future. Further, such changes to the PRC rules and regulations may be applied retroactively.

Remittance and repatriation for the account of a Fund under the CIBM Direct Access Programme regulations may currently be effected subject to the following restrictions:

(i) a Fund may remit investment principal in RMB or foreign currency into the PRC for investing through the CIBM Direct Access Programme. If a Fund fails to remit investment principal matching at least 50% of its anticipated investment size within 9 months after filing with PBoOC, an updated filing will need to be made through the onshore interbank bond trade and settlement agent; and

(ii) where a Fund repatriates funds out of the PRC, the ratio of RMB to foreign currency should generally match the original ratio of RMB to foreign currency when the investment principal was remitted into PRC, with a maximum permissible deviation of 10%. Such ratio requirement can be waived for the first repatriation, provided that the foreign currency or RMB capital to be repatriated may not exceed 110% of the foreign currency or RMB amount remitted into the PRC in aggregate. To the extent repatriation is in the same currency as the inward remittance, the currency ratio restriction will not apply. Foreign investment limits, and the regulations relating to the repatriation of capital and profits may potentially be applied in relation to the RQFII Quota as a whole. Hence the ability of a Fund to make investments and/or repatriate monies from the RQFII Quota may be affected adversely by the investments, performance and/or repatriation of monies invested by other investors through the RQFII Quota.

Any repatriation restrictions as may be applicable under PRC regulations in the future, where applicable, could restrict the Sub-Fund's ability to satisfy all or any redemption requests in respect of any particular redemption day and accordingly, the Sub-Fund may have to manage the liquidity challenges through the maintenance of high cash balances and the imposition of the redemption restrictions referred to above.

Furthermore, as the PRC Sub-Custodian's review on authenticity and compliance is conducted on each repatriation, the repatriation may be delayed or even rejected by the PRC Sub-Custodian in case of non-compliance with the RQFII rules and regulations. In such cases, it is expected that redemption proceeds will be paid to the redeeming Shareholder as soon as practicable and after the completion of the repatriation of funds concerned. The actual time required for the completion of the relevant repatriation will be beyond the RQFII's control.

Effect of PRC regulations on subscriptions, redemptions and conversions. The ability of a Shareholder to redeem Shares of a Sub-Fund depends, inter alia, on the PRC laws and practices affecting the Sub-Fund's ability to liquidate investments and to repatriate the proceeds thereof out of the PRC. Any repatriation restrictions as may be applicable under PRC regulations in the future, where applicable, could restrict the Sub-Fund's ability to satisfy all or any redemption requests in respect of any particular redemption day and accordingly, the Sub-Fund may have to manage the liquidity challenges through the maintenance of high cash balances and the imposition of the redemption restrictions referred to above. Investors should not invest in the Sub-Fund if they have need of greater liquidity than that offered by the Sub-Fund.

Applications for subscription and/or conversion of Shares may be subject to sufficient available capacity for a Sub-Fund under the relevant Access Programme as combined with the relevant Sub-Fund's investment policy and restrictions. Applications received during a period when there is insufficient available capacity for the relevant Sub-Fund may be suspended and processed for subscription and/or conversion of Shares at the next following subscription date at which sufficient capacity is again available for the Sub-Fund. In addition, the Directors (or their duly authorised delegate(s)) may refuse applications and to temporarily or permanently suspend or limit any applications received during a period when there is insufficient available capacity for the relevant Sub-Fund under the RQFII Quota/CIBM Direct Access Programme.

Notwithstanding the above, the Directors (or their duly authorised delegate(s)) may determine to temporarily suspend the issue, subscription, redemption, conversion, payment of redemption proceeds and/or valuation of Shares of the relevant Sub-Fund during any period when the Sub-Fund is unable to transmit subscription proceeds to or from the accounts of the Sub-Fund, or dispose of holdings or to repatriate the proceeds of such disposals, subject to certain quota or limits imposed by any regulatory or supervisory, governmental or quasi-governmental authority, any fiscal body or self-regulatory organisation (whether of a governmental nature or otherwise), for example when subscription proceeds cannot be remitted to the account of the relevant Sub-Fund due to insufficient RQFII Quota being available to the Sub-distrifund or the Sub-Fund is unable to dispose of holdings in the relevant Access Programme, or to repatriate the proceeds of such disposals.

RISK OF INVESTMENT IN OTHER COLLECTIVE INVESTMENT SCHEMES. If a Sub-Fund invests in another collective investment scheme or investment vehicle, it is exposed to the risk that the other investment vehicle will not perform as expected. The

Sub-Fund is exposed indirectly to all of the risks applicable to an investment in such other investment vehicle. In addition, lack of liquidity in the underlying vehicle could result in its value being more volatile than the underlying portfolio of securities, and may limit the ability of the Sub-Fund to sell or redeem its interest in the vehicle at a time or at a price it might consider desirable. Subject to the limit in section 3.1 of “**Investment Restrictions**”, the investment policies and limitations of the other investment vehicle may not be the same as those of the Sub-Fund. As a result, the Sub-Fund may be subject to additional or different risks, or may achieve a reduced investment return, as a result of its investment in another investment vehicle. A Sub-Fund also will bear its proportionate amount of the expenses of any investment vehicle in which it invests. Please see also the risk warning set out above titled “**Conflicts of Interest**” in relation to the potential conflicts of interest which may arise from investing in another collective investment scheme or investment vehicle. Where a Sub-Fund invests in another collective investment scheme or investment vehicle to the extent that it becomes a feeder fund in respect of such other fund (which shall have broadly similar investment policies and limitations as the relevant Sub-Fund), the risks associated with such an investment as described above will increase commensurately. A Sub-Fund will not be subject to any preliminary/initial/redemption charge in respect of investments made in any other Sub-Fund of the Fund or in any other investment fund whose manager is an affiliate. In addition, any commission that the Investment Manager receives by virtue of an investment of a Sub-Fund into another collective investment scheme or other Sub-Fund of the Fund, must be paid into the assets of the investing Sub-Fund. The Investment Manager, where paid out of the assets of a Sub-Fund, may not charge any investment management fees in relation to that portion of that Sub-Fund’s assets invested in other Sub-Funds of the Fund.

RISKS RELATED TO SCREENING: The Investment Manager may use a screen to identify securities in a Sub-Fund’s investable universe based on criteria relating to the Sub-Fund’s investment objective. The screen may be proprietary or provided by a third party provider. There is a risk that errors are made in the screening process. Errors may include, but are not limited to, incorrect constituents, incorrect interpretation of company accounts, transcription errors from company accounts and incorrect assessment of screening criteria. There is an additional risk that a screen provider may discontinue its screening services. In such circumstances, the Sub-Fund may change the screen provider although there is no guarantee that a replacement screen provided would result in a similar screening process or would be available.

RUSSIAN INVESTMENT RISK. Although, unless disclosed otherwise in the Relevant Supplement, investments in Russian securities are not generally expected to represent a material proportion of the investments of any of the Sub-Funds, investors should note that there are significant risks inherent in investing in Russia. These risks include:

- delays in settling transactions and the risk of loss arising out of Russia’s system of securities registration and custody;
- the lack of corporate governance provisions, under-developed or non-existent rules regarding management’s duties to shareholders, and the lack of general rules or regulations relating to investor protection or investments;
- pervasiveness of corruption, insider trading, and crime in the Russian economic system;
- difficulties associated in obtaining accurate market valuations of many Russian securities, based partly on the limited amount of publicly available information;
- the risk of imposition of arbitrary or onerous taxes due to tax regulations that are ambiguous and unclear;
- the general financial condition of Russian companies, which may involve particularly large amounts of inter-company debt;
- banks and other financial systems are not well developed or regulated and as a result tend to be untested and have low credit ratings;
- the lack of local laws and regulations that prohibit or restrict a company’s management from materially changing the company’s structure without shareholder consent,
- difficulties involved with seeking redress in a court of law of breach of local laws, regulations or contracts, arbitrary and inconsistent application of laws and regulations by courts; and

- the risk that the government of Russia or other executive or legislative bodies may decide not to continue to support the economic reform programs implemented since the dissolution of the Soviet Union.

Securities in Russia are issued only in book entry form and ownership records are maintained by registrars who are under contract with the issuers. The registrars are neither agents of, nor responsible to, the Depositary or its local agents in Russia. Transferees of securities have no proprietary rights in respect of securities until their name appears in the register of holders of the securities of the issuer. The law and practice relating to registration of holders of securities are not well developed in Russia and registration delays and failures to register securities can occur. Although Russian sub-custodians will maintain copies of the registrar's records ("Extracts") on its premises, such Extracts may not, however, be legally sufficient to establish ownership of securities. Furthermore, a quantity of forged or otherwise fraudulent securities, Extracts or other documents are in circulation in the Russian markets and there is therefore a risk that the Sub-Fund's purchases may be settled with such forged or fraudulent securities. In common with other emerging markets, Russia has no central source for the issuance or publication of corporate actions information. The Depositary therefore cannot guarantee the completeness or timeliness of the distribution of corporate actions notifications.

Investments in securities listed or traded in Russia will only be made in securities that are listed or traded on the Moscow Exchange.

SCREENED INDICES RISK. Sub-Funds may track indices that use a screen to identify securities in an Index's investable universe based on criteria included but not limited to ESG criteria. The screen may be fully or partially designed by the Investment Manager, any affiliate of the Investment Manager or by a third party provider. There is a risk that errors are made in the screening process. Errors may include, but are not limited to, inclusion of incorrect constituents/exclusion of correct constituents, incorrect interpretation of company accounts, transcription errors from company accounts and incorrect assessment of the relevant screening criteria. There is an additional risk that index provider may amend or discontinue its screening services and/or that, the ICAV may change the screen or screen provider. In such circumstances, there is no guarantee that a replacement screen provided would result in a similar screening process or would be available.

SCREENING RISK. The Investment Manager may use a screen to identify securities in a Sub-Fund's investable universe based on criteria relating to the Sub-Fund's investment objective. The screen may be proprietary or provided by a third party provider. There is a risk that errors are made in the screening process. Errors may include, but are not limited to, inclusion of incorrect constituents/exclusion of correct constituents, incorrect interpretation of company accounts, transcription errors from company accounts and incorrect assessment of the relevant screening criteria. There is an additional risk that a screen provider may amend or discontinue its screening services. In such circumstances, the ICAV may change the screen provider although there is no guarantee that a replacement screen provided would result in a similar screening process or would be available.

SECURITIES LENDING RISK. If a Sub-Fund engages in securities lending there is a risk that the borrower may become insolvent or otherwise become unable to meet, or refuse to honour, its obligations to return equivalent securities to the loaned securities. In this event, the Sub-Fund could experience delays in recovering the securities and may incur a capital loss. There is the risk that, when lending portfolio securities, the securities may not be available to the Sub-Fund on a timely basis and the Sub-Fund may, therefore, lose the opportunity to sell the securities at a desirable price.

If a counterparty defaults and fails to return equivalent securities to those loaned the Sub-Fund may suffer a loss equal to the shortfall between the value of the realised collateral and the market value of the replacement securities. To the extent that any securities lending is not fully collateralised (for example, due to timing lags associated with the posting of collateral), the Sub-Fund will have a credit risk exposure to the counterparty of a securities lending contract. Investors should also read the risk warning headed "**Counterparty Risk**" in the "**Risk Information**" section. The Sub-Fund could also lose money if the value of collateral falls. These events could trigger adverse tax consequences for the Sub-Fund.

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

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

SFDR – FUND CLASSIFICATION Risk. SFDR is an EU Regulation that aims to deliver greater transparency on the degree of sustainability of financial products and to harmonise sustainability-related disclosure requirements in the financial services sector. In the first phase of its implementation, information regarding an Investment Manager's (or sub-investment manager's) approach to the integration of sustainability risks in investment decisions must be included in the Prospectus. As part of this initial phase, Sub-Funds must also be classified under criteria established by SFDR. That is, (i) whether or not Sustainability Risks are integrated into investment decisions made for a Sub-Fund (Article 6 of SFDR) and (ii)(a) if a Sub-Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics (Article 8 of SFDR) or (ii)(b) if a Sub-Fund has sustainable investment as its objective (Article 9 of SFDR).

As at the date of this Prospectus, the implementing Regulatory Technical Standards (Level 2) for SFDR have not been adopted by the EU Commission and certain concepts newly introduced by SFDR are not currently the subject of centralised implementing standards, local guidance or established market practice. The Sub-Funds have been assessed and classified in good faith based on the relevant information currently available. As these standards and guidance develop, the SFDR related disclosures and classification(s) indicated in this Prospectus and the Website are subject to change and may no longer apply.

SHARE CLASS RISK. As there is no segregation of liabilities between Classes of the Sub-Fund, there is a risk that, under certain limited circumstances, the liabilities of a particular class might affect the Net Asset Value of other Classes. In particular, while the Investment Manager will seek to ensure that gains/losses on and the costs of the relevant FDI associated with any currency hedging strategy used for the benefit of particular Class will accrue solely to this class and will not be combined with or offset with that of any other Class of the Sub-Fund, there can be no guarantee that the Investment Manager will be successful in this. In addition, over-hedged or under-hedged positions may arise unintentionally due to factors outside the control of the Investment Manager but the Investment Manager will ensure that over-hedged positions do not exceed 105% of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Class and under-hedged positions shall not fall short of 95% of the portion of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Class. The Investment Manager will monitor hedging and such monitoring will incorporate a procedure to ensure that positions materially in excess of 100% will not be carried forward from month to month. To the extent that hedging is successful, the performance of the relevant Class of Shares is likely to move in line with the performance of the underlying assets. The use of hedged currency Classes of Shares may substantially limit holders of the Class from benefiting if the Share currency falls against the Base Currency and/or the currency in which the assets of the Fund are dominated.

SUBSCRIPTION AND REDEMPTION COLLECTION ACCOUNT. Subscription monies received in respect of a Sub-Fund in advance of the issue of Shares will be held in the Umbrella Cash Collection Account in the name of the Fund. Investors will be unsecured creditors of such a Sub-Fund with respect to the amount subscribed until such Shares are issued, and will not benefit from any appreciation in the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund or any other Shareholder rights (including dividend entitlement) until such time as Shares are issued. In the event of an insolvency of the Sub-Fund or the Fund there is no guarantee that the Sub-Fund or the Fund will have sufficient funds to pay unsecured creditors in full.

Payment by a Sub-Fund of redemption proceeds and dividends is subject to receipt by the Administrator of original subscription documents and compliance with all anti-money laundering procedures. Notwithstanding this, redeeming Shareholders will cease to be Shareholders, with regard to the redeemed Shares, from the relevant redemption date. Redeeming Shareholders and Shareholders entitled to distributions will, from the redemption or distribution date, as appropriate, be unsecured creditors of the relevant Sub-Fund and will not benefit from any appreciation in the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund or any other Shareholder rights (including further dividend entitlement), with respect to the redemption or distribution amount. In the event of an insolvency of the Sub-Fund or the Fund during this period, there is no guarantee that the Sub-Fund or the Fund will have sufficient funds to pay unsecured creditors in full. Redeeming Shareholders and Shareholders entitled to distributions should therefore ensure that any outstanding documentation and information is provided to the Administrator promptly. Failure to do so is at such Shareholder's own risk.

In the event of the insolvency of another Sub-Fund of the Fund, recovery of any amounts to which a Sub-Fund is entitled, but which may have transferred to such other Sub-Fund as a result of the operation of the Umbrella Cash Collection Account, will be subject to the principles of Irish trust law and the terms of the operational procedures for the Umbrella Cash Collection Account. There may be delays in effecting and / or disputes as to the recovery of such amounts, and the insolvent Sub-Information Classification: General

Fund may have insufficient funds to repay amounts due to the relevant Sub-Fund. Accordingly, there is no guarantee that such Sub-Fund or the Fund will recover such amounts. Furthermore, there is no guarantee that in such circumstances the Sub-Fund or the Fund would have sufficient funds to repay any unsecured creditors.

SUBSTANTIAL REDEMPTIONS. Subject and without prejudice to the Directors authority to suspend redemptions and/or to limit the Net Asset Value of Shares of any Sub-Fund which may be redeemed on any Dealing Day, substantial redemption requests by Shareholders in a concentrated period of time could require a Sub-Fund to liquidate certain of its investments more rapidly than might otherwise be desirable in order to raise cash to fund the redemptions and achieve a portfolio appropriately reflecting a smaller asset base. This may limit the ability of the Investment Manager to successfully implement the investment program of a Sub-Fund and could negatively impact the value of the Shares being redeemed and the value of Shares that remain outstanding. In addition, following receipt of a redemption request, a Sub-Fund may be required to liquidate assets in advance of the applicable Dealing Day, which may result in a Sub-Fund holding cash or highly liquid investments pending such Dealing Day. During any such period, the ability of the Investment Manager to successfully implement the investment program of a Sub-Fund may be impaired and the Sub-Fund's returns may be adversely affected as a result.

Moreover, regardless of the time period over which substantial redemption requests are made, the resulting reduction in the Net Asset Value of a Sub-Fund could make it more difficult for the Sub-Fund to generate profits or recover losses. Shareholders will not receive notification of substantial redemption requests in respect of any particular Dealing Day from a Sub-Fund and, therefore, may not have the opportunity to redeem their Shares or portions thereof prior to or at the same time as the redeeming Shareholders.

SUSTAINABILITY RISK. A Sub-Fund will indicate that it integrates or does not integrate Sustainability Risk in its Relevant Supplement. Sustainability Risk is defined in SFDR as an environmental, social or governance event or conditions that, if it occurs, could cause an actual or a potential material negative impact on the value of the investment. Integrating Sustainability Risk into the Sub-Fund's investment process does not assure the mitigation of any or all Sustainability Risk and the degree to which management of Sustainability Risk can be integrated into the management of the assets of any Sub-Fund will depend on the characteristics of that Sub-Fund.

A Sustainability Risk event may materially affect the market price or liquidity of an underlying investment. This change to the profile of the underlying investment may only become apparent over time and at the time it is realised in the Sub-Fund's portfolio, the change in value or liquidity may be sudden and/or material. Investment decisions that integrate Sustainability Risks may include assumptions as to how such risks may materialise in the future. These assumptions may be incorrect or incomplete and the Sustainability Risk may not manifest at all or as anticipated. Any deterioration in the financial profile of the underlying investment may have a corresponding negative impact on the Net Asset Value and/or performance of the investing Sub-Fund.

The performance of Sub-Funds that do not integrate Sustainability Risk in their investment processes may be more negatively impacted by Sustainability Risk events materialising than those Sub-Funds that do.

TARGET DATE RISK. In relation to the Target Date Funds, there is no guarantee that the Sub-Fund will accumulate sufficient wealth during the accumulation phase to meet an investor's expectation or needs with regards to income during retirement. A shortfall in wealth accumulation could occur for a number of reasons, including a failure to make sufficient contributions, inflation and investment returns. Assumptions and forecasts used by SSGA in developing the Glidepath may not be in line with future market returns or changes in average life expectancy, inflation, applicable law and regulation or annuity rates. Research conducted by the Investment Manager may not accurately reflect the expectations and preferences of typical investors. The Sub-Fund's investment performance depends upon the successful allocation of the Sub-Fund's assets among the Underlying Funds, which in turn may target specific asset classes, geographical regions, or investment strategies. There is no guarantee that the Investment Manager's allocation techniques and decisions will produce the desired results. It is possible to lose money on an investment in the Sub-Fund as a result of these allocation decisions. Increases in life-expectancy may mean that an investor outlives their retirement assets, or may need to drawdown a smaller income from their accumulated assets each year.

TAX RISK. The tax information provided in the "**Tax Information**" section is based on the best knowledge of the Directors of tax law and practice as at the date of this Prospectus and is subject to change from time to time. Any change in the taxation legislation in Ireland or in any jurisdiction where a Sub-Fund is registered, listed, marketed or invested could affect the tax status of the Fund and any Sub-Fund, affect the value of the relevant Sub-Fund's investments in the affected jurisdiction, affect the relevant Sub-Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective, and/or alter the after-tax returns to

Shareholders. Where a Sub-Fund invests in derivative contracts, these considerations may also extend to the jurisdiction of the governing law of the derivative contract and/or the relevant counterparty and/or to the markets to which the derivative contract provides exposure. The availability and value of any tax reliefs available to Shareholders depend on the individual circumstances of each Shareholder. The information in the "Tax Information" section is not exhaustive and does not constitute legal or tax advice. Prospective Shareholders should consult their tax advisors with respect to their particular tax situations and the tax effects of an investment in the Sub-Funds. Where a Sub-Fund invests in a jurisdiction where the tax regime is not fully developed or is not sufficiently certain, the Fund, the relevant Sub-Fund, the Investment Manager, the Depositary and the Administrator shall not be liable to account to any Shareholder for any payment made or suffered by the Fund or the relevant Sub-Fund in good faith to a fiscal authority for taxes or other charges of the Fund or the relevant Sub-Fund notwithstanding that it is later found that such payments need not or ought not have been made or suffered.

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

Shareholders should be aware that the performance any Sub-Fund, as compared to an Index, may be adversely affected in circumstances where the assumptions about tax made by the relevant Index Provider in their index calculation methodology differ to the actual tax treatment of the underlying securities in the Index held within Sub-Funds.

PRC TAXATION RISK. China Connect Securities traded under SHHK and SZHK Stock Connect currently enjoy a temporary exemption from PRC 'income' tax and PRC business tax. It is uncertain when such exemptions will expire and whether other PRC taxes will be applicable to trading of China Connect Securities under SHHK and SZHK Stock Connect. Dividends derived from China Connect Securities are subject to PRC withholding tax. PRC stamp duty is also payable for transactions in China Connect Securities under SHHK and SZHK Stock Connect. However, there is no guarantee on how long the exemption will last and there can be no certainty that the trading of SC Securities will not attract a liability to such tax in the future. The mainland China tax authorities may in the future issue further guidance in this regard and with potential retrospective effect.

Currently there is no specific guidance imposed by the PRC tax authorities on the treatment of income tax and other tax categories payable in respect of trading in the CIBM by foreign investors. Before further guidance is issued and is well established in the administrative practice of the PRC tax authorities, the practices of the PRC tax authorities that collect PRC taxes with respect to the CIBM transactions may differ from or be applied in a manner inconsistent with, the practices with respect to analogous investments described herein or any further guidance that may be issued. The value of a Fund's investment in the PRC and the amount of its incomes and gains could be adversely affected by an increase in tax rates or change in the taxation basis. In light of the uncertainty as to how gains or income that may be derived from a Sub-Fund's investments in PRC will be taxed, the Fund reserves the right to provide for withholding tax on such gains or income and withhold tax for the account of the Sub-Fund. Withholding tax may already be withheld at broker/custodian level. Any tax provision, if made, will be reflected in the relevant Sub-Fund's account(s) at the time of debit or release of such provision.

If the actual applicable tax levied by PRC tax authorities is greater than that provided for by the relevant Sub-Fund so that there is a shortfall in the tax provision amount, investors should note that the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund may suffer more than the tax provision amount as the relevant Sub-Fund will ultimately have to bear the additional tax liabilities. In this case, the then existing and new investors will be disadvantaged.

On the other hand, if the actual applicable tax levied by PRC tax authorities is less than that provided for by the relevant Sub-Fund so that there is an excess in the tax provision amount, investors who have redeemed Shares before PRC tax authorities' ruling, decision or guidance in this respect will be disadvantaged as they would have borne the loss from the Sub-Fund's overprovision. In this case, the then existing and new investors may benefit if the difference between the tax provision and the actual taxation liability can be returned to the account of the relevant Sub-Fund as assets thereof.

In addition, investors should be aware that under-accrual or over-accrual for PRC tax liabilities may impact on the performance of a Sub-Fund during the period of such under-accrual or over-accrual and following any subsequent adjustments to the Net Asset Value.

In case of having excess in the tax provision amount (for example, the actual applicable tax levied by PRC tax authorities is less than the tax provision amount or due to a change in provisioning by a Sub-Fund), such excess shall be treated as property of the relevant Sub-Fund and investors who have already transferred or redeemed their Shares in the relevant Sub-Fund will not be entitled or have any right to claim any part of the amount representing the excess.

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

RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH INVESTMENT IN EQUITIES

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

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

Where a Sub-Fund invests in equity warrants, Shareholders should be aware that the holding of warrants may result in increased volatility of the relevant Sub-Fund's Net Asset Value per Share. For Sub-Funds investing in convertible equity securities Shareholders should also be aware that the value of such securities is affected by prevailing interest rates, the credit quality of the issuer and any call provisions. For Index Tracking Funds, fluctuations in the value of equity securities comprised in any index, the performance of which is replicated by the relevant Sub-Fund, would cause the Net Asset Value of the relevant Sub-Fund to fluctuate.

INVESTMENT STYLE RISK: Equity securities generally fall into four broad categories – large cap, mid-cap, small cap and micro-cap. If a Sub-Fund invests primarily in one category, there is a risk that due to current market conditions, the Sub-Fund may perform less well than a Sub-Fund that is invested in another category or across several categories. General risks associated with these categories are set forth below:

Large Cap Risk - Returns on investments in stocks of large companies could trail the returns on investments in stocks of smaller and mid-sized companies.

Mid-Cap Risk - Mid-sized companies may be more volatile and more likely than large-capitalisation companies to have relatively limited product lines, markets or financial resources, or depend on a few key employees. Returns on investments in stocks of mid-size companies could trail the returns on investments in stocks of larger or smaller companies.

Small Cap Risk - Small-sized companies may be more volatile and more likely than large- and mid-capitalisation companies to have relatively limited product lines, markets or financial resources, or depend on a few key employees. Returns on investments in stocks of small companies could trail the returns on investments in stocks of larger companies. See also "**Small Companies Risk**".

Micro-Cap Risk – Micro-cap companies may be newly formed or in the early stages of development with limited product lines, markets or financial resources. Therefore, micro-cap companies may be less financially secure than large-, mid- and small-capitalisation companies and may be more vulnerable to key personnel losses due to reliance on a smaller number of management personnel. In addition, there may be less public information available about these companies. Micro-cap stock prices may be more volatile than large-, mid- and small-capitalisation companies and such stocks may be more thinly traded and thus difficult for a Sub-Fund to buy and sell in the market. See also “**Small Companies Risk**”.

Investment Style Risk – Geographic Focus - UK: Certain Sub-Funds will take investment exposure to the UK and, consequently, such Sub-Fund's performance is expected to be tied to the social, political, and economic conditions within that country and its exposure to related risks could make its performance more volatile than the performance of more geographically diversified funds. The UK has one of the largest economies in Europe and the U.S. and other European countries are substantial trading partners of the UK. As a result, the UK economy may be impacted by changes to the economic condition of the U.S. and other European countries. The UK economy, along with certain other EU economies, experienced a significant economic slowdown during the recent financial crisis and certain British financial institutions suffered significant losses, were severely under-capitalized and required government intervention to survive. The UK economy relies heavily on the export of financial services to the U.S. and other European countries and, therefore, a prolonged slowdown in the financial services sector may have a negative impact on the UK economy. Continued governmental involvement or control in certain sectors may stifle competition in certain sectors or cause adverse effects on economic growth. In the past, the UK has been a target of terrorism. Acts of terrorism in the UK or against British interests abroad may cause uncertainty in the UK financial markets and adversely affect the performance of the issuers to which the Sub-Fund has exposure.

Following the result of the withdrawal of the UK from the EU on 31 January 2020, the UK continued to follow all of the EU rules until the end of the transitional period that ended on 31 December 2020. The negotiation of the UK's continuing relationship with the EU is likely to take a number of years. The ongoing uncertainty around the UK's ongoing relationship with the EU may cause uncertainty in the global financial markets and the impact of this on the UK, the EU and the global financial markets is not clear but could be significant and far-reaching.

SMALL COMPANIES RISK. Small companies may offer greater opportunities for capital appreciation than larger companies, but they tend to be more vulnerable to adverse developments than larger companies, and investments in these companies may involve certain special risks. Small companies may have limited product lines, markets, or financial resources and may be dependent on a limited management group. In addition, these companies may have been recently organised and have little or no track record of success. Also, the Investment Manager may not have had an opportunity to evaluate such newer companies' performance in adverse or fluctuating market conditions. The securities of small companies may trade less frequently and in smaller volume than more widely held securities. The prices of these securities may fluctuate more sharply than those of other securities, and a Sub-Fund may experience some difficulty in establishing or closing out positions in these securities at prevailing market prices. There may be less publicly available information about the issuers of these securities or less market interest in such securities than in the case of larger companies, both of which can cause significant price volatility. Some securities of smaller issuers may be illiquid or may be restricted as to resale.

RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH INVESTMENT IN DEBT SECURITIES

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

Additional general risks that may be part of debt securities include the following:

Credit Risk - The ability, or perceived ability, of the issuer of a debt security to make timely payments of interest and principal on the security will affect the value of the security. It is possible that the ability of an issuer to meet its obligations will decline substantially during the period when a Sub-Fund owns securities of that issuer or that the issuer will default on its obligations. See also “**Issuer Risk**”. An actual or perceived deterioration of the ability of an issuer to meet its obligations will likely have an adverse effect on the value of the issuer's securities. With certain exceptions, credit risk is generally greater for investments issued at less than their face values and that require the

payment of interest only at maturity rather than at intervals during the life of the investment. Credit rating agencies base their ratings largely on the issuer's historical financial condition and the rating agencies' investment analysis at the time of rating. The rating assigned to any particular investment does not necessarily reflect the issuer's current financial condition and does not reflect an assessment of an investment's volatility or liquidity. Although investment-grade securities generally have lower credit risk than securities rated below investment grade, they may share some of the risks of lower-rated investments, including the possibility that the issuers may be unable to make timely payments of interest and principal and thus default. Consequently, there can be no assurance that investment grade securities will not be subject to credit difficulties leading to the loss of some or all of the sums invested in such securities. If a security held by a Sub-Fund loses its rating or its rating is downgraded, the Sub-Fund may nonetheless continue to hold the security in the discretion of the Investment Manager.

Extension Risk - During periods of rising interest rates, the average life of certain types of securities may be extended because of slower-than-expected principal payments. This may lock in a below-market interest rate, increase the security's duration, and reduce the value of the security. Extension risk may be heightened during periods of adverse economic conditions generally, as payment rates decline due to higher unemployment levels and other factors.

Income Risk - To the extent a Sub-Fund's income is based on short-term interest rates, which may fluctuate over short periods of time, income received by the Sub-Fund may decrease as a result of a decline in interest rates.

Interest Rate Risk - The values of bonds and other debt instruments usually rise and fall in response to changes in interest rates. Declining interest rates generally increase the values of existing debt instruments, and rising interest rates generally reduce the values of existing debt instruments. Interest rate risk is generally greater for investments with longer durations or maturities and may also be greater for certain types of debt securities such as zero coupons and deferred interest bonds. Interest rate risk also is relevant in situations where an issuer calls or redeems an investment before its maturity date. See also "**Prepayment Risk**" below. Adjustable rate instruments also generally react to interest rate changes in a similar manner although generally to a lesser degree (depending, however, on the characteristics of the reset terms, including the index chosen, frequency of reset and reset caps or floors, among other factors).

Lower-Rated Securities Risk - Securities rated below investment grade (i.e., high-yield bonds or junk bonds) typically lack outstanding investment characteristics and have speculative characteristics and are subject to greater credit and market risks than higher-rated securities. The lower ratings of junk bonds reflect a greater possibility that adverse changes in the financial condition of the issuer or in general economic conditions, or an unanticipated rise in interest rates, may impair the ability of the issuer to make payments of interest and principal. If this were to occur, the values of such securities held by a Sub-Fund may become more volatile and the Sub-Fund could lose some or all of its investment.

Prepayment Risk - A debt security held by a Sub-Fund could be repaid or "called" before the money is due, and the Sub-Fund may be required to reinvest the proceeds of the prepayment at lower interest rates and therefore might not benefit from any increase in value as a result of declining interest rates. Intermediate-term and long-term bonds commonly provide protection against this possibility, but mortgage-backed securities do not. Mortgage-backed securities are more sensitive to the risks of prepayment because they can be prepaid whenever their underlying collateral is prepaid.

MORTGAGE AND ASSET-BACKED SECURITIES RISK. Mortgage-related securities represent a participation in, or are secured by, mortgage loans. Other asset-backed securities are typically structured like mortgage-related securities, but instead of mortgage loans or interests in mortgage loans, the underlying assets may include such items as motor vehicle instalment sales or instalment loan contracts, leases on various types of real and personal property, and receivables from credit card agreements. During periods of falling interest rates, mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities, which typically provide the issuer with the right to prepay the security prior to maturity, may be prepaid, which may result in a Sub-Fund having to reinvest the proceeds in other investments at lower interest rates. During periods of rising interest rates, the average life of mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities may extend because of slower-than-expected principal payments. This may lock in a below market interest rate, increase the security's duration and volatility, and reduce the value of the security. As a result, mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities may have less potential for capital appreciation during periods of declining interest rates than other securities of comparable maturities, although they may have a similar risk of decline in market values during periods of rising interest rates. Prepayment rates are difficult to predict

and the potential impact of prepayments on the value of a mortgage-related or other asset-backed security depends on the terms of the instrument and can result in significant volatility. The price of a mortgage-related or other asset-backed security also depends on the credit quality and adequacy of the underlying assets or collateral, if any. Defaults on the underlying assets, if any, may impair the value of a mortgage-related or other asset-backed security. For some asset-backed securities in which a Sub-Fund invests, such as those backed by credit card receivables, the underlying cash flows may not be supported by a security interest in a related asset. Moreover, the values of mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities may be substantially dependent on the servicing of the underlying asset pools, and are therefore subject to risks associated with the negligence or malfeasance by their servicers and to the credit risk of their servicers. In certain situations, the mishandling of related documentation may also affect the rights of securities holders in and to the underlying collateral, if any. Furthermore, there may be legal and practical limitations on the enforceability of any security interest granted with respect to underlying assets, or the value of the underlying assets, if any, may be insufficient if the issuer defaults. In a "forward roll" transaction, a Sub-Fund will sell a mortgage-related security to a bank or other permitted entity and simultaneously agree to purchase a similar security from the institution at a later date at an agreed upon price. The mortgage securities that are purchased will bear the same interest rate as those sold, but generally will be collateralized by different pools of mortgages with different prepayment histories than those sold. Risks of mortgage-related security rolls include: the risk of prepayment prior to maturity and the risk that the market value of the securities sold by a Sub-Fund may decline below the price at which the Sub-Fund is obligated to purchase the securities. Forward roll transactions may have the effect of creating investment leverage in a Sub-Fund.

SOVEREIGN RISK. A Sub-Fund may invest in debt securities issued by governments or by agencies, instrumentalities and sponsored enterprises of governments. The value of these securities may be affected by the creditworthiness of the relevant government, including any default or potential default by the relevant government. In addition, issuer payment obligations relating to securities issued by government agencies, instrumentalities and sponsored enterprises of governments may have limited or no support of the relevant government.

VARIABLE AND FLOATING RATE SECURITIES. In addition to traditional fixed-rate securities, a Sub-Fund may invest in debt securities with variable or floating interest rates or dividend payments. Variable or floating rate securities bear rates of interest that are adjusted periodically according to formulae intended to reflect market rates of interest. These securities allow the Sub-Fund to participate in increases in interest rates through upward adjustments of the coupon rates on such securities. However, during periods of increasing interest rates, changes in the coupon rates may lag behind the change in market rates or may have limits on the maximum increase in coupon rates. Alternatively, during periods of declining interest rates, the coupon rates on such securities readjust downward and this may result in a lower yield.

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

PURCHASE AND SALE INFORMATION

SUBSCRIPTION FOR SHARES. The provisions set out below apply to subscriptions for Shares in the Fund.

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

INITIAL APPLICATIONS. An investor may effect an initial application for Shares by submitting an application form duly signed by an authorised person(s) to the Administrator and all supporting anti-money laundering documentation. The application form should be sent via facsimile or post or such other methods as may be agreed from time to time in accordance with the requirements set out in the application form, provided only that where faxed application forms are received, the originals must also be received by the Administrator as soon as possible thereafter. Amendments to a Shareholder's registration details and standard payment instructions will only be effected upon receipt of original documentation.

Prospective investors and Shareholders should note that by completing the application form they are providing the ICAV personal information, which may constitute personal data within the meaning of the Data Protection Legislation. The personal data of prospective investors and registered Shareholders shall be processed in accordance with the Privacy Statement.

SUBSEQUENT SUBSCRIPTIONS. Provided the original application form together with supporting documentation in relation to verification and anti-money laundering have been received and approved by the Administrator, Shareholders may submit subsequent applications, without a requirement to submit original documentation, for Shares in a Sub-Fund to the Administrator either by fax or electronically in such format or method as shall be agreed in advance in writing with the Administrator in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank. Further details on this process are set out below.

MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTION AMOUNTS. Shareholders who subscribe for Shares, in any of the ways described below, must subscribe an amount that is at least equal to the Minimum Subscription Amount. The Minimum Subscription Amount may differ for initial subscriptions and subsequent subscriptions and may be waived by the Directors in their absolute discretion or by duly authorised delegates. The Minimum Subscription Amount for any Sub-Fund will be specified in the Relevant Supplement.

MINIMUM HOLDING AMOUNTS. Any minimum holding amounts shall be specified in the Relevant Supplement where applicable. Subject to prior notification to Shareholders, the Directors may, in their discretion, increase the minimum holding amounts. Any minimum holding amounts may be waived by the Directors in their absolute discretion or by duly authorised delegates.

CLASS CURRENCIES AND CLASS CURRENCY HEDGING. Each Sub-Fund is denominated in a Base Currency and Share Classes may be issued in that Base Currency or in a currency specific to that Class, which may or may not be hedged. Details of the Base Currency, Class currencies and Classes available are set out in the Relevant Supplement. Hedged Share Classes aim to reduce the impact of exchange rate fluctuations between the Class Currency and the currency in which the underlying assets are denominated. Financial derivative instruments, including forward foreign exchange contracts, will be used to hedge against the effect of changes in the values of foreign currencies on investments a Sub-Fund holds or may purchase. Currency hedging transactions in respect of a currency hedged Share Class will be clearly attributable to that Share Class and any costs shall be for the account of that Share Class only. Accordingly, all such costs, related liabilities and/or benefits will be reflected in the Net Asset Value per Share of the Share Class. The performance of a Sub-Fund may be impacted if a Sub-Fund is required to hold or to borrow cash in order to satisfy collateral or margin requirements arising under derivatives transactions. The Fund draws Shareholders' attention to the fact that hedging transactions carry specific risks and may not produce expected results. The risk warnings headed "Currency Risk" and "Currency Hedging Risk" in the "Risk Information" section provide further details on these potential risks.

CASH SUBSCRIPTIONS. Investors may subscribe for Shares for cash on each Dealing Day by making an application before the Dealing Deadline specified for each Sub-Fund in the Relevant Supplement. Any properly made application received by the Administrator after the time specified in the Relevant Supplement will not be deemed to have been accepted until the

following Dealing Day provided always that the Management Company may decide, in exceptional circumstances, to accept subscriptions after the relevant Dealing Deadline provided that they are received before the relevant Valuation Point. Subscription monies in the currency in which the relevant Shares are denominated should be sent by wire transfer to the relevant account specified in the subscription form by the relevant Settlement Deadline. If cleared funds representing the subscription monies (including all Duties and Charges) are not received by the Fund by the date specified in the Relevant Supplement, the Management Company reserves the right to cancel any provisional allotment of Shares.

Notwithstanding the cancellation of the allotment of Shares, the Fund may charge the investor for any expense incurred by the Sub-Fund or for any loss to the Sub-Fund arising out of such non-receipt or non-clearance. In addition, the Management Company will have the right to sell all or part of the investor's holding of Shares in the relevant Class or any other Class of the Sub-Funds in order to meet those charges.

In addition, in circumstances where application or subscription monies were paid in advance of the relevant Subscription Settlement Date, and the Fund incurred banking charges as a result (whether as a result of negative interest rates or otherwise), and the relevant Shareholder has not made the Fund whole in respect of such charges, the Fund reserves the right to compulsorily redeem such number of the Shares of the relevant Shareholder as equate to the value of said charges.

IN-KIND SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR SHARES. Each Sub-Fund will allow investors to subscribe for Shares in-kind on each Dealing Day, unless specified otherwise in the Relevant Supplement (and except during any period in which the calculation of the Net Asset Value per Share is suspended). In this context, "in-kind" means that, rather than receiving cash in respect of a subscription, the Fund will receive securities (or predominantly securities) and a cash component.

Applications for Shares received by the Administrator before the relevant Dealing Deadline specified in the Relevant Supplement are accepted for the relevant Dealing Day and processed in accordance with the Relevant Supplement provided always that the Management Company may decide, in exceptional circumstances, to accept subscriptions after the relevant Dealing Deadline provided that they are received before the relevant Valuation Point.

The Management Company has the right to refuse the securities proposed and have a period of seven (7) Business Days from the date they are deposited to provide notification of its decision. For all in-kind subscriptions, (i) the nature of the assets to be transferred to the relevant Sub-Fund must be such that they would qualify as investments of the relevant Sub-Fund in accordance with its investment objectives, policies and restrictions; (ii) the assets must be vested with the Depositary or arrangements be made to vest the assets with the Depositary; (iii) the number of Shares to be issued must not exceed the amount that would be issued for the cash equivalent; and (iv) the Depositary is satisfied that there is unlikely to be any material prejudice to the existing Shareholders.

Applications for Shares shall (save as determined by the Directors or by duly authorised delegates) be irrevocable and the provisions described above may be applied to any application for Shares that is not fully settled in the manner described above.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE - The subscription price per Share (the "Subscription Price") shall be ascertained by:

- (a) determining the Net Asset Value of the Shares attributable to the relevant Class of Share calculated as at the Valuation Point for the Dealing Day on which the subscription is to be made and adding thereto such sum as the Investment Manager considers appropriate (within permitted limits) as a Swing Pricing Adjustment or an Anti-Dilution Levy;
- (b) dividing the amount calculated under (a) above by the number of Shares of such Class of the relevant Sub-Fund in issue or deemed to be in issue at the relevant Valuation Point; and
- (c) adding thereto such amount as may be necessary to round the resulting total to four decimal places.

REGISTRATION OF SHARES. All Shares issued will be in registered form and a written trade confirmation will be sent to Shareholders. No individual certificates for Shares will be issued by the Fund.

REDEMPTION OF SHARES. Shareholders may request the Fund to redeem their Shares on any Dealing Day in accordance with the following redemption procedures and as specified in the Relevant Supplement. The Management Company may decide to accept, in exceptional circumstances, redemption requests after the relevant Dealing Deadline provided that they are

received before the relevant Valuation Point. A properly completed redemption instruction must be received by the Administrator by fax or, if agreed with the Administrator, by electronic means before the relevant Dealing Deadline provided that, in the case of faxed redemption requests, payment of redemption proceeds will be made only to the account of record. The Directors may, in their absolute discretion, reject a request to redeem Shares, in whole or in part, where the Directors or their duly authorised delegates have reason to believe that the request is being made fraudulently.

Redemption requests shall (save as determined by the Directors) be irrevocable.

MINIMUM REDEMPTION AMOUNT. Shareholders who wish to redeem Shares may only redeem Shares with a value that is at least equal to the Minimum Redemption Amount. The Minimum Redemption Amount may be waived by the Directors in their absolute discretion or by duly authorised delegates. The Minimum Redemption Amount for any Sub-Fund will be specified in the Relevant Supplement.

REDEMPtIONS FOR CASH. Shareholders may request the redemption, in cash, of Shares on any Dealing Day at Redemption Price (as defined below) as of the relevant Dealing Day. The Administrator or the Management Company (or their duly authorised delegates) may refuse to process a redemption request until proper information has been provided. Any amendments to a Shareholder's registration detail or payment instructions will only be effected upon receipt of original documentation by the Administrator. Payment of redemption proceeds will be made on the relevant Settlement Deadline. Redemption proceeds in the Base Currency of the Class will be paid by wire transfer to the appropriate bank account as notified by the redeeming Shareholder. The cost of any transfer of proceeds by wire transfer will be deducted from such proceeds. Payment will be made only to an account in the name of the registered Shareholder.

REDEMPTION OF SHARES IN-KIND. Each Sub-Fund will allow Shareholders to redeem Shares in-kind on each Dealing Day, unless specified otherwise in the Relevant Supplement. In this context, "in-kind" means that, with the consent of the Shareholder, rather than delivering cash proceeds in respect of a redemption, the Fund will deliver securities or a combination of cash and securities, provided that the asset allocation is subject to the approval of the Depositary. Redemption requests must be received by the Administrator before the dealing deadline on the relevant Dealing Day specified in the Relevant Supplement. The exact value of the cash balance is determined after calculation of the Net Asset Value on the relevant Dealing Day, established on the basis of the prices used in calculating the Net Asset Value per Share, and equals the difference between the value of the Shares to be redeemed and the value of the basket of securities at the prices used in calculating the Net Asset Value per Share on the same date. All redemptions in-kind will be subject to an appropriate provision for Duties and Charges.

A determination to provide redemption in-kind shall be at the sole discretion of the Management Company where the redeeming Shareholder requests redemption of Shares in a Sub-Fund representing 5% or more of the Net Asset Value. The assets to be transferred shall be selected at the discretion of the Management Company, subject to the approval of the Depositary and taken at their value used in determining the redemption price of the Shares being so repurchased. In this event the Management Company will, if requested, sell the assets on behalf of the Shareholder at the Shareholder's expense and give the Shareholder cash. Such distributions will not materially prejudice the interests of the remaining Shareholders. The costs of any such disposal shall be borne by the redeeming Shareholder.

REDEMPTION PRICE. The Redemption Price per Share (the "Redemption Price") shall be ascertained by:

- (a) determining the Net Asset Value of the Shares attributable to the relevant Class thereof calculated as at the Valuation Point for the Dealing Day on which redemption is to be made and deducting therefrom such sum as the Investment Manager considers appropriate (within permitted limits) as a Swing Pricing Adjustment or an Anti-Dilution Levy and redemption fee, if applied;
- (b) dividing the amount calculated under (a) above by the number of Shares of the relevant Sub-Fund then in issue or deemed to be in issue at the relevant Valuation Point; and
- (c) deducting therefrom such amount as may be necessary to round the resulting total to four decimal places.

A redemption fee of up to 2% of the Redemption Price may be charged to a Shareholder at the discretion of the Directors (or their duly authorised delegates) in exceptional circumstances including but not limited to excessive trading as described in the "Excessive Trading Policy" (see below). This charge will be made for the benefit of the Sub-Fund, and Shareholders will be notified in their contract notes if such a fee has been charged. This charge will be in addition to any Swing Pricing

Adjustment or any Anti-Dilution Levy. At the date of this Prospectus, a redemption fee has never been levied by any of the Sub-Funds.

REDEMPTION PROCEEDS. Redemptions proceeds (in-kind and/or in cash) will only be released where the Administrator has received the original application form and all requested supporting anti-money laundering documentation. The redemption bank details should be in the name of the registered Shareholder. Redemption instructions received after the relevant deadlines will be held over and dealt with on the following Dealing Day, unless the Directors (or their duly authorised delegates) otherwise determine. Redemption instructions should be sent by facsimile (or by electronic means if agreed with the Administrator) to the Administrator.

REDEMPTION LIMITS. If redemption requests received in respect of Shares of a particular Sub -Fund on any Dealing Day total, in aggregate, more than 10% of all of the issued Shares of that Sub -Fund on that Dealing Day, the Management Company shall be entitled, at its absolute discretion, to refuse to redeem such number of Shares of that Sub-Fund on that Dealing Day, in excess of 10% of the issued Shares of the Sub-Fund, in respect of which redemption requests have been received, as the Management Company shall determine. If the Management Company refuses to redeem Shares for this reason, the requests for redemption on such date shall be reduced rateably and the Shares to which each request relates which are not redeemed shall be redeemed on each subsequent Dealing Day and such requests shall be treated as if they were received on each subsequent Dealing Day until all the Shares of the Sub-Fund to which the original request related have been redeemed.

CONVERSIONS. A transfer from one Sub-Fund to another is executed by the redemption of the Shares of the original Sub-Fund and the subscription of Shares in the Sub-Fund. On this basis and unless otherwise stated in the Relevant Supplement, Shareholders will be entitled on any Dealing Day to convert any or all of their Shares of any Class in any Sub-Fund into Shares of any Class in any other Sub-Fund, provided that they meet all of the normal criteria for subscriptions into that Sub-Fund, except where dealings in the relevant Shares have been temporarily suspended in the circumstances described in this Prospectus. Conversions will be processed at the relevant Subscription Price and Redemption Price.

EXCESSIVE TRADING POLICY. Subscriptions and redemptions shall be made for investment purposes only and the Fund does not permit excessive trading practices. Excessive trading includes investors, individually or as a group, whose securities transactions are excessively frequent and large in size and seem to follow a timing pattern. Such practices may adversely impact the performance of the Sub-Funds and the interests of Shareholders. While the Fund does not knowingly allow investments that are associated with excessive trading practices, Shareholders and investors should nevertheless be aware that investments in the Sub-Funds may be made for various investment purposes by different types of investors including, but not limited to, asset allocation or structured product providers. Such investors require periodic re-balance and re-allocation of their assets, and also between Sub-Funds. This activity, under normal circumstances, is not classified as excessive trading. Where, in the opinion of the Directors (or in that if their duly authorised delegates), an investor or Shareholder's trading appears to be frequent and following a timing pattern, it could constitute excessive trading and the Fund may compulsorily redeem the Shares of a Shareholder engaging in or having engaged in such practices. Further, the Fund may reject any subscription or switch of Shares order it suspects it is related to such practices. The Fund shall not be liable for any gain or loss resulting from such rejected applications for subscription or switch or compulsory redemptions.

COMPULSORY REDEMPTIONS OF SHARES. A Sub-Fund is established for an unlimited period and may have unlimited assets. However, the Fund may redeem all of its Shares, or the Shares of any Sub-Fund or series or class in issue if:

- (a) the Shareholders of the relevant Sub-Fund or class pass a special resolution providing for such redemption at a general meeting of the holders of the Shares of that class;
- (b) the Directors deem it appropriate because of adverse political, economic, fiscal or regulatory changes affecting the relevant Sub-Fund in any way;
- (c) the Net Asset Value of the relevant Sub-Fund falls below US\$100,000,000 or the prevailing currency equivalent in the currency in which Shares of the relevant Sub-Fund are denominated;
- (d) the Net Asset Value of the relevant Class falls below US\$100,000,000 or the prevailing currency equivalent in the currency in which the Class is denominated; or
- (e) the Directors deem it appropriate for any other reason, in which case thirty (30) days' notice shall be provided to Shareholders.

Where the Directors, in their absolute discretion, (or their duly authorised delegates) decide it would be in the best interests of Shareholders, the Directors may decide to close or merge or exchange a Class of Shares into another Class of the same Sub-Fund, or in the case of exchange, the Class of another Sub-Fund.

If a redemption causes a Shareholder's holding in a Sub-Fund to fall below the minimum holding (if applicable) as set out in the Relevant Supplement, the Directors (or their duly authorised delegates) in their discretion may redeem or request the transfer of the whole of that Shareholder's holding on the next following Dealing Day.

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

In each such case, the Shares of class shall be redeemed after giving not less than one (1) months' notice to all holders of such Shares. The Shares will be redeemed at the Redemption Price on the relevant Dealing Day.

OPERATION OF THE SUBSCRIPTION AND REDEMPTION COLLECTION ACCOUNT The Fund has established collection accounts at umbrella level in the name of the Fund (the "**Umbrella Cash Collection Accounts**"), and has not established such accounts at Sub-Fund level. All subscriptions into, and redemptions and distributions due from, the Sub-Funds will be paid into the Umbrella Cash Collection Accounts. Monies in the Umbrella Cash Collection Accounts, including early subscription monies received in respect of a Sub-Fund, do not qualify for the protections afforded by the Central Bank (Supervision and Enforcement) Act 2013 (Section 48(1)) Investor Money Regulations 2015 (as may be amended from time to time) for fund service providers.

Pending the issue of Shares, and pending payment of redemption proceeds or distributions, the relevant investor will be an unsecured creditor of the relevant Sub-Fund in respect of amounts paid by or due to it.

All subscriptions (including subscriptions received in advance of the issue of Shares) attributable to, and all redemptions, dividends or cash distributions payable from, a Sub-Fund will be channelled and managed through the Umbrella Cash Collection Accounts. Subscription amounts paid into the Umbrella Cash Collection Accounts will be paid into an account in the name of the Depositary on behalf of the relevant Sub-Fund. Redemptions and distributions, including blocked redemptions or distributions, will be held in the Umbrella Cash Collection Accounts until the payment due date (or such later date as blocked payments are permitted to be paid), and will then be paid to the relevant redeeming Shareholder.

The Depositary will be responsible for safe-keeping and oversight of the monies in the Umbrella Cash Collection Accounts, and for ensuring that relevant amounts in the Umbrella Cash Collection Accounts are attributable to the appropriate Sub-Funds.

The Fund and the Depositary have agreed an operating procedure in respect of the Umbrella Cash Collection Accounts, which identifies the participating Sub-Funds, the procedures and protocols to be followed in order to transfer monies from the Umbrella Cash Collection Accounts, the daily reconciliation processes, and the procedures to be followed where there are shortfalls in respect of a Sub-Fund due to late payment of subscriptions, and/or transfers to a Sub-Fund of moneys attributable to another Sub-Fund due to timing differences.

Where subscription monies are received in the Umbrella Cash Collection Accounts without sufficient documentation to identify the investor or the relevant Sub-Fund, such monies shall be returned to the relevant investor within five Business Days. Failure to provide the necessary complete and accurate documentation is at the investor's risk.

DETERMINATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

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

The Net Asset Value of each Sub-Fund is expressed in its Base Currency. The calculation of the Net Asset Value of each Sub-Fund and the Net Asset Value attributable to each Class thereof will be carried out by the Administrator in accordance with the requirements of the Instrument, and details are set out below.

Unless specified otherwise below, the Net Asset Value per Share of a Sub-Fund shall be calculated by dividing the Net Asset Value of the relevant Sub-Fund by the total number of Shares issued in respect of that Sub-Fund or deemed to be in issue as of the relevant Business Day.

The Net Asset Value per Share in each Sub-Fund shall be calculated to the nearest four decimal places in the base currency of the relevant Sub-Fund on each Business Day in accordance with the valuation provisions set out in the Instruments of Incorporation and summarised below.

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

The Net Asset Value per Share in the Fund will be calculated at the Valuation Point on each Business Day. The valuation principles to be used in valuing the assets of each Sub-Fund are as follows:-

- (a) where a Sub-Fund consists substantially of money market instruments or securities which (a) have a residual maturity until the legal redemption date of less than or equal to 397 days, and where (b) the weighted average to maturity of the Sub-Fund does not exceed 60 days and (c) the weighted average life of the Sub-Fund does not exceed 120 days ("Short Term Securities") and in addition to (a), (b) and (c), the Sub-Fund complies with any additional requirements of the Central Bank for short-term money market funds the Sub-Fund shall be a Short Term Money Market Fund. Where a Sub-Fund is a Short Term Money Market Fund the Management Company may determine that the Short Term Securities shall be valued by using the amortised cost method of valuation where a weekly review of the amortised cost valuation vis-à-vis market valuation will be carried out in accordance with the Central Bank's requirements and where an instrument is valued at its cost of acquisition adjusted for amortisation of premium or accretions or discount on the security. The Instrument of Incorporation provides that a review of the amortised cost valuation vis-à-vis market valuation will be carried out in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank. Weekly reviews and any engagement of escalation procedures will be clearly documented;
- (b) for a Sub-Fund that is a money market fund or is a fund that invests in money-market instruments, the amortised cost method of valuation may be used to value such instruments in accordance with the Central Bank's requirements;
- (c) the value of an Investment which is quoted, listed or normally dealt on or under the rules of any Recognised Market shall (save in the specific cases set forth in paragraphs (iii) and (x) herein) be the official closing price on such Recognised Market as at the Valuation Point provided that:
 - (i) if an Investment is quoted, listed or normally dealt in on more than one Recognised Market, the Management Company may, at its discretion, select any one of such markets for the foregoing purposes (provided that the Management Company has determined that such market constitutes the main market for such investment or provides the fairest criteria for valuing such securities) and once selected a market shall

be used for future calculations of the Net Asset Value with respect to that Investment unless the Management Company otherwise determines;

- (ii) Investments held by a Sub-Fund tracking an index or a Sub-Fund with a benchmark shall be valued using the respective index or benchmark method of valuation. Accordingly depending on the terms of the relevant index or benchmark, such Investments will be valued at: (i) closing bid price; (ii) official closing price; (iii) last bid price; (iv) last traded price; (v) closing mid-market price; or (v) the last mid-market price (as set out in the Relevant Supplement) on the relevant Recognised Market at the close of business on such Recognised Market on each Dealing Day. Prices will be obtained for this purpose by the Management Company or its delegate from independent sources, such as recognised pricing services or brokers specialising in the relevant markets;
- (iii) bonds, notes, debenture stocks, certificates of deposit, bank acceptances, trade bills, treasury bills and similar assets held by a Sub-Fund which does not seek to track or outperform an index or benchmark shall be valued at the closing bid price, on the relevant Recognised Market at the close of business on such Recognised Market on each Dealing Day provided that if for any reason, closing bid prices on that market may not be available at any relevant time, the asset shall be valued at the closing mid-market price;
- (iv) in the case of any Investment which is quoted, listed or normally dealt in on a Recognised Market but in respect of which for any reason, prices on that market may not be available at any relevant time, or in the opinion of the Management Company, may not be representative, the value therefor shall be the probable realisation value estimated with care and in good faith by a competent professional person, firm or corporation appointed for such purpose by the Management Company and approved for the purpose by the Depositary; and
- (v) the value of any investment listed on a Recognised Market but acquired or traded at a premium or at a discount outside or off the relevant Recognised Market may be valued taking into account the level of premium or discount as at the date of valuation of the investment. 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;
- (vi) the value of any Investment which is not quoted, listed or normally dealt in on a Recognised Market shall be the probable realisable value estimated with care and in good faith by the Management Company in consultation with the Administrator or by a competent person, firm or corporation appointed by the Management Company and approved for such purpose by the Depositary;
- (vii) Units or shares in collective investment schemes shall be valued on the basis of the latest available net asset value per unit as published by the collective investment scheme. If units or shares in such collective investment schemes are quoted, listed or traded on or under the rules of any Recognised Market then such units or shares will be valued in accordance with the rules set out above for the valuation of assets which are quoted, listed or traded on or under the rules of any Recognised Market. If such prices are unavailable, the units will be valued at their probable realisation value estimated with care and in good faith by the Management Company in consultation with the Administrator or by a competent person, firm or corporation appointed for such purpose by the Management Company and approved for the purpose by the Depositary;
- (viii) the value of any prepaid expenses, cash dividends and interest declared or accrued as aforesaid and not yet received shall be deemed to be the full amount thereof unless in any case the Management Company is of the opinion that the same is unlikely to be paid or received in full in which case the value thereof shall be arrived at after making such discount as the Management Company may consider appropriate in such case to reflect the true value thereof provided that cash in hand shall be valued at face value (together with accrued interest to the relevant Valuation Point);
- (ix) Cash in hand or on deposit shall be valued at face value together with accrued interest where applicable, unless in the opinion of the Management Company (in consultation with the Administrator and the Depositary) any adjustment should be made to reflect the fair value thereof;

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

- (x) forward foreign exchange contracts and interest rate swaps will be valued by reference to freely available market quotations at the Valuation Point at which a new forward or swap contract of the same size and maturity could be undertaken; or alternatively where such quotations are not available, will be valued in line with (xi) below;
 - (xi) the value of any futures contracts and options which are dealt in on a Recognised Market shall be the settlement price as determined by the market in question, provided that if such settlement price is not available for any reason or is unrepresentative in the opinion of the Management Company, the same shall be valued at the probable realisation value estimated with care and good faith by the Management Company (and approved for the purpose by the Depositary);
 - (xii) over-the-counter ("OTC") derivatives will be valued either using the counterparty's valuation or an alternative valuation provided by the Management Company or by an independent pricing vendor appointed by the Management Company and approved for this purpose by the Depositary. OTC derivatives shall be valued at least daily. If using the counterparty's valuation, such valuation must be approved or verified by a party independent of the counterparty and approved by the Depositary (which may include the Management Company or a party related to the OTC counterparty provided that it is an independent unit within the same group and which does not rely on the same pricing models employed by the counterparty) on a weekly basis. If using an alternative valuation, the Management Company will follow international best practice and adhere to the principles on valuation of OTC Derivatives established by bodies such as International Organisation of Securities Commissions and Alternative Investment Management Association. In the event that the Management Company opts to use an alternative valuation, the Fund will use a competent person appointed by the Management Company, approved for this purpose by the Depositary, or will use a valuation by any other means provided that the value is approved by the Depositary. All alternative valuations will be reconciled with the counterparty's valuation on at least a monthly basis. Any significant differences to the counterparty valuation will be promptly investigated and explained;
 - (xiii) a particular Investment may be valued using an alternative method of valuation if the Management Company deems it necessary, subject to the alternative method being approved by the Depositary; and the rationale/methodologies used being clearly documented;
 - (xiv) the Management Company shall not adjust the value of an Investment, save where such an adjustment is considered necessary to reflect the fair value in the context of currency, marketability, dealing costs and/or such other considerations which are deemed relevant. The rationale and methodology for adjusting the value must be clearly documented;
 - (xv) neither the Directors, the Management Company's delegates or the Depositary shall be under any liability if a price reasonably believed by them to be a relevant price under this Schedule, is found not to be such;
- (d) Notwithstanding the above provisions the Management Company may, with the approval of the Depositary (a) adjust the valuation of any listed investment where such adjustment is considered necessary to reflect the fair value in the context of currency, marketability, dealing costs and/or such other considerations which are deemed relevant; or (b) in relation to a specific asset permit an alternative method of valuation approved by the Depositary to be used if they deem it necessary;

- (d) Any certificate as to Net Asset Value of Units given in good faith (and in the absence of negligence or manifest error) by or on behalf of the Fund shall be binding on all parties, provided however that all errors in the calculation of the Net Asset Value are corrected and, where appropriate, compensation paid.

In determining a Sub-Fund's Net Asset Value per Share, all assets and liabilities initially expressed in foreign currencies will be converted into the Base Currency of the Sub-Fund at market rates. If such quotations are not available, the rate of exchange will be determined to be the probable realisation value estimated with care and in good faith by the Management Company.

Save where the determination of the Net Asset Value per Share in respect of any Sub-Fund has been temporarily suspended in the circumstances described under "Temporary Suspension of Dealings" below, the Net Asset Value per Share shall be made public after the Valuation Point on the business day following the relevant Dealing Day. Following calculation at the registered office of the Investment Manager and the up to date Net Asset Value per Share will also be available on the Website. The Net Asset Value per Share shall be available from the office of the Administrator and it shall also be published by the Administrator in various publications as required and will be notified to any stock exchange in accordance with the rules of the relevant stock exchange.

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF DEALINGS. The Directors may at any time, with prior notification to the Depositary, temporarily suspend the determination of the Net Asset Value, issue, valuation, sale, purchase, redemption or conversion of Shares of any Sub-Fund, or the payment of redemption proceeds, during:

- a) any period when any Recognised Market on which a substantial portion of the Investments for the time being comprised in the Fund or relevant Sub-Fund are quoted, listed or dealt in is closed otherwise than for ordinary holidays, or during which dealings on any such Recognised Market are restricted or suspended;
- b) any period when, as a result of political, military, economic or monetary events, conditions of financial markets or other circumstances beyond the control, responsibility and power of the Directors, the disposal or valuation of Investments for the time being comprised in the Fund or relevant Sub-Fund cannot, in the opinion of the Directors, be effected or completed normally or without prejudicing the interests of Shareholders of the Fund or relevant Sub-Fund;
- c) any breakdown in the means of communication normally employed in determining the value of any Investments for the time being comprised in the Fund or relevant Sub-Fund or during any period when for any other reason the value of Investments for the time being comprised in the Fund or relevant Sub-Fund cannot, in the opinion of the Directors, be promptly or accurately ascertained;
- d) any period when the Fund is unable to repatriate funds for the purposes of making redemption payments or during which the realisation of Investments for the time being comprised in the Fund or relevant Sub-Fund, or the transfer or payment of funds involved in connection therewith cannot, in the opinion of the Directors, be effected at normal prices or normal rates of exchange;
- e) any period when, as a result of adverse market conditions, the payment of redemption proceeds may, in the opinion of the Directors, have an adverse impact on the Fund or a Sub-Fund or the remaining Shareholders in the relevant Sub-Fund;
- f) any period in which the repurchase of the Shares would, in the opinion of the Directors, result in a violation of applicable laws;
- g) any period after a notice convening a meeting of Shareholders for the purpose of dissolving the Fund or terminating a Sub-Fund has been issued, up to and including the date of such meeting of Shareholders;
- h) any period during which dealings in a collective investment scheme in which the Sub-Fund has invested a significant portion of its assets are suspended; or
- i) any period when the Directors determine that it is in the best interests of the Shareholders to do so.

Notice of any such suspension shall be published by the Fund at its registered office and in such newspapers and through such other media as the Directors may from time to time determine and shall be transmitted immediately to the Central Bank (without delay) and the Shareholders. Shareholders who have requested the issue or redemption of Shares of any series or class will have their subscription or redemption request dealt with on the first Dealing Day after the suspension has been lifted unless applications or redemption requests have been withdrawn prior to the lifting of the suspension. Where possible, all reasonable steps will be taken to bring any period of suspension to an end as soon as possible.

DISTRIBUTIONS

DIVIDENDS AND CAPITAL GAINS.

Shareholders of each Sub-Fund are entitled to their share of a Sub-Fund's income and net realised gains on its investments. Each Sub-Fund typically earns income in the form of dividends from stocks, interest from debt securities and, if any, securities lending income. Each Sub-Fund realises capital gains or losses whenever it sells securities. Depending on the underlying market, if there are capital gains, the Sub-Fund may be subject to a capital gains tax in that underlying market.

Each Sub-Fund may have accumulating Shares, where income and capital gains are reflected in the Net Asset Value per Share, or distributing Shares, where, at the discretion of the Management Company, any combination of income and capital gains are distributed to shareholders on a periodic basis, or both. The distribution policies applicable to Shares of any Sub-Fund will be specified in the Relevant Supplement. The distribution policy of any Sub-Fund or of any class of Shares may be changed by the Management Company upon reasonable notice to Shareholders of that Sub-Fund or class of Shares as the case may be and, in such circumstances, the distribution policies will be disclosed in an updated Prospectus and/or Supplement.

Dividends will be declared in the Base Currency of the applicable Share Class. Any dividend paid on a Share of any Sub-Fund that has not been claimed within six years of its declaration shall be forfeited and shall be retained for the benefit of the relevant Sub-Fund. No interest shall be paid on any dividend.

FEES AND EXPENSES

Unless otherwise disclosed in a Relevant Supplement for a Sub-Fund, all of the fees and expenses payable in respect of a Sub-Fund are paid as one single fee. This is referred to as the total expense ratio or “TER”. The TER does not include extraordinary costs and certain ongoing costs and expenses as outlined below.

After deduction and payment of Directors’ fees and expenses and the Auditors’ fees and expenses, (both of which are included in the TER), the balance of the TER is paid to the Management Company, and the Management Company is then responsible for the payment of all operational expenses of the Fund. This includes, but is not limited to, fees and expenses of the Management Company, Depositary, Administrator, and Secretary. The Management Company may pay part or all of its fees to any person that invests in or provides services to the Fund or in respect of any Sub-Fund.

The Management Company will also be responsible for the payment of the following fees and expenses:

- the cost of convening and holding Directors’ and Shareholders’ meetings;
- professional fees and expenses for legal, Money Laundering Reporting Officer and other consulting services;
- the costs and expenses of preparing, printing, publishing and distributing the Instrument of Incorporation, prospectuses, supplements, annual and semi-annual reports, KIIDs, notices to shareholders and other documents to current and prospective Shareholders;
- the authorization or approval of the Fund, the Sub-Funds and Share Classes, regulatory compliance obligations and reporting requirements of the Fund (e.g. filing fees, and any regulatory or other fees assessed by the Central Bank or other applicable regulatory authority);
- initial and ongoing obligations relating to the registration and/or listing of the Fund, a Sub-Fund or a Share Class and the distribution of Shares in Ireland and abroad (including translation fees);
- taxes, charges, duties, and contingent liabilities of the ICAV as determined from time to time by the Directors;
- any costs incurred as a result of periodic or sporadic updates to the Fund documents (including (Instrument of Incorporation));
- fees and expenses relating to the operation of the Fund or attributable to the investments of the Sub-Funds, including expenses associated with acquiring and disposing of investments;
- fees in respect of publishing details of the Net Asset Value of each Sub-Fund (including publishing prices) and Net Asset Value per Share of each Share Class;
- in respect of each financial year of the Fund in which expenses are being determined, such proportion, if any, of the establishment expenses as are being amortised in that year;
- the costs and expenses arising from any licensing or other fees payable to any index provider or other licensor of intellectual property, trademarks or service marks used by the Fund;
- the costs and expenses of any investment adviser appointed by the Management Company/Investment Manager;
- all establishment costs of the Fund and the Sub-Funds not otherwise referred to above; and

- such other costs and expenses (excluding non-recurring and extraordinary costs and expenses) as may arise from time to time and which have been approved by the Directors as necessary or appropriate for the continued operation of the Fund or of any Sub-Fund.

The TER does not include extraordinary costs and certain ongoing costs and expenses (including but not limited to transaction charges, stamp duty or other taxes on the investments of the Fund, including duty charges for portfolio rebalancing, withholding taxes, commissions and brokerage fees incurred with respect to the Fund's investments, interest on borrowings and bank charges incurred in negotiating, effecting or varying the terms of such borrowings, any commissions charged by intermediaries in relation to an investment in the Sub-Fund and such extraordinary or exceptional costs and expenses (if any) as may arise from time to time, such as material litigation in relation to the Fund, all of which will be paid separately out of the assets of the relevant Sub-Fund).

The TER is calculated and accrued daily from the Net Asset Value of each Sub-Fund and payable quarterly in arrears. The TER of each Sub-Fund of the Fund is as listed in the Relevant Supplement. If a Sub-Fund's expenses exceed the TER outlined above in relation to operating the funds, the Management Company will cover any shortfall from its own assets.

For Sub-Funds which do not utilise a TER, the Fund may apply a cap on fees and details will be set out in the Relevant Supplement of the Sub-Fund.

PRICING ADJUSTMENT

Taking into consideration the level of net flows, market conditions, Duties and Charges, and, inter alia the best interest of Shareholders, the Management Company may apply one of the following techniques to avoid the dilution of the Net Asset Value per Share in circumstances further described below. Each Relevant Supplement will indicate which technique may be applied in relation to the relevant Sub-Fund.

The techniques that may be applied are:

(i) the adjustment (hereinafter the "Swing Pricing Adjustment") of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Sub-Fund by an amount, not exceeding either 2% or 3%, of the Net Asset Value per Share depending on each Sub-Fund's investment policy as detailed in the Relevant Supplement. The Swing Pricing Adjustment is used to reflect the Duties and Charges including dealing costs that may be incurred by the Sub-Fund and the estimated bid/offer spread of the assets in which the Sub-Fund invests, if on any Dealing Day the aggregate total of subscriptions, conversions or redemption of Shares of all Classes of Shares of a Sub-Fund result in a net capital inflow or outflow which exceeds a pre-determined threshold, as determined and reviewed by the Management Company from time to time for that Sub-Fund. In addition the Management Company may agree to include anticipated fiscal charges in the amount of the adjustment. The Swing Pricing Adjustment will be an addition when the net movement results in a net capital inflow from all Classes of Shares of the Sub-Fund and a deduction when it results in a net capital outflow. As certain stock markets and jurisdictions may have different charging structures on the buy and sell sides, the resulting adjustment may be different for net inflows than for net outflows. In certain circumstances, the Management Company may decide that it is not appropriate to make such an adjustment; or

(ii) in the context of the associated costs of acquisition or liquidation (as the case may be) of the underlying Investments of a Sub-Fund, in calculating the Subscription Price or Redemption Price for the Fund the Management Company may on any Dealing Day when there are net subscriptions or redemptions adjust the Subscription Price or Redemption Price by adding or deducting an Anti-Dilution Levy (not exceeding 2% of the Net Asset Value per Share) to cover dealing costs and market impact costs as well as to preserve the value of the underlying assets of the Fund, as may be decided in the discretion of the Management Company, the Investment Manager (or sub -investment manager) based on market circumstances and other related factors, such as net subscriptions into or redemptions out of the relevant Sub-Fund. The Anti-Dilution Levy may be used to ensure that all investors in a Sub-Fund, those subscribing, redeeming and remaining in the Sub-Fund, are treated equitably by ensuring that the dealing costs associated with subscriptions/redemptions are allocated to those investors whose transactions give rise to those costs as the Management Company, the Investment Manager (or sub -investment manager) considers appropriate.

REDEMPTION FEE

Shareholders may be subject to a redemption fee calculated as a percentage of redemption monies as specified in the Relevant Supplement. The Fund is empowered to charge a redemption fee of up to 2% of the Redemption Price to a Shareholder at the discretion of the Management Company in exceptional circumstances including but not limited to excessive trading as described in the "Excessive Trading Policy" (see above). This charge will be made for the benefit of the Sub-Fund, and will be in addition to any Swing Pricing Adjustment or any Anti-Dilution Levy. In the event of a redemption fee being charged, Shareholders will be notified in their contract notes. Shareholders should view their investment as medium to long-term. At the date of this Prospectus, a redemption fee has never been levied by any of the Sub-Funds.

REMUNERATION POLICY AND PRACTICES

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

The Remuneration Policy will be reviewed annually. Details of the up-to-date Remuneration Policy are available on the Website. The Remuneration Policy will also be made available for inspection and may be obtained, free of charge, at the registered office of the Management Company.

The global State Street remuneration policy applies to the Management Company's and Sub-Investment Manager's employees. Such remuneration policy is consistent with and promotes sounds and effective risk management and does not encourage risk taking that is inconsistent with the risk profile of the Sub-Funds managed by the Fund.

TAX INFORMATION

The following is a summary of certain Irish tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposal of Shares. The summary does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all of the Irish tax considerations that may be relevant. The summary relates only to the position of persons who are the absolute beneficial owners of Shares (other than dealers in securities). The summary is based on Irish tax laws and the practice of the Irish Revenue Commissioners in effect on the date of this Prospectus (and is subject to any prospective or retroactive change). Potential investors in Shares should consult their own advisors as to the Irish or other tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposal of Shares.

Whilst, in general, Shareholders who are not resident in Ireland for Irish tax purposes will have no liability to Irish tax in respect of their Shares, investors should be aware that depending on the laws and practices of the country where the Shares are purchased, sold, held or redeemed and subject to the country of tax residence or nationality of the Shareholder, they may suffer income tax, withholding tax, capital gains tax, wealth tax, stamp taxes or any other kind of tax on distributions or deemed distributions of the Sub-Fund, capital gains within the Sub-Fund whether realised or unrealised, income received or accrued or deemed received within the Sub-Fund.

In addition, while taxes may be calculated based on income received and/or deemed to be received and/or accrued in the Sub-Fund in relation to the assets of a Sub-Fund; the performance of the Sub-Fund, and subsequently the return investors received after redemption of the Shares, might partially or fully depend on the performance of a reference index or reference asset.

TAXATION OF THE FUND

The Fund intends to conduct its affairs so that it is Irish tax resident. On the basis that the Fund is Irish tax resident, the Fund qualifies as an 'investment undertaking' for Irish tax purposes and, consequently, is exempt from Irish corporation tax on its income and gains.

The Fund will be obliged to account for Irish income tax to the Irish Revenue Commissioners if Shares are held by non-exempt Irish resident Shareholders (and in certain other circumstances), as described below. Explanations of the terms 'resident' and 'ordinarily resident' are set out at the end of this summary.

TAXATION OF NON-IRISH SHAREHOLDERS

Where a Shareholder is not resident (or ordinarily resident) in Ireland for Irish tax purposes , the Fund will not deduct any Irish tax in respect of the Shareholder's Shares once the declaration set out in the application form accompanying this Prospectus has been received by the Fund confirming the Shareholder's non-resident status. The declaration may be provided by an Intermediary who holds Shares on behalf of investors who are not resident (or ordinarily resident) in Ireland, provided that, to the best of the Intermediary's knowledge, the investors are not resident (ordinarily resident) in Ireland. An explanation of the term 'Intermediary' is set out at the end of this summary.

If this declaration is not received by the Fund, the Fund will deduct Irish tax in respect of the Shareholder's Shares as if the Shareholder was a non-exempt Irish resident Shareholder (see below). The Fund will also deduct Irish tax if the Fund has information which reasonably suggests that a Shareholder's declaration is incorrect. A Shareholder will generally have no entitlement to recover such Irish tax, unless the Shareholder is a company and holds the Shares through an Irish branch and in certain other limited circumstances. The Fund must be informed if a Shareholder becomes Irish tax resident.

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

TAXATION OF EXEMPT IRISH SHAREHOLDERS

Where a Shareholder is resident (or ordinarily resident) in Ireland for Irish tax purposes and falls within any of the categories listed in section 739D(6) of the Taxes Consolidation Act of Ireland ("TCA"), the Fund will not deduct Irish tax in respect of

the Shareholder's Shares once the declaration set out in the application form accompanying this Prospectus has been received by the Fund confirming the Shareholder's exempt status.

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

1. Pension schemes (within the meaning of section 774, section 784 or section 785 TCA).
2. Companies carrying on life assurance business (within the meaning of section 706 TCA).
3. Investment undertakings (within the meaning of section 739B TCA).
4. Investment limited partnerships (within the meaning of section 739J TCA).
5. Special investment schemes (within the meaning of section 737 TCA).
6. Unauthorised unit trust schemes (to which section 731(5)(a) TCA applies).
7. Charities (within the meaning of section 739D(6)(f)(i) TCA).
8. Qualifying managing companies (within the meaning of section 734(1) TCA).
9. Specified companies (within the meaning of section 734(1) TCA).
10. Qualifying fund and savings managers (within the meaning of section 739D(6)(h) TCA).
11. Personal Retirement Savings Account (PRSA) administrators (within the meaning of section 739D(6)(i) TCA).
12. Irish credit unions (within the meaning of section 2 of the Credit Union Act 1997).
13. The National Asset Management Agency.
14. 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 Ireland acting through the National Treasury Management Agency.
15. Qualifying companies (within the meaning of section 110 TCA).

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

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

TAXATION OF OTHER IRISH SHAREHOLDERS

Where a shareholder is resident (or ordinarily resident) in Ireland for Irish tax purposes and is not an 'exempt' Shareholder (see above), the Fund will deduct Irish tax on distributions, redemptions and transfers and, additionally, on 'eighth anniversary' events, as described below.

DISTRIBUTIONS BY THE FUND

If the Fund pays a distribution to a non-exempt Irish resident Shareholder, the Fund will deduct Irish tax from the distribution. The amount of Irish tax deducted will be:

1. 25% of the distribution, where the distributions are paid to a Shareholder who is a company which has made the appropriate declaration for the 25% rate to apply; and
2. 41% of the distribution, in all other cases.

The Fund will pay this deducted tax to the Irish Revenue Commissioners.

Generally, a Shareholder will have no further Irish tax liability in respect of the distribution. However, if the Shareholder is a company for which the distribution is a trading receipt, the gross distribution (including the Irish tax deducted) will form part of its taxable income for self-assessment purposes and the Shareholder may set off the deducted tax against its corporation tax liability.

REDEMPTIONS AND TRANSFERS OF SHARES

If the Fund redeems Shares held by a non-exempt Irish resident Shareholder, the Fund will deduct Irish tax from the redemption payment made to the Shareholder. Similarly, if such an Irish resident Shareholder transfers (by sale or otherwise) an entitlement to Shares, the Fund will account for Irish tax in respect of that transfer. The amount of Irish tax deducted or accounted for will be calculated by reference to the gain (if any) which has accrued to the Shareholder on the Shares being redeemed or transferred and will be equal to:

1. 25% of such gain, where the Shareholder is a company which has made the appropriate declaration for the 25% rate to apply; and
2. 41% of the gain, in all other cases.

The Fund will pay this deducted tax to the Irish Revenue Commissioners. In the case of a transfer of Shares, to fund this Irish tax liability the Fund may appropriate or cancel other Shares held by the Shareholder. This may result in further Irish tax becoming due.

Generally, a Shareholder will have no further Irish tax liability in respect of the redemption or transfer. However, if the Shareholder is a company for which the redemption or transfer payment is a trading receipt, the gross payment (including the Irish tax deducted) less the cost of acquiring the Shares will form part of its taxable income for self-assessment purposes and the Shareholder may set off the deducted tax against its corporation tax liability.

If Shares are not denominated in euro, a Shareholder may be liable (on a self-assessment basis) to Irish capital gains taxation on any currency gain arising on the redemption or transfer of the Shares.

EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY' EVENTS

If a non-exempt Irish resident Shareholder does not dispose of Shares within eight years of acquiring them, the Shareholder will be deemed for Irish tax purposes to have disposed of the Shares on the eighth anniversary of their acquisition (and any subsequent eighth anniversary). On such deemed disposal, the Fund will account for Irish tax in respect of the increase in value (if any) of those Shares over that eight year period. The amount of Irish tax accounted for will be equal to:

1. 25% of such increase in value, where the Shareholder is a company which has made the appropriate declaration for the 25% rate to apply; and

2. 41% of the increase in value, in all other cases.

The Fund will pay this tax to the Irish Revenue Commissioners. To fund the Irish tax liability, the Fund may appropriate or cancel Shares held by the Shareholder.

However, if less than 10% of the Shares (by value) in the Fund are held by non-exempt Irish resident Shareholders, the Fund may elect not to account for Irish tax on this deemed disposal. To claim this election, the Fund must:

1. confirm to the Irish Revenue Commissioners, on an annual basis, that this 10% requirement is satisfied and provide the Irish Revenue Commissioners with details of any non-exempt Irish resident Shareholders (including the value of their Shares and their Irish tax reference numbers); and
2. notify any non-exempt Irish resident Shareholders that the Fund is electing to claim this exemption.

If the exemption is claimed by the Fund, any non-exempt Irish resident Shareholders must pay to the Irish Revenue Commissioners on a self-assessment basis the Irish tax which would otherwise have been payable by the Fund on the eighth anniversary (and any subsequent eighth anniversary).

Any Irish tax paid in respect of the increase in value of Shares over the eight year period may be set off on a proportionate basis against any future Irish tax which would otherwise be payable in respect of those Shares and any excess may be recovered on an ultimate disposal of the Shares.

Share Exchanges

Where a Shareholder exchanges Shares on arm's length terms for other Shares in the Fund or for Shares in another Sub-Fund of the Fund and no payment is received by the Shareholder, the Fund will not deduct Irish tax in respect of the exchange.

IRISH STAMP DUTY

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

IRISH GIFT & INHERITANCE TAX

Irish capital acquisitions tax (at a rate of 33%) could apply to gifts or inheritances of the Shares (irrespective of the residence or domicile of the donor or donee) because the Shares could be treated as Irish situate assets. However, any gift or inheritance of Shares will be exempt from Irish capital acquisitions tax once:

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

FATCA

Ireland has an intergovernmental agreement with the United States of America (the "IGA") in relation to FATCA, of a type commonly known as a 'model 1' agreement. Ireland has also enacted regulations to introduce the provisions of the IGA into Irish law. The Fund intends to carry on its business in such a way as to ensure that it is treated as complying with FATCA, pursuant to the terms of the IGA. The Fund has registered with the US Internal Revenue Service as a 'reporting financial

institution' for FATCA purposes and reports information to the Irish Revenue Commissioners relating to Shareholders who, for FATCA purposes, are specified US persons, non-participating financial institutions or passive non-financial foreign entities that are controlled by specified US persons. Exemptions from the obligation to register for FATCA purposes and from the obligation to report information for FATCA purposes are available only in limited circumstances. Any information reported by the Fund to the Irish Revenue Commissioners will be communicated to the US Internal Revenue Service pursuant to the IGA. It is possible that the Irish Revenue Commissioners may also communicate this information to other tax authorities pursuant to the terms of any applicable double tax treaty, intergovernmental agreement or exchange of information regime.

The Fund should generally not be subject to FATCA withholding tax in respect of its US source income for so long as it complies with its FATCA obligations. FATCA withholding tax would only be envisaged to arise on US source payments to the Fund if the Fund did not comply with its FATCA registration and reporting obligations and the US Internal Revenue Service specifically identified the Fund as being a 'non-participating financial institution' for FATCA purposes.

OECD COMMON REPORTING STANDARD

The automatic exchange of information regime known as the "*Common Reporting Standard*" developed by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development applies in Ireland. Under this regime, the Fund is required to report information to the Irish Revenue Commissioners relating to all Shareholders, including the identity, residence and tax identification number of Shareholders and details as to the amount of income and sale or redemption proceeds received by Shareholders in respect of the Shares. This information may then be shared by the Irish Revenue Commissioners with tax authorities in other EU member states and other jurisdictions which implement the OECD Common Reporting Standard.

MEANING OF TERMS

Meaning of 'Residence' for Companies

A company which has its central management and control in Ireland is tax resident in Ireland irrespective of where it is incorporated. A company which does not have its central management and control in Ireland but which was incorporated in Ireland on or after 1 January 2015 is tax resident in Ireland except where the company is regarded as not resident in Ireland under a double taxation treaty between Ireland and another country.

A company which does not have its central management and control in Ireland but which was incorporated before 1 January 2015 in Ireland is resident in Ireland except where:

1. the company (or a related company) carries on a trade in Ireland and either the company is ultimately controlled by persons resident in EU Member States or in countries with which Ireland has a double tax treaty, or the company (or a related company) are quoted companies on a recognised stock exchange in the EU or in a tax treaty country; or
2. the company is regarded as not resident in Ireland under a double tax treaty between Ireland and another country.

Finally, a company that was incorporated in Ireland before 1 January 2015 will be regarded as resident in Ireland if the company is (i) managed and controlled in a territory with which a double taxation agreement with Ireland is in force (a 'relevant territory'), and such management and control would have been sufficient, if exercised in Ireland, to make the company Irish tax resident; and (ii) the company would have been tax resident in that relevant territory under its laws had it been incorporated there; and (iii) the company would not otherwise be regarded by virtue of the law of any territory as resident in that territory for the purposes of tax.

Meaning of 'Residence' for Individuals

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

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

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

Meaning of 'Ordinary Residence' for Individuals

The term 'ordinary residence' (as distinct from 'residence') relates to a person's normal pattern of life and denotes residence in a place with some degree of continuity. An individual who has been resident in Ireland for three consecutive tax years becomes ordinarily resident with effect from the commencement of the fourth tax year. An individual who has been ordinarily resident in Ireland ceases to be ordinarily resident at the end of the third consecutive tax year in which the individual is not resident. For example, an individual who is resident and ordinarily resident in Ireland in 2021 and departs Ireland in that year will remain ordinarily resident in Ireland up to the end of the tax year in 2024.

Meaning of 'Intermediary'

An 'intermediary' means a person who:

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

UNITED KINGDOM

General

The statements on United Kingdom taxation below are intended to be a general guide to the anticipated tax treatment in the United Kingdom of Shareholders. This is not a comprehensive summary of United Kingdom taxation in respect of all classes of investors and is not intended to constitute legal or tax advice to investors. Prospective investors should consult their own professional advisers on the overall tax consequences of investing in the Fund.

The statements below relate to Shareholders holding Shares as an investment (as opposed to dealers in securities, insurance companies and certain trusts) and are based on current United Kingdom tax law as applied in England and Wales and HM Revenue & Customs published practice (which may not be binding on HM Revenue & Customs) in force at the date of this Prospectus, both of which are subject to change at any time, possibly with retrospective effect. The statements do not cover United Kingdom Shareholders which are tax exempt or subject to special taxation regimes (including pension funds). As is the case with any investment, there can be no guarantee that the tax position prevailing at the time an investment in the Fund is made will continue indefinitely. The statements below only relate to the United Kingdom tax treatment of Shareholders who are United Kingdom resident and domiciled individuals and United Kingdom resident companies investing in Shares in the Fund. This summary does not apply to any United Kingdom resident companies which are deemed to be interested (whether directly or indirectly) in at least 25% of the profits of the Fund or of any Sub-Fund.

The Fund

Provided that the Directors ensure that central management and control of the Fund remains outside of the United Kingdom, and that the Fund does not carry on a trade in the United Kingdom, the Fund should not be subject to United Kingdom corporation tax on its income and capital gains.

The Offshore Funds Regulations

The Taxation (International and Other Provisions) Act 2010 and The Offshore Funds (Tax) Regulations 2009 (as amended) (the "Regulations") contain provisions which may affect United Kingdom tax resident investors in offshore funds.

The Regulations provide that if an investor resident in the United Kingdom for taxation purposes holds an interest in an offshore fund and that offshore fund is a 'non-reporting fund', any gain accruing to that investor upon the sale or other disposal of that interest will be charged to United Kingdom tax as income and not as a chargeable gain, unless an exemption applies.

Alternatively, where an investor resident in the United Kingdom for taxation purposes holds an interest in an offshore fund (unless, as regards United Kingdom resident corporate investors, the offshore fund fails the 'non-qualifying investment test', referred to below) that has been approved by HM Revenue & Customs as a United Kingdom 'reporting fund' for all periods of account for which the investor holds its interest, any gain accruing upon sale or other disposal of the interest will be subject to capital gains tax (or corporation tax on chargeable gains in the case of investors within the charge to United Kingdom corporation tax) rather than tax on income.

Where an offshore fund may have been a non-reporting fund for part of the time during which the United Kingdom shareholder held their interest and a reporting fund for the remainder of that time, there are elections which can potentially be made by the shareholder in order to pro-rate any gain made upon disposal; the impact being that the portion of the gain made during the time when the offshore fund was a reporting fund would be taxed as a capital gain. In these circumstances, from the date the offshore fund changes status such elections have specified time limits in which they can be made.

In the case of an offshore fund which fails the 'non-qualifying investment test' (i.e. more than 60% of the offshore fund's assets consist of debt securities or other interest bearing or economically equivalent assets), whether or not the offshore fund is a reporting fund, a United Kingdom resident investor within the charge to corporation tax will be subject to tax as income on all profits and gains arising from, and fluctuations in the value of, its interest in the offshore fund (calculated at the end of each accounting period of the investor and at the date of disposal of the interest) in accordance with fair value accounting.

Separate Classes of Shares of the Fund will be regarded separately in determining if they constitute 'offshore funds' for the purposes of the Regulations.

It should be noted that a 'disposal' for United Kingdom tax purposes would generally include a redemption or switching of interest between Classes of Shares in the Fund.

To obtain reporting fund status for a particular Class of Shares, the Directors of the Fund must apply to HM Revenue & Customs for a particular Class of Shares to constitute a reporting fund within specified time limits and demonstrate to HM Revenue & Customs that the particular Class of Shares complies with the applicable rules in force for reporting funds status.

The Fund may obtain reporting fund status for each Class of Shares in issue from HM Revenue & Customs and reporting fund status will remain in place for so long as the annual requirements of the Regulations are met.

The Directors intend to manage the affairs of the Fund and the Sub-Funds so that the requirements to obtain and maintain reporting fund status in respect of each Class of Shares are met and continue to be met on an ongoing basis. However, no assurance can be given that any such Class of Shares will continue to qualify as a reporting fund or that the Directors will seek reporting fund status in respect of any new Class of Shares. These requirements include calculating and reporting the income returns of the offshore fund for each reporting period (as defined for United Kingdom tax purposes) on a per-share basis to all relevant shareholders (as defined for these purposes) and HM Revenue & Customs. For so long as reporting fund status is maintained in respect of a Class of Shares United Kingdom tax resident Shareholders which hold their interests in that Class of Shares at the end of the reporting period to which the reported income relates, will be subject to income tax or corporation tax on the higher of any cash distribution paid and the proportionate share of the full amount of reported income. The reported income will be deemed to arise to United Kingdom Shareholders on the date the report is issued by the Directors.

The Statement of Reportable Income of 'reporting funds' will be made available in the office of the Administrator.

Treatment of income received from the Fund

Dividend distributions of the Fund made to companies resident in the United Kingdom are generally likely to fall within one of a number of exemptions from United Kingdom corporation tax. In addition, dividend distributions to non-United Kingdom resident companies carrying on a trade in the United Kingdom through a permanent establishment in the United Kingdom should also fall within the exemption from United Kingdom corporation tax on dividends to the extent that the Shares held by that company are used by, or held for, that permanent establishment. In the case of a Class of Shares which comprises an offshore fund that fails the 'non-qualifying investment test', all such corporate investors will be subject to United Kingdom corporation tax as income with respect to returns on their Shares, as set out above.

Subject to their personal circumstances, individual Shareholders resident in the United Kingdom for taxation purposes will be liable to United Kingdom income tax in respect of dividends or other distributions of income made by the Fund (irrespective of whether such distributions are distributed to Shareholders or reinvested and accumulated in the particular Fund) and on the undistributed reported income of any Class of Shares which is a reporting fund as described above.

In respect of Classes of Shares which satisfy the 'non-qualifying investment test' during the relevant accounting period, dividend distributions and undistributed reported income of such Class will be treated and taxed in the hands of an individual Shareholder as dividend income.

As at the date of this Prospectus, a United Kingdom resident individual Shareholder will not be subject to income tax on any dividend such individual Shareholder receives if the total amount of dividend income received by the individual in the tax year (including dividends from the Fund) does not exceed a dividend allowance of £5,000, which will be taxed at a nil rate (the "**Dividend Allowance**"). To the extent that a United Kingdom resident individual Shareholder's dividend income for the tax year exceeds the Dividend Allowance and, when treated as the top slice of such individual Shareholder's income, falls above such individual Shareholder's personal allowance but below the basic rate limit, such an individual Shareholder will be subject to tax on that dividend income at the dividend ordinary rate of 7.5%. To the extent that such dividend income falls above the basic rate limit but below the higher rate limit, such an individual Shareholder will be subject to tax on that dividend income at the dividend upper rate of 32.5%. To the extent that such dividend income falls above the higher rate limit, such an individual Shareholder will be subject to tax on that dividend income at the dividend additional rate of 38.1%.

If a Class of Shares does not satisfy the 'non-qualifying investment test' (referred to above) at any time in an accounting period, distributions and undistributed reported income will be taxed in the hands of an individual Shareholder as interest. United Kingdom resident Shareholders subject to income tax on interest at the basic rate are taxed a rate of 20% for the tax year 2016/2017. The rate of tax on income for the tax year 2016/2017 is 40% for higher rate taxpayers and 45% for additional rate taxpayers.

Transfer Taxes: Stamp Duty Reserve Tax and Stamp Duty

The Directors intend that the register of Shareholders will be kept and maintained outside of the United Kingdom. As a result, no United Kingdom stamp duty reserve tax or stamp duty will be payable by investors in relation to the acquisition of Shares in the Fund. The Fund itself may, however, be required to pay stamp duty reserve tax or stamp duty in respect of the acquisition of securities constituting investments of the Fund. In particular, stamp duty reserve tax will be payable, generally at a rate of 0.5%, on the acquisition of shares in companies which are incorporated in the United Kingdom or which hold and maintain their share register in the United Kingdom.

Transfer of assets abroad

The attention of Shareholders who are individuals resident in the United Kingdom for taxation purposes is drawn to the provisions contained in Chapter 2 of Part 13 of the Income Tax Act 2007. These provisions are designed to prevent the avoidance of income tax by individuals through the transfer of assets or income to persons (including companies) resident or domiciled outside the United Kingdom. These provisions may render an investor liable to taxation in respect of undistributed amounts which would be treated as United Kingdom taxable income and profits of the Fund (including if the

Fund or any Sub-Fund thereof were treated as carrying on a financial trade making profit on the disposition of securities and financial profits) on an annual basis.

There are, however, provisions which provide exemption from a charge to income tax in the above circumstances provided the individual satisfies the Board of HM Revenue & Customs that (i) tax avoidance was not the purpose or one of the purposes for effecting any of the relevant transactions; or (ii) all of the relevant transactions were genuine commercial transactions and it would not be reasonable to draw the conclusion from all the circumstances, that any of the relevant transactions was more than incidentally designed for tax avoidance.

Transactions in Securities

The attention of Shareholders is drawn to the anti-avoidance legislation in Chapter 1, Part 13 of the Income Tax Act 2007 and Part 15 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 which could apply in respect of any transaction relating to the Shares, including in particular a purchase sale, or exchange of existing Shares or an application or subscription for new Shares, if Shareholders are seeking to obtain tax advantages in prescribed conditions. Subject to certain exceptions, these provisions allow HM Revenue & Customs to counteract the tax advantage, for example by charging an amount to income tax that would otherwise be a capital receipt.

TAXATION CONSIDERATIONS ARISING FROM POOLING ARRANGEMENTS

A review of the tax impact of the pooling arrangements has been undertaken in Ireland. The proposed pooling arrangements are an administrative device designed to reduce operational and other expenses and do not change the legal rights and obligations of the Fund's investors. Accordingly, it is not anticipated that any material Irish tax will arise due to the implementation of the pooling arrangements as described in this Prospectus. There may be a risk of taxation impact in other jurisdictions where securities located in those countries are pooled as described in this Prospectus, though any additional taxes arising may not be material.

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

MANAGEMENT

DIRECTORS. The Directors of the Fund are listed below with their principal occupations.

- Gunjan Chauhan (UK). Ms Chauhan is a Senior Managing Director at State Street Global Advisors, Global Head of Capital Markets for the SPDR ETF Business and a member of SSGA's Senior Leadership Team.

Ms Chauhan is responsible for defining and leading the strategic direction of our Capital Markets business globally, focussed on optimising the ETF ecosystem, in partnership with investors, market-makers, broker-dealers and technology providers to advise clients on access to liquidity or the relative value of ETFs against other financial instruments.

Prior to running the Capital Markets group, Ms Chauhan was Head of SSGA's Cash Business EMEA & APAC, part of a global team running cash investments totalling \$350bn for corporate and institutional clients including hedge and sovereign wealth funds. In this role she was responsible for all client-facing activities including sales, strategy, operations and services on behalf of the firm's cash management in EMEA & APAC.

Before joining SSGA, Ms Chauhan was at the Royal Bank of Scotland, where she served in a variety of client-facing roles over the course of the past 10 years, which included Prime Brokerage, Structured Credit and most recently Managing Director and EMEA Head of Credit & Treasury Markets.

Ms Chauhan graduated with her B.A (hons) in 2003 from University College London and earned her MBA from Cass Business School in 2013.

- Eric Linnane (Ireland). Mr Linnane is a Managing Director of State Street Global Advisors (Ireland) Limited and Head of Operations in Ireland. Mr Linnane joined State Street Global Advisors (Ireland) Limited in 1997 as an operations specialist. Before joining State Street Global Advisors (Ireland) Limited, Mr Linnane held a number of positions in the Bank of Ireland Group Treasury and Retail Banking divisions. He holds a Bachelor of Commerce Degree from the University College Dublin and holds the Professional Designation of Certified Investment Fund Director. Mr Linnane is a director of State Street Global Advisors (Ireland) Limited, State Street ICAV, and State Street Global Advisors Funds Management Limited board. Mr Linnane is an acting member of the Audit Committee for State Street Global Advisors Funds Management Limited and responsible for a number of designated functions within these entities.
- Victoria Parry (UK). Ms Parry was Global Head of Product Legal for Man Group plc until April 2013 and now acts as an independent non-executive director and consultant to the funds industry. Prior to the merger of Man Group plc with GLG Partners in 2010, she was Senior Legal Counsel for GLG Partners LP. Ms Parry joined Lehman Brothers International (Europe) in April 1996 where she was Legal Counsel with responsibility for inter alia the activities of the GLG Partners division and left Lehman Brothers in September 2000 upon the establishment of GLG Partners LP. Prior to joining Lehman Brothers in 1996 Ms Parry practised as a solicitor with a leading London based firm of solicitors. Ms Parry graduated from University College Cardiff, with a LLB (Hons) in 1986. Ms Parry is a solicitor and a member of the Law Society of England and Wales. Ms Parry is a director of a number of other companies.

The Directors are responsible for managing the business affairs of the Fund. The Directors have delegated (a) the administration of the Fund's affairs, including responsibility for the preparation and maintenance of the Fund's records and accounts and related fund accounting matters including the calculation of the Net Asset Value per Share to the Administrator; (b) the safe-keeping of the Fund's assets to the Depositary; (c) responsibility for the investment management, including the acquisition and disposal of the assets of the Fund, to the Investment Manager; and (d) registrar services, including the maintenance of the register of Shareholders, to the Administrator.

The Instrument of Incorporation does not stipulate a retirement age for Directors and does not provide for retirement of Directors by rotation. The Instrument of Incorporation provides that a Director may be a party to any transaction or arrangement with the Fund or in which the Fund is interested provided that he has disclosed to the Directors the nature and

extent of any material interest which he may have. The Fund has granted indemnities to the Directors in respect of any loss or damages that they may suffer, save where this results from the Directors' negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust in relation to the Fund.

The address of the Directors is the registered office of the Fund.

THE MANAGEMENT COMPANY. The Fund has appointed State Street Global Advisors Europe Limited to be responsible for the day-to-day management of its affairs subject to the overall supervision of the Directors. The Management Company is responsible for the investment management of the assets of the Fund, the administration of the Fund and the implementation of the Fund's and Sub-Funds' distribution and marketing policy.

The Management Agreement provides that the appointment of the Manager will continue in force unless and until terminated by either party upon giving to the other party not less than ninety (90) calendar days' notice, unless both parties shall otherwise agree in writing although in certain circumstances (e.g. the insolvency of either party, unremedied breach after notice, etc.) the Management Agreement may be terminated forthwith by notice in writing by either party to the other. The Management Agreement contains provisions regarding the Manager's legal responsibilities. The Manager is not liable for losses, liabilities, costs or expenses caused to the Fund unless resulting from its fraud, negligence, wilful misconduct, reckless disregard or bad faith. The Management Agreement contains indemnities in favour of each party for losses, liabilities, costs and expenses incurred other than matters arising by reason of its fraud, negligence, wilful misconduct, reckless disregard or bad faith.

The Management Company is a private company limited by shares, which was incorporated in Ireland on 4th December 1974 under registration number 49934 and is authorised by the Central Bank of Ireland under the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations as a UCITS management company.

The directors of the Management Company are as follows:

Nigel Wightman (UK). Nigel Wightman has over 40 years' experience in the asset management industry. He started his career as a fund manager in 1976 in London before holding management positions for NM Rothschild first in London, managing its international and retail asset management businesses and then in Hong Kong, overseeing its Asia Pacific businesses. He spent 8 years as head of State Street Global Advisors in London and joint Managing Director for SSGA in Europe. During his executive career Mr Wightman was a director of a number of investment management companies as well as closed and open-ended investment funds in jurisdictions including Ireland, the UK, Luxembourg, Hong Kong and Canada.

Mr Wightman holds a BA and MA in Politics, Philosophy & Economics (1st class hons) and an MPhil in Economics from Oxford University and is an Honorary Fellow of Brasenose College Oxford. In recent years, he has been a non-executive director of a number of fund management and investment management companies and is currently a non-executive director of four such companies of which he is chair of three; he also sits on the investment committees of three charities. Mr Wightman has spent 5 years as a non-executive director at Management Company. Mr Wightman is the chair of the Nominations Committee and the Organisational Effectiveness Director for the Management Company..

Margaret Cullen (Ireland) Margaret Cullen is a specialist in the areas of corporate and investment fund governance. She is CEO and Academic Director of the Certified Investment Fund Director Institute (CIFDI), a not for profit specialist institute of the Institute of Banking (IoB), which focuses on raising professional standards in investment fund governance.

She has held senior positions at ABN AMRO International Financial Services Company, the Central Bank of Ireland, JP Morgan Bank Ireland plc and RBC Dexia Investor Services Ireland Limited. Ms Cullen lectures extensively on corporate, bank and investment fund governance for the IoB. She is an assistant professor for the University College Dublin (UCD) Centre of Corporate Governance, lecturing on the Professional Diploma in Corporate Governance in the areas of executive remuneration and behavioural aspects of boards.

Ms Cullen holds a BA in Economics from University College Dublin, an MSc in Investment and Treasury from Dublin City University and a PhD in corporate governance from University College Dublin and also serves as a non-executive director on the boards of two other financial services organisations. Ms Cullen is a non-executive director of the Management

Company. Ms Cullen is the chairperson of the Audit Committee for the Management Company.

Ann Prendergast (Ireland). Ann Prendergast is a Senior Managing Director of SSGA and Chief Executive Officer of the Management Company. She was appointed Head of State Street Global Advisors Ireland Limited in July 2017. Ms Prendergast joined State Street Global Advisors Ireland as a relationship manager in 2000, subsequently becoming head of this area in 2010, with responsibility for managing the firm's engagement activities with a client base that includes pension schemes, charities, corporate and intermediaries. Prior to joining SSGA, Ms Prendergast worked with the Bank of Ireland Group in both their fund administration and private banking divisions.

Ms Prendergast holds a Business Studies Degree from the University of Limerick and is a member of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (ACCA). She has completed the Certified Investment Fund Director Programme and has been part of the faculty and a member of the advisory committee of the Certified Investment Fund Director Institute. She is Chair of the Irish Association of Pension Funds and a director of the Irish Association of Investment Managers. Ms Prendergast previously held director positions on the boards of State Street Global Advisors Ireland Limited.

Eric Linnane (Ireland). Eric Linnane has over 30 years' experience in the financial services industry and is a Managing Director of the Management Company. Eric holds the position of Head of Investment Operations.

Before joining State Street Global Advisors Ireland Limited, Mr Linnane held a number of positions in the Bank of Ireland Group Treasury and Retail Banking divisions. Mr Linnane joined SSGA Ireland in 1997 as an operations specialist and led a number of different teams in the firm's Middle Office and Relationship Management areas before taking up his current role. Mr Linnane's roles and responsibilities included leading teams within the Portfolio Construction Team responsible for pre and post trade portfolio compliance, trade order generation, trade allocations, trade settlement, currency management, and inspecie/asset transfers across multiple asset classes providing Mr Linnane with significant experience in Front, Middle and Back Office Operations. Mr Linnane also led teams within the Relationship Management area of State Street Global Advisors Ireland Limited responsible for client relationship management, marketing, business and sales support and performance reporting providing Mr Linnane with experience in direct client servicing and relationship management. Mr Linnane took up his current role in 2013 which includes the management of the outsourcing framework for the Management Company. Eric holds a Bachelor of Commerce Degree from the University College Dublin and holds the Professional Designation of Certified Investment Fund Director. He is a director of State Street ICAV and previously held director positions on the boards of State Street Global Advisors Ireland Limited.

Scott Sanderson (UK). Scott Sanderson is a Managing Director of State Street Global Advisors Limited and the Chief Financial Officer for SSGA in EMEA, having joined SSGA in 2018. He is responsible for supporting SSGA's EMEA regional business leaders, so that they may execute and deliver on the business objectives set by the SSGA group. He is also responsible for all aspects of the financial governance of the SSGA EMEA entities. Mr Sanderson has over 22 years' experience in asset management and prior to joining SSGA and has held various senior finance roles, including positions at Columbia Threadneedle Investments and Bank of New York Mellon, and has served as executive and non-executive director on various investment management and fund management companies. Mr Sanderson holds an honours degree in Accounting and Financial Analysis from Warwick University and is a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales. Mr Sanderson serves as a non-executive director on a number of boards, including the Management Company and was previously an executive director on the board of State Street Global Advisors Ireland Limited. Mr Sanderson is a member of the Management Company's Audit Committee

Ulla Pitha (UK). Ulla Pitha, Managing Director, is Head of Strategy for SSGA EMEA and a non-executive director of the Management Company. She also serves as Chief of Staff for Cuan Coulter, Head of SSGA EMEA. She is a member of the UK & Ireland Senior Management Committee ('SMC'), the EMEA Institutional Leadership team and SSGA's Senior Leadership Team. In her role, Ulla is responsible for developing SSGA's business strategy across EMEA and key strategic projects/initiatives.

Prior to joining SSGA in 2015, Ms Pitha was a Managing Director at BlackRock, where she held a number of roles across the firm's retail and institutional businesses – including Chief Operating Officer (COO) at BlackRock's Latin America & Iberia business. Prior to her role covering Latin America & Iberia, she was COO of BlackRock's International Retail business. Ms. Pitha originally joined Barclays Global Investors ('BGI') as Head of Strategy & Planning for iShares International. During her time with BGI/BlackRock, Ms Pitha served on a number of business and firm-wide committees. She was also a member of

the Management Committee for BlackRock's European cross-border fund ranges – BlackRock Global Funds and BlackRock Strategic Funds. Prior to joining BGO, Ms Pitha was a member of the strategy & corporate development team at Barclays. During her time at Barclays, she worked on several key acquisitions for the bank including its acquisition of a majority stake at ABSA Bank in South Africa. She was also involved in integrating ABSA into Barclays. She joined Barclays in 2003 from Marakon Associates (now part of Charles River Associates).

Ms Pitha graduated from Williams College with a BA in Political Economy and holds an MPPM from Yale University.

The secretary of the Management Company is Matsack Trust Limited.

INVESTMENT MANAGER. State Street Global Advisors Europe Limited also serves as the investment manager to each Sub-Fund and, subject to the supervision of the Directors, is responsible for the investment management of the Sub-Funds pursuant to the Management Agreement. The Investment Manager provides an investment management programme for each Sub-Fund and manages the investment of the Sub-Funds' assets. The Investment Manager and other affiliates of State Street Corporation, including SSGA (defined below) make up the asset management business of State Street Corporation.

The Investment Manager provides investment management services to the Funds and has established a Polish branch through which it may also provide these services.

The Investment Manager is authorised by the Central Bank and its investment management business includes but is not limited to management of other Irish authorised collective investment schemes.

The Investment Manager has the discretion to delegate to sub-investment managers all the powers, duties and discretions exercisable in respect of the management of the relevant percentage of such of the Sub-Funds as the Investment Manager and any Sub-Investment Manager may from time to time agree. A Sub-Investment Manager may further delegate its powers to another Sub-Investment Manager. Any such appointments will be subject to prior approval of the Directors and in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank. Any such appointment will be subject to prior approval of the Directors and in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank. Details of sub-investment managers appointed to any Sub-Fund will be available to Shareholders on request and will be disclosed either in the Sub-Fund's Relevant Supplement or in the periodic reports of the ICAV. Fees payable to any Sub-Investment Manager appointed by the Investment Manager shall be paid by the Management Company out of the TER.

The terms of the Management Agreement are described further in the sub-section above entitled "**The Management Company**".

DISTRIBUTOR State Street Global Advisors Europe Limited has also been appointed to act as the distributor of the ICAV and to promote and market the Shares pursuant to the Management Agreement.

The terms of the Management Agreement are described further in the sub-section above entitled "**The Management Company**".

SUB-INVESTMENT MANAGER. The Investment Manager has appointed the following discretionary sub-investment managers in respect of certain Sub-Funds, as indicated in the Relevant Supplement including, without limitation:

- i. State Street Global Advisors Limited, (appointed pursuant to a Sub-Investment Management Agreement dated 1 August 2021, as may be amended from time to time.

Under each Sub-Investment Management Agreement, neither the Sub-Investment Manager nor any of its directors, officers, employees or agents is liable for any loss or damage arising directly or indirectly out of or in connection with the performance by the Sub-Investment Manager of its obligations and duties unless such loss or damage arises out of or in connection with the negligence, willful default, bad faith, willful misconduct or fraud of the Sub-Investment Manager in the performance of its duties, and in no circumstances shall the Sub-Investment Manager be liable for special, indirect, incidental, consequential or punitive damages of any kind whatsoever arising out of the performance of its duties.

Each Sub-Investment Management Agreement shall continue in force until terminated by either the Investment Manager or the Sub-Investment Manager at any time upon ninety (90) days' prior notice in writing to the other party or until otherwise terminated by the Investment Manager in accordance with the terms of the relevant Sub-Investment Management Agreement.

ADMINISTRATOR. The Administrator has been appointed pursuant to an administration agreement entered into between the Management Company and State Street Fund Services (Ireland) Limited dated 29 June 2018 and as may be further amended from time to time (the "**Administration Agreement**") to provide administration services to the Management Company in respect of the Fund.

The Administrator is a limited liability company incorporated in Ireland on 23 March, 1992 and is ultimately a wholly-owned subsidiary of the State Street Corporation. The authorised share capital of State Street Sub-Fund Services (Ireland) Limited is Stg£5,000,000 with an issued and paid up capital of Stg£350,000.

State Street Corporation is a leading world-wide specialist in providing sophisticated global investors with investment servicing and investment management. State Street Corporation is headquartered in Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A., and trades on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "STT".

The Administration Agreement provides that the appointment of the Administrator will continue in force unless and until terminated by either party giving to the other not less than ninety days' written notice although in certain circumstances (e.g. the insolvency of either party, unremedied breach after notice, etc.) the Administration Agreement may be terminated forthwith by notice in writing by either party to the other. The Administration Agreement contains indemnities in favour of the Administrator other than matters arising by reason of its negligence, fraud, bad faith, wilful default or recklessness in the performance of its duties and obligations.

THE DEPOSITORY. The Fund has appointed State Street Custodial Services (Ireland) Limited to act as Depositary of all of the Fund's assets, pursuant to an agreement between the Fund and the Depositary dated 12 October 2016, as amended (the "**Depositary Agreement**"). The Depositary is regulated by the Central Bank. The Depositary is a private limited company incorporated in Ireland on 22nd May 1991.

The Depositary has been entrusted with following main functions:

- Ensuring that the sale, issue, repurchase, redemption and cancellation of Shares are carried out in accordance with applicable law and the Articles of Association;
- ensuring that the value of the Shares is calculated in accordance with applicable law and the Instrument of Incorporation;
- carrying out the instructions of the Fund unless they conflict with applicable law and the Instrument of Incorporation;
- ensuring that in transactions involving the assets of the Fund any consideration is remitted within the usual time limits;
- ensuring that the income of the Fund is applied in accordance with applicable law and the Instrument of Incorporation;
- monitoring of each Sub-Fund's cash and cash flows; and
- safe-keeping of the Fund's assets, including the safekeeping of financial instruments to be held in custody and ownership verification and record keeping in relation to other assets.

Depositary's liability

In carrying out its duties the Depositary shall act honestly, fairly professionally, independently and solely in the interests of the Fund and its Shareholders. In the event of a loss of a financial instrument held in custody, determined in accordance with the UCITS Directive, and in particular Article 18 of the Delegated Regulation, the Depositary shall return financial instruments of identical type or the corresponding amount to the Fund without undue delay.

The Depositary shall not be liable if it can prove that the loss of a financial instrument held in custody 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 pursuant to the UCITS Directive. In case of a loss of financial instruments held in custody, the Shareholders may invoke the liability of the Depositary directly or indirectly through the Fund provided that this does not lead to a duplication of redress or to unequal treatment of the Shareholders. The Depositary will be liable to the Fund for all other losses suffered by the Fund as a result of the Depositary's negligent or intentional failure to properly fulfil its obligations pursuant to the UCITS Directive. To the extent permitted by applicable law the Depositary may not be liable for consequential or indirect or special damages or losses, arising out of or in connection with the performance or non-performance by the Depositary of its duties and obligations.

DELEGATION

The Depositary has full power to delegate the whole or any part of its safe-keeping functions but its liability will not be affected by the fact that it has entrusted to a third party some or all of the assets in its safekeeping. The Depositary's liability shall not be affected by any delegation of its safe-keeping functions under the Depositary Agreement.

Information about the safe-keeping functions which have been delegated and the identification of the relevant delegates and sub-delegates are contained in Schedule III to the Prospectus.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

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

Such activities may include:

- providing nominee, administration, registrar and transfer agency, research, agent securities lending, investment management, financial advice and/or other advisory services to the Fund;
- engaging in banking, sales and trading transactions including foreign exchange, derivative, principal lending, broking, market making or other financial transactions with the Fund either as principal and in the interests of itself, or for other clients.

In connection with the above activities the Depositary or its affiliates:

- will seek to profit from such activities and are entitled to receive and retain any profits or compensation in any form and are not bound to disclose to, the Fund, the nature or amount of any such profits or compensation including any fee, charge, commission, revenue share, spread, mark-up, mark-down, interest, rebate, discount, or other benefit received in connection with any such activities;
- may buy, sell, issue, deal with or hold, securities or other financial products or instruments as principal acting in its own interests, the interests of its affiliates or for its other clients;
- may trade in the same or opposite direction to the transactions undertaken, including based upon information in its possession that is not available to the Fund;
- may provide the same or similar services to other clients including competitors of the Fund; and

- may be granted creditors' rights by the Fund which it may exercise.

The Fund may use an affiliate of the Depositary to execute foreign exchange, spot or swap transactions for the account of the Fund. In such instances the affiliate shall be acting in a principal capacity and not as a broker, agent or fiduciary of the Fund. The affiliate will seek to profit from these transactions and is entitled to retain and not disclose any profit to the Fund. The affiliate shall enter into such transactions on the terms and conditions agreed with the Fund.

Where cash belonging to the Fund is deposited with an affiliate being a bank, a potential conflict arises in relation to the interest (if any) which the affiliate may pay or charge to such account and the fees or other benefits which it may derive from holding such cash as banker and not as trustee. The Investment Manager may also be a client or counterparty of the Depositary or its affiliates.

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

PAYING AGENT. Local laws/regulations in certain countries may require (i) the Management Company to appoint facilities agents / paying agents / representatives / distributors / correspondent banks (any such appointee is hereafter referred to as a "**Paying Agent**" and provided further that any such appointment may be made notwithstanding that it is not a legal or regulatory requirement) and (ii) the maintenance of accounts by such Paying Agents through which subscription and redemption monies or dividends may be paid. Shareholders who choose or who are obliged under local regulations to pay subscription monies, or receive redemption monies or dividends, through a Paying Agent are subject to the credit risk of the Paying Agent with respect to (a) the subscription monies for investment in a Sub-Fund held by the Paying Agent prior to the transmission of such monies to the Administrator for the account of the relevant Sub-Fund, and (b) the redemption monies and dividend payments held by the Paying Agent (after transmission by the Fund) prior to payment to the relevant Shareholder. Fees and expenses of the Paying Agents, which will be at normal commercial rates, will be borne by the Fund in respect of which a Paying Agent has been appointed. All Shareholders of the relevant Sub-Fund on whose behalf a Paying Agent is appointed may use the services provided by Paying Agents appointed by the Management Company on behalf of the Fund.

ICAV SECRETARY. The ICAV secretary of the Fund is Matsack Trust Limited.

AUDITORS. PricewaterhouseCoopers serve as auditors to the Fund.

LEGAL COUNSEL. Matheson serve as legal counsel to the Fund.

PRC SUB-CUSTODIAN AND PRC INTERBANK BOND TRADE AND SETTLEMENT AGENT. The HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited has been appointed as sub-custodian and the interbank bond trade and settlement agent for the relevant Funds for the purposes of investments made through the CIBM Direct Access Programme and/or the RQFII Quota.

WHERE TO LEARN MORE ABOUT THE SUB-FUNDS

Copies of the following documents may be inspected at the registered offices of the Management Company as set out in the Directory during normal business hours on any Dealing Day or online at the Website:

- (a) the material contracts referred to above;
- (b) the Instrument of Incorporation; and
- (c) the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations issued pursuant thereto.

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

The most recent audited financial statements for the Fund or a Sub-Fund will be available when published at the registered office of the Administrator during normal business hours on any Dealing Day.

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

SCHEDULE I – DEFINITIONS

Access Programme	access products or programmes such as RQFII, Stock Connect, the CIBM Direct Access Programme or any other investment programme as may be specified in an updated Prospectus through which a Sub-Fund may access PRC Investments;
Act	the Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicles Act 2015;
Actively Managed Funds	Sub-Funds that seek to outperform an Index;
Administrator	State Street Fund Services (Ireland) Limited, or such other company as may from time to time be appointed to provide administration and accounting services to the Fund in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank;
Anti-Dilution Levy	such sum, as the Management Company considers appropriate taking into account the interests of Shareholders of the relevant Sub-Funds to cover dealing costs incurred when transacting to cover Shareholder dealing (including any dealing spreads, commission, transfer taxes on dealings, and any market impact costs to the relevant Sub-Fund) and for no other purpose;
Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers or such other firm as may from time to time be appointed as auditors to the Fund;
Base Currency	the currency in which the Net Asset Value of each Sub-Fund is calculated or in which any Class of Shares is denominated;
Business Day	in relation to each Sub-Fund, such day as is defined in each Supplement or such other day or days as may be determined from time to time by the Directors;
CCASS	the PRC's Central Clearing and Settlement System;
CCDC	China Central Depository & Clearing Co., Ltd;
Central Bank	the Central Bank of Ireland or any division thereof or any successor entity;
Central Bank UCITS Regulations	the Central Bank (Supervision and Enforcement) Act 2013 (Section 48(1)) (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2019, as may be amended from time to time and any rules or guidance issued from time to time by the Central Bank;
CFETS	China Foreign Exchange Trading System (also known as the National Interbank Funding Centre);
China A Shares	shares of companies incorporated in PRC and traded on the Shanghai or Shenzhen stock exchanges which are quoted in RMB;
China Connect Securities	any securities and/or ETFs listed and traded on the SSE or SZSE which may be traded by Hong Kong and international investors under Stock Connect;
CIBM	means the China inter bank bond market;

CIBM Direct Access Programme	direct access programme under the People's Bank of China Announcement [2016] No.3. facilitating direct access to the China interbank bond market;
Class	Shares of a particular Sub-Fund representing an interest in the Sub-Fund but designated as a class of Shares within such Sub-Fund for the purposes of attributing different proportions of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Sub-Fund to such Shares to accommodate different subscription, conversion and redemption charges, dividend arrangements, base currencies, currency hedging policies and/or fee arrangements specific to such Shares;
CNH	RMB which is traded within the PRC's offshore market;
CNY	RMB which is traded within the PRC's onshore market;
CSDCC	China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited;
CSRC	China Securities Regulatory Commission;
Daily Quota	the daily quota to which each of SHHK and SZHK is subject;
Data Protection Legislation	(i) the Data Protection Acts 1988 and 2003 or any other legislation or regulations implementing Directive 95/46/EC, (ii) the European Communities (Electronic Communications Networks and Services) (Privacy and Electronic Communications) Regulations 2011, (iii) the General Data Protection Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and the Council of 27 April 2016) and any consequential national data protection legislation and (iv) any guidance and/or codes of practice issued by the Irish Data Protection Commissioner or other relevant supervisory authority, including without limitation the European Data Protection Board;
Dealing Day	unless specified otherwise in the Relevant Supplement for any Sub-Fund, every Business Day (excluding, for each Sub-Fund, any day on which a market on which securities included in the relevant Index are listed or traded is closed and/or the day preceding any such day provided that a list of such closed market days will be published for each Sub-Fund) and/or such other day or days as the Directors may determine and notify to the Administrator and to Shareholders in advance, provided there shall be at least one Dealing Day per fortnight;
Dealing Deadline	the deadline for receipt of subscription or redemption orders in respect of a Sub-Fund, as set out in the Relevant Supplement;
Delegated Regulation	the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/438 of 17 December 2015 supplementing Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to obligations of depositaries;
Depositary	State Street Custodial Services (Ireland) Limited or such other company as may from time to time be appointed to provide custodian services to the Fund in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank;
Directors	the directors of the Fund for the time being and any duly constituted committee thereof;

Distributor	State Street Global Advisors Europe Limited, or any other entity appointed to provide distribution services in respect of the Fund;
Duties and Charges	all stamp and other duties, taxes, governmental charges, agents' fees, brokerage fees, bank charges, transfer fees, registration fees and other charges, payable in respect of the acquisition or disposal of assets of a Sub-Fund;
EEA	European Economic Area;
ESG Screen	a screen implemented by an Index provider and / or the Investment Manager which aims to identify and exclude certain potential constituents for violations of certain environmental, social and / or governance criteria;
EU	European Union;
€ or Euro	the single currency of participating member states of the European Monetary Union introduced on 1 January 1999;
FATCA	the provisions commonly known as the Foreign Accounts Tax Compliance Act in the enactment of the United States of America known as Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act 2010;
Glidepath	the Glidepath is a long term asset allocation strategy relating to the Target Date Funds developed by SSGA for investment by retirement plans, and is described in detail under the section of the Prospectus headed "Target Date Funds". A copy of the Glidepath is available on ssga.com;
HKEx	Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited;
HKSCC	Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited;
Initial Offer Period	such period as specified in the Relevant Supplement and may set by the Fund in relation to any Sub-Fund or Class thereof as the period during which Shares are initially on offer;
Fund	State Street ICAV;
Index	any financial index which a Sub-Fund will aim to track, pursuant to its investment objective and/or in accordance with its investment policies, as specified in the Relevant Supplement;
Index Provider	in relation to a Sub-Fund, the entity or person who, by itself or through a designated agent, compiles, calculates and publishes information on an Index as specified in the Relevant Supplement;
Index Securities	the securities that constitute each Index;
Instrument of Incorporation	the instrument of incorporation of the Fund for the time being in force and as may be modified from time to time, subject to approval by the Central Bank;
Index	as defined in each Relevant Supplement;
Index Tracking Funds	Sub-Funds that seek to track an Index;

Investment	any of the investments or assets of a Sub-Fund, including, in particular, any investments held through a subsidiary company (where relevant);
Investment Manager	State Street Global Advisors Europe Limited or such other company as may from time to time be appointed to provide investment management services to the Fund in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank. For the avoidance of doubt, the term "Investment Manager" shall include, where the context permits, any sub-investment manager appointed from time to time by the Investment Manager pursuant to its authority under the Management Agreement;
Management Agreement	means the Agreement dated 28 th June 2018 between the Fund and the Management Company, pursuant to which the Management Company was appointed as manager of the Fund, as may be further amended from time to time.
Management Company	State Street Global Advisors Europe Limited or such other company as may from time to time be appointed to provide management company services to the Fund in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank;
Member State	a member state of the European Union;
Minimum Subscription Amount	the minimum amount to be subscribed for Shares on any Dealing Day, as determined by the Directors in respect of each Sub-Fund and specified in the Relevant Supplement, which may be expressed as a monetary amount or as a number of Shares;
Minimum Redemption Amount	the minimum amount that may be redeemed from any Sub-Fund or any Dealing Day, as determined by the Directors in respect of each Sub-Fund and specified in the Relevant Supplement, which may be expressed as a monetary amount or as a number of Shares;
Net Asset Value	the net asset value of a Sub-Fund calculated as described in the " Determination of Net Asset Value " section of this Prospectus;
Net Asset Value per Share	the Net Asset Value divided by the number of Shares (in issue) of the relevant Sub-Fund (and where there is more than one Class of Shares in a Sub-Fund, the Net Asset Value attributable to each such Class, (subject to such adjustments, if any, as may be required) divided by the number of Shares (in issue) of the relevant Class);
OECD	the Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development;
PBoC	the People's Bank of China;
PRC	the People's Republic of China (except, where the context requires, and for the purposes of this Prospectus and its related documents, references to PRC or "China" do not include Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan);
PRC Investments	investments that create exposure to (i) issuers from the PRC, or other issuers associated with the greater China region, such as Hong Kong, Macau or Taiwan and/or (ii) issuers which may be listed or traded on recognised or over-the-counter markets located both inside and outside of the greater China region, such as the United Kingdom, Singapore, Japan or the United States;
PRC Listco	a PRC incorporated company which is listed on a stock exchange in mainland China;

PRC Sub-Custodian	HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited or any other entity appointed to act as sub-custodian and the interbank bond trade and settlement agent for the relevant Funds for the purposes of the investments made through the CIBM Direct Access Programme and/or the RQFII Quota;
Privacy Statement	the privacy statement adopted by the ICAV as amended from time to time. The current version is available via the website https://www.ssga.com/global/en/legal/terms-and-conditions-global.html ;
Prospectus	this document, the Relevant Supplement for any Sub-Fund and any other supplement or addendum designed to be read and construed together with and to form part of this document;
Recognised Market	any recognised exchange or market listed or referred to in Schedule II to this Prospectus and such other markets as the Management Company may from time to time determine in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and specify in Schedule II to this Prospectus;
Redemption Price	<p>ascertained by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) determining the Net Asset Value of the Shares attributable to the relevant Class thereof calculated as at the Valuation Point for the Dealing Day on which redemption is to be made and deducting therefrom such sum as the Investment Manager considers appropriate (within permitted limits) as a Swing Pricing Adjustment or an Anti-Dilution Levy and redemption fee, if applied; (b) dividing the amount calculated under (a) above by the number of Shares of the relevant Sub-Fund then in issue or deemed to be in issue at the relevant Valuation Point; and (c) deducting therefrom such amount as may be necessary to round the resulting total to four decimal places.
Relevant Institution	(a) a credit institution authorised in the EEA (European Union Member States, Norway, Iceland, Liechtenstein); (b) a credit institution authorised within a signatory state (other than an EEA Member State) to the Basle Capital Convergence Agreement of July 1988 (Switzerland, Canada, Japan, United Kingdom, United States); or (c) credit institutions authorised in a third country deemed equivalent pursuant to Article 107(4) of Regulation (EU) 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms and amending Regulation (EU) 648/2012;
Relevant Supplement	a document containing information relating to each Sub-Fund;
RMB	Renminbi, the official currency of the PBoC;
RQFII	Renminbi qualified foreign institutional investor;
RQFII Licence Holder	holder of an RQFII licence to channel RMB funds raised outside of the PRC to invest into the Chinese securities markets;
RQFII Quota	the investment quota granted by SAFE to an RQFII Licence Holder;
SAFE	the PRC's State Administration of Foreign Exchange;

SC Securities	China Connect Securities invested through Stock Connect (as defined below);
SEHK	the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited;
Settlement Deadline	the date on which subscription monies in respect of a request for subscription for Shares in respect of a Sub-Fund must be received, or the date by which redemption proceeds in respect of a Sub-Fund are paid, as set out in the Relevant Supplement;
SFDR	Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector;
SFDR Fund Classification	Article 8 SFDR – means a financial product that promotes, among other characteristics, environmental or social characteristics, or a combination of those characteristics; Article 9 SFDR – means a financial product that has a sustainable investment as its objective;
SFO	the PRC's Securities and Futures Ordinance;
Share or Shares	a Share or Shares of whatsoever Class in the capital of the Fund (other than Subscriber Shares) entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Fund attributable to the relevant Sub-Fund as described in this Prospectus;
SHCH	Shanghai Clearing House;
SHHK	Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect;
SPSA	special segregated account in the CCASS to maintain holdings in SC Securities;
SSE	Shanghai Stock Exchange;
SSGA	State Street Global Advisors, the investment management division of State Street Corporation;
Stock Connect	Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect and/or Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect;
Shareholder	a person registered in the register of members of the Fund as a holder of Shares;
Sub-Fund	a portfolio of assets established by the Directors (with the prior approval of the Depositary and the Central Bank) and constituting a separate fund represented by a separate series of Shares and invested in accordance with the investment objective and policies applicable to such Sub-Fund;
Sub-Investment Manager	means any entity appointed as sub-investment manager in relation to a Sub-Fund and as specified in the Relevant Supplement including, without limitation, State Street Global Advisors Limited, each of which will have full power and discretionary authority on behalf and for the account of the Fund to manage and invest the cash and other assets of the relevant Sub-Fund or a portion of the cash and other assets of the relevant Sub-Fund as the parties may agree in writing from time to time;

Subscriber Shares	the two (2) subscriber shares of no par value issued for €1.00 each which are held by the Investment Manager and/or its nominees;
Subscription Price	<p>ascertained by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) determining the Net Asset Value of the Shares attributable to the relevant Class of Share calculated as at the Valuation Point for the Dealing Day on which the subscription is to be made and adding thereto such sum as the Investment Manager considers appropriate (within permitted limits) as a Swing Pricing Adjustment or an Anti-Dilution Levy; (b) dividing the amount calculated under (a) above by the number of Shares of such Class of the relevant Sub-Fund in issue or deemed to be in issue at the relevant Valuation Point; and (c) adding thereto such amount as may be necessary to round the resulting total to four decimal places.
Substantial Shareholder	a shareholder holding 5% or more of the total issued shares, aggregating its positions with other group companies of a PRC Listco;
Sustainability Risk	means an environmental, social or governance event or condition that, if it occurs, could cause an actual or potential material negative impact on the value of the investment.
SZSE	Shenzhen Stock Exchange;
SZHk	Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect;
Target Date Funds	Sub-Funds that follow an asset allocation strategy designed for investors with a projected time until their retirement date;
UCITS	an undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities within the meaning of the UCITS Regulations;
UCITS Directive	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 2014/91/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 as regards depositary functions, remunerations policies and sanctions, including its mandatory implementing regulations;
UCITS Regulations	the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2011 (S.I. 353 of 2011) (as amended) and all applicable Central Bank notices issued or conditions imposed or derogations granted thereunder;
Underlying Fund	a collective investment undertaking or a sub-fund of an umbrella collective investment undertaking which is authorised in the European Union under the UCITS Directive or an alternative investment fund which is eligible for investment by the portfolio in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank. Such eligible non-UCITS will include, (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; (iv) retail investor alternative investment schemes authorised by the Central Bank provided such schemes comply in all material respects with the provisions of the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations; and (v) alternative

investment schemes authorised in a member state of the EEA, the United Kingdom, the US, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man and 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: (a) the existence of an independent trustee/depository with similar duties and responsibilities in relation to both safekeeping and supervision; (b) requirements for the spreading of investment risk including concentration limits, ownership restrictions, leverage and borrowing restrictions, etc.; (c) availability of pricing information and reporting requirements; (d) redemption facilities and frequency; and (e) restrictions in relation to dealings by related parties;

U.S. or United States means the United States of America, its territories and possessions including the States and the District of Columbia;

U.S. Person means a "**U.S. Person**" as defined under Regulation S of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended;

Valuation Point means the time specified for each Sub-Fund in the Relevant Supplement or such other time as the Directors may determine from time to time and notify to Shareholders.

For the avoidance of doubt, the time at which the Net Asset Value is determined will always be after such time as the Directors shall determine as the Dealing Deadline;

Website www.ssga.com, on which the Net Asset Value per Share, the portfolio holdings and any other relevant information relating to any Sub-Fund will be published and on which this Prospectus and any other information in respect of the Fund, including various shareholder communications, may be published.

SCHEDULE II – RECOGNISED MARKETS

- (i) Any stock exchange or market in any EU Member State (excluding Malta) or in any of the following member countries of the OECD:
- Australia, Canada, Iceland, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland, United Kingdom and the United States of America.
- (ii) Any of the following exchanges or markets:
- | | |
|------------|---|
| Argentina | Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires
Cordoba Stock Exchange
La Plata Stock Exchange
Mercado Argentino de Valores S.A.
Mercado Abierto Electronico S.A.
Mercado A Término de Buenos Aires S.A. |
| Bangladesh | Chittagong Stock Exchange
Dhaka Stock Exchange |
| Bahrain | Bahrain Stock Bourse |
| Brazil | BM&F Bovespa S.A. (B3 S.A.) |
| Chile | Santiago Stock Exchange
La Bolsa Electronica de Chile |
| China | Shanghai Stock Exchange
Shenzhen Stock Exchange
China Inter Bank Bond Market |
| Colombia | Bolsa de Valores de Colombia |
| Egypt | Egyptian Exchange |
| Hong Kong | Stock Exchange of Hong Kong
Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Ltd. |
| India | National Stock Exchange of India Limited
Bombay Stock Exchange
MCX Stock Exchange (MCX-SX)
MCX Stock Exchange (MCX-SX)
Multi Commodity Exchange (MCX) |

National Commodity and Derivatives Exchange

Indonesia	Indonesia Stock Exchange
Israel	Tel Aviv Stock Exchange
Jordan	Amman Stock Exchange
Kazakhstan	Central Asian Stock Exchange Kazakhstan Stock Exchange
Kenya	Nairobi Stock Exchange
Korea	Korea Exchange
Kuwait	Kuwait Stock Exchange
Malaysia	Bursa Malaysia Berhad
Mauritius	Stock Exchange of Mauritius
Mexico	Mexico Stock Exchange
Morocco	Casablanca Stock Exchange
Nigeria	Nigeria Stock Exchange
Oman	Muscat Stock Exchange
Pakistan	Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited Pakistan Mercantile Exchange
Peru	Lima Stock Exchange
Philippines	Philippines Stock Exchange
Qatar	Qatar Exchange
Russia	Moscow Exchange MICEX-RTS (MICEX-RTS)
Saudi Arabia	Tadawul Stock Exchange
Serbia	Belgrade Stock Exchange
Singapore	Singapore Exchange Limited
South Africa	JSE Limited South African Futures Exchange

Taiwan	Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation Gretai Securities Market
Thailand	Stock Exchange of Thailand Bond Electronic Exchange
Tunisia	Bourse des Valeurs Mobilières de Tunis
Turkey	Borsa Istanbul
Ukraine	PFTS Ukraine Stock Exchange
United Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi Stock Exchange Dubai Financial Market NASDAQ Dubai Limited
Vietnam	Ho Chi Minh Stock Exchange Hanoi Stock Exchange

(iii) The following markets:

- the market organised by the International Capital Markets Association;
- the UK market (i) conducted by banks and other institutions regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) and subject to the Inter-Professional Conduct provisions of the FCA's Market Conduct Sourcebook and (ii) in non-investment products which are subject to the guidance contained in the "**Non-Investment Product Code**" drawn up by the participants in the London market, including the FCA and the Bank of England (formerly known as "**The Grey Paper**");
- (a) NASDAQ in the United States, (b) the market in the US government securities conducted by the primary dealers regulated by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; (c) the over-the-counter market in the United States conducted by primary and secondary dealers regulated by the Securities and Exchange Commission and the National Association of Securities Dealers and by banking institutions regulated by the US Controller of Currency, the Federal Reserve System or Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation;
- (a) NASDAQ Japan, (b) the over-the-counter market in Japan regulated by the Securities Dealers Association of Japan, and (c) Market of the High-Growth and Emerging Stocks ("**MOTHERS**")
- the alternative investment markets in the United Kingdom regulated and operated by the London Stock Exchange;
- the Hong Kong Growth Enterprise Market ("**GEM**");
- the Stock Exchange of Singapore Dealing and Automated Quotation (SESDAQ)

- the Korean Securities Dealers Automated Quotation (“**KOSDAQ**”)
- the French Market for Titres de Créances Négociables (over the counter market in negotiable debt instruments)
- the over the counter market in Canadian Government Bonds, regulated by the Investment Dealers Association of Canada
- EASDAQ (European Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotation)

(iv) In relation to Financial Derivative Instruments (FDI) the following markets:

Americas:

Nasdaq, Chicago Mercantile Exchange (CME) (owned by the CME Group), Chicago Board of Trade (CBOT) (owned by the CME Group), Chicago Board Options Exchange, ICE Futures U.S. (ICE), Montreal Exchange (MX), Mexican Derivatives Exchange (MexDer), ROFEX (Rosario Futures Exchange), BM&F Bovespa

Asia:

China Financial Futures Exchange (CFFEX), China Interbank Bond Market (CIBM), Hong Kong Futures Exchange (HKFE) — part of Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing (HKEx), Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE), Metropolitan Stock Exchange of India Ltd., National Stock Exchange of India (NSE), Bursa Malaysia Derivatives Berhad, Tokyo Financial Exchange (TFX), Tokyo Stock Exchange, Taiwan Futures Exchange (TAIFEX), Thailand Futures Exchange (TFEX), Singapore Exchange (SGX), Osaka Securities Exchange (OSE), Korea Exchange (KRX) Pakistan Stock Exchange, EurexAsia

Australasia:

ASX, NZX Derivatives

Europe:

Athens Derivative Exchange, IDEM, Borsa Istanbul, Budapest Stock Exchange (BSE), Eurex Deutschland, Eurex Zurich, Euronext Derivatives Amsterdam, Euronext Derivatives Brussels, Euronext Derivatives Paris, Euronext Derivatives Lisbon, ICE Futures Europe, MEFF Exchange, Moscow Exchange, Nasdaq Copenhagen, Nasdaq Stockholm, Nasdaq Oslo, Nasdaq Helsinki, Ukrainian Exchange (UX), Oslo Bors, Warsaw Stock Exchange, London Stock Exchange — Derivatives Market, Euronext EQF

Africa/Middle East:

Johannesburg Stock Exchange (“JSE”) — Equity Derivatives Market, Dubai Gold & Commodities Exchange, NASDAQ Dubai

With the exception of permitted investments in unlisted investments, and off-exchange derivative instruments, investment in securities or derivative instruments will be made only in securities or financial derivative instruments listed or traded on a Regulated Market which meets the regulatory criteria (regulated, operating regularly, recognised and open to the public) and which is listed above. These exchanges and markets are listed in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank and the Central Bank does not issue a list of approved markets.

SCHEDULE III – SUB-CUSTODIANS

The Depositary has appointed local sub-custodians within the State Street Global Custody Network as listed below, as at the date of this Prospectus. The latest version of this list can be consulted on the Website.

Market	Sub-custodian
Albania	Raiffeisen Bank sh.a.
Argentina	Citibank, N.A.
Australia	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited
Austria	Deutsche Bank AG (operating through its Frankfurt branch with support from its Vienna branch)
	UniCredit Bank Austria AG
Bahrain	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited (as delegate of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited)
Bangladesh	Standard Chartered Bank
Belgium	BNP Paribas Securities Services, S.C.A. (operating through its Paris branch with support from its Brussels branch)
Benin	via Standard Chartered Bank Côte d'Ivoire S.A., Abidjan, Ivory Coast
Bermuda	HSBC Bank Bermuda Limited
Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina	UniCredit Bank d.d.
Botswana	Standard Chartered Bank Botswana Limited
Brazil	Citibank, N.A.
Bulgaria	Citibank Europe plc, Bulgaria Branch
	UniCredit Bulbank AD
Burkina Faso	via Standard Chartered Bank Côte d'Ivoire S.A., Abidjan, Ivory Coast
Canada	State Street Trust Company Canada
Chile	Banco de Chile.
People's Republic of China	HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited (as delegate of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited)
	China Construction Bank Corporation
	Citibank N.A.
China Connect	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited Standard Chartered Bank (Hong Kong) Limited
Colombia	Cititrust Colombia S.A. Sociedad Fiduciaria
Costa Rica	Banco BCT S.A.
Croatia	Privredna Banka Zagreb d.d. Zagrebacka Banka d.d.
Cyprus	BNP Paribas Securities Services, S.C.A., Greece (operating through its Athens branch)
Czech Republic	Ceskoslovenská obchodní banka, a.s. UniCredit Bank Czech Republic and Slovakia, a.s.
Denmark	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ), Sweden (operating through its Copenhagen branch)
Egypt	Citibank, N.A.
Estonia	AS SEB Pank
Eswatini (previously known as Swaziland)	Standard Bank Eswatini Limited

Finland	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ), Sweden (operating through its Helsinki branch)
France	BNP Paribas Securities Services, S.C.A.
Republic of Georgia	JSC Bank of Georgia
Germany	State Street Bank International GmbH Deutsche Bank AG
Ghana	Standard Chartered Bank Ghana Plc
Greece	BNP Paribas Securities Services, S.C.A.
Guinea-Bissau	via Standard Chartered Bank Côte d'Ivoire S.A., Abidjan, Ivory Coast
Hong Kong	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited
Hungary	Citibank Europe plc Magyarországi Fióktelepe UniCredit Bank Hungary Zrt.
Iceland	Landsbankinn hf.
India	Deutsche Bank AG Citibank, N.A.
Indonesia	Deutsche Bank AG
Ireland	State Street Bank and Trust Company, United Kingdom branch
Israel	Bank Hapoalim B.M.
Italy	Intesa SanPaolo S.p.A.
Ivory Coast	Standard Chartered Bank Côte d'Ivoire S.A.
Japan	Mizuho Bank, Limited The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited
Jordan	Standard Chartered Bank
Kazakhstan	JSC Citibank Kazakhstan
Kenya	Standard Chartered Bank Kenya Limited
Republic of Korea	Deutsche Bank AG The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited
Kuwait	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited (as delegate of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited)
Latvia	AS SEB banka
Lithuania	AB SEB bankas
Malawi	Standard Bank Limited
Malaysia	Standard Chartered Bank Malaysia Berhad
Mali	via Standard Chartered Bank Côte d'Ivoire S.A., Abidjan, Ivory Coast
Mauritius	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited
Mexico	Banco Nacional de México, S.A.
Morocco	Citibank Maghreb S.A.
Namibia	Standard Bank Namibia Limited
Netherlands	BNP Paribas Securities Services, S.C.A. (operating through its Paris branch with support from its Amsterdam branch)
New Zealand	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited
Niger	via Standard Chartered Bank Côte d'Ivoire S.A., Abidjan, Ivory Coast

Nigeria	Stanbic IBTC Bank Plc.
Norway	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ), Sweden (operating through its Oslo branch)
Oman	HSBC Bank Oman S.A.O.G. (as delegate of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited)
Pakistan	Deutsche Bank AG
Panama	Citibank, N.A.
Peru	Citibank del Perú, S.A.
Philippines	Deutsche Bank AG
Poland	Bank Handlowy w Warszawie S.A.
Portugal	Deutsche Bank AG, Netherlands (operating through its Amsterdam branch with support from its Lisbon branch)
Qatar	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited (as delegate of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited)
Romania	Citibank Europe plc, Dublin — Romania Branch
Russia	AO Citibank
Saudi Arabia	HSBC Saudi Arabia Limited (as delegate of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited) Saudi British Bank (as delegate of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited)
Senegal	via Standard Chartered Bank Côte d'Ivoire S.A., Abidjan, Ivory Coast
Serbia	UniCredit Bank Serbia JSC
Singapore	Citibank N.A.
Slovak Republic	UniCredit Bank Czech Republic and Slovakia, a.s.
Slovenia	UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d.
South Africa	FirstRand Bank Limited Standard Bank of South Africa Limited
Spain	Deutsche Bank S.A.E.
Sri Lanka	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited
Republic of Srpska	UniCredit Bank d.d.
Swaziland (see Eswatini)	Swaziland is now known by the name Eswatini
Sweden	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ)
Switzerland	Credit Suisse (Switzerland) Limited UBS Switzerland AG
Taiwan — R.O.C.	Standard Chartered Bank (Taiwan) Limited
Tanzania	Standard Chartered Bank (Tanzania) Limited
Thailand	Standard Chartered Bank (Thai) Public Company Limited
Togo	via Standard Chartered Bank Côte d'Ivoire S.A., Abidjan, Ivory Coast
Tunisia	Union Internationale de Banques
Turkey	Citibank, A.S.
Uganda	Standard Chartered Bank Uganda Limited
Ukraine	JSC Citibank

United Arab Emirates Dubai Financial Market	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited (as delegate of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited)
United Arab Emirates Dubai International Financial Center	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited (as delegate of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited)
United Arab Emirates Abu Dhabi	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited (as delegate of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited)
United Kingdom	State Street Bank and Trust Company, United Kingdom branch
United States	State Street Bank and Trust Company
Uruguay	Banco Itaú Uruguay S.A.
Vietnam	HSBC Bank (Vietnam) Limited
Zambia	Standard Chartered Bank Zambia Plc.
Zimbabwe	Stanbic Bank Zimbabwe Limited (as delegate of Standard Bank of South Africa Limited)

Transnational Depositories	Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V. Clearstream Banking, S.A.
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