

Prospective investors should review this Prospectus (the “Prospectus”) and the Relevant Supplement(s) carefully and in their entirety and, before making any investment decision with respect to an investment in the 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).

BMO UCITS ETF ICAV

An Irish collective asset-management vehicle constituted as an umbrella fund with segregated liability between Sub-Funds with registration number C139810 and authorised by the Central Bank of Ireland pursuant to the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2011, as amended

PROSPECTUS

5 July 2017

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

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. 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.

The key investor information documents (each a “**KIID**”) for each of the Sub-Funds provide 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, each investor will be required to confirm that they have received the relevant KIID. The KIIDs are available for download from www.bmogam.com/kiids. 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 Fund should be viewed as medium to long term. Risk factors for each investor to consider are set out in the “*Risk Information*” section.

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.

Shares are not being 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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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.

Corporate Information. The Fund was registered in Ireland pursuant to the Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicles Act 2015 on 8 June 2015 under registration number C139810 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 is promoted by F & C Management Limited. Details of the promoter may be found under “*The Promoter & Investment Manager*” in the “*Management*” section.

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

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 objectives and policies applicable to such Sub-Fund as specified in the Relevant Supplement. Different Shares shall be designated as either ETF Shares (being Shares that are intended to be actively traded on a secondary market) or Non-ETF Shares (being Shares which are not listed or actively traded on a secondary market). Shares may be divided into different Classes to accommodate, amongst other things, the distinction between ETF Shares and Non-ETF Shares, different dividend policies, charges, fee arrangements (including different total expense ratios), currencies, or to provide for foreign exchange hedging in accordance with the policies and requirements of the Central Bank from time to time.

Under the Instrument 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, acting in a fair and equitable manner and with the consent of the Depositary, the basis upon which any such asset will be allocated between 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, with the consent of the Depositary, at any time and from time to time vary such basis;

- (e) in the event that assets attributable to a 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 of the 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.

At the date of this Prospectus, the Fund comprises the following Sub-Funds:

BMO MSCI UK Income Leaders UCITS ETF
 BMO MSCI USA Income Leaders UCITS ETF
 BMO MSCI USA Income Leaders (GBP Hedged) UCITS ETF
 BMO MSCI Europe ex-UK Income Leaders UCITS ETF
 BMO MSCI Europe ex-UK Income Leaders (GBP Hedged) UCITS ETF
 BMO MSCI Emerging Markets Income Leaders UCITS ETF
 BMO Barclays 1-3 Year Global Corporate Bond (GBP Hedged) UCITS ETF
 BMO Barclays 3-7 Year Global Corporate Bond (GBP Hedged) UCITS ETF
 BMO Barclays 7-10 Year Global Corporate Bond (GBP Hedged) UCITS ETF
 BMO Barclays Global High Yield Bond (GBP Hedged) UCITS ETF
 BMO Enhanced Income USA Equity UCITS ETF
 BMO Enhanced Income Euro Equity UCITS ETF
 BMO Enhanced Income UK Equity UCITS ETF

All of the Sub-Funds listed above are CSD Sub-Funds.

Report and Accounts. The Fund's accounting period will end on 30 September in each year. The Fund will publish an annual report and audited annual accounts for the Fund within four months of the end of the financial period to which they relate, i.e. normally in January of each year and the first annual report and annual accounts will be prepared up to 30 September 2016. The unaudited half-yearly reports of the Fund will be made up to 31 March in each year. The unaudited half yearly reports will be published within two months of the end of the half year period to which they relate, i.e. normally in May of each year and the first set of half-yearly reports will be prepared up to 31 March 2016. The annual report and the half-yearly report will be made available on the Website and may be sent to Shareholders by electronic mail or other electronic means of communication, although Shareholders and prospective investors may also, on request, receive hard copy reports by mail. The annual report and audited annual accounts will also be forwarded to the Companies Announcements Office of the Irish Stock Exchange once published.

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 below under "*Further Information*".

Share Capital. The authorised share capital of the Fund is 500,000,300,002 Shares of no par value divided into 300,002 Subscriber Shares of no par value and 500,000,000,000 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 any 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 300,000 Subscriber Shares of no par value for €1.00 each. The Shares entitle the holders to attend and vote at general meetings of the Fund and (other than the Subscriber Shares) to participate equally in the profits and assets of the Sub-Fund to which the Shares relate, subject to any differences between fees, charges and expenses applicable to different Classes. 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 Fund, the Directors or the Investment Manager. Statements in this Prospectus are in accordance with the law and practice in force in Ireland at the date hereof and are subject to change. Neither the delivery of this Prospectus nor the issue of Shares shall, under any circumstances, create any implication or constitute any representation that the affairs of the 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 the English language Prospectus and the Prospectus in another language, this English language Prospectus will prevail, except that where a Prospectus in another language is required by law of any jurisdiction where the Shares are sold and an action is brought that is based upon disclosure in such Prospectus, the language of the Prospectus on which such action is based shall prevail. All disputes as to the contents of this Prospectus shall be governed in accordance with the laws of Ireland.

Irish Stock Exchange Listing. Application has been made to the Irish Stock Exchange for Shares of any Class issued and to be issued to be admitted to its Official List and to trading on the Main Securities Market. This Prospectus, including all information required to be disclosed by the listing requirements of the Irish Stock Exchange, constitutes Listing Particulars for the purpose of any such application for listing. Neither the admission of Shares to the Official List and to trading on the Main Securities Market of the Irish Stock Exchange nor the approval of this Prospectus pursuant to the listing requirements of the Irish Stock Exchange constitutes a warranty or representation by the Irish Stock Exchange as to the competence of the service providers or any other party connected with the Fund, the adequacy of information contained in this Prospectus or the suitability of the Fund for investment purposes. As at the date of this Prospectus, no Director or connected person of any Director has any interest, beneficial or non-beneficial, in the share capital or in any options in the share capital of the Fund. Save for the information given in this Prospectus, no further information is required to be given in respect of the Directors pursuant to the listing requirements of the Irish Stock Exchange.

Listing information in respect of each of the Sub-Funds including details of Listing Stock Exchanges is contained on the Website.

The launch and listing of various Classes within a Sub-Fund may occur at different times and therefore at the time of the launch of given Class(es) the pool of assets to which a given Class relates may have commenced to trade. Financial information in respect of the Fund will be published from time to time and the most recently published audited and unaudited financial information will be available to Shareholders and potential investors upon request.

As at the date of this Prospectus neither the Fund or any of its sub-funds has any loan capital (including term loans) outstanding or created but unissued, or any outstanding mortgages, charges, debentures or other borrowings or indebtedness in the nature of borrowings, including bank overdraft, liabilities under acceptances or acceptance credits, obligations under finance leases, hire purchase, commitments, guarantees or other contingent liabilities.

Winding Up. In accordance with the Act, if the Fund is wound up, a liquidator will be appointed to settle outstanding claims and distribute the remaining assets of the Fund. The liquidator will use the assets of the Fund 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. Where distributions in specie are effected on a winding up, any Shareholder may request that all or a portion of the assets attributable to his/her shareholding be sold at his/her expense and determine to receive the cash proceeds instead of that sale.

Further Information. Copies of the following documents may be inspected during normal business hours on any Dealing Day at the registered office of the Investment Manager, as set out in the “*Directory*” section, or online on the Website:

- (a) the material contracts referred to in the “*Management*” section;
- (b) the Instrument of Incorporation; and
- (c) the UCITS Regulations;
- (d) the Central Bank UCITS Regulations and any guidance 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.

Details of each Sub-Fund’s portfolio and the INAV for each Sub-Fund are available on the Website.

Shareholder and investor enquiries may be directed to the Sub-Funds through the Website or using the following email address: client.service@bmogam.com

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. 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.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

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

The assets of each Sub-Fund will be invested in accordance with the investment restrictions contained in the UCITS Regulations which are summarised in the “*Investment Restrictions*” section and such additional investment restrictions, if any, as may be adopted by the Directors for any Sub-Fund and specified in the Relevant Supplement. The Directors may establish Sub-Funds that will seek to track an Index (“Index Tracking Sub-Funds”) or will be managed actively by the Investment Manager to seek to achieve a specific investment objective, which may include outperforming an Index (“Actively Managed Sub-Funds”) by:

- Investing in Index Securities, transferable securities and money market instruments other than Index Securities;
- Investing in financial derivative instruments (“FDI”);
- Investing 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 objectives and types of instruments or securities in which the relevant Sub-Fund will invest will be set out in the Relevant Supplement. Details of each Sub-Fund’s portfolio and indicative net asset value per share (“INAV”) will be available on the Website.

Index Tracking Sub-Funds. Index Tracking Sub-Funds will seek to track the performance of an Index while seeking to minimise as far as possible the tracking error between the Sub-Fund’s performance and that of its applicable Index. Such Sub-Funds will seek to achieve this objective by using a replication strategy, an optimisation strategy, or a stratified sampling strategy, depending on which the Investment Manager considers to be the most appropriate strategy for the particular Sub-Fund at the relevant time. The Relevant Supplement will specify and describe the strategy the applicable Sub-Fund intends to use and provide details of where information on the Index tracked by that Sub-Fund may be obtained.

- **Replicating Funds.** Replicating Funds seek to replicate, to the extent possible, the Index by physically holding all the Index Securities in the exact proportion to their weighting in the Index.
- **Non-Replicating Funds.** In certain situations it may not be in the best interests of investors or practicable for a Sub-Fund to gain exposure to all of the Index Securities of its respective Index in their proportionate weightings or to purchase them at all due to various factors, including the costs and expenses involved and the concentration limits set out in this Prospectus. In these circumstances, the Investment Manager may, in tracking an Index, decide to hold a representative sample of the securities contained in an Index.

The Investment Manager may employ a range of techniques designed to select those Index Securities which will create the representative sample that tracks the performance of the Index as closely as possible, including optimisation and stratified sampling techniques.

Optimisation for those Sub-Funds investing in equities seeks to minimise tracking error through proprietary quantitative portfolio analysis. This analysis may include consideration of matters such as how a securities price changes in relation to another over time, scenario analysis (which involves estimating the change in an investment portfolio’s value given a change in key risk factors) and stress testing. The optimisation process analyses portfolio holdings, benchmark weights and risk model data and then computes an optimal portfolio. Transaction costs to implement the target portfolio are also analysed before constructing the Sub-Fund’s portfolio. Investment constraints

typically include a number of holdings (for large benchmark universes) and maximum weightings across security, sector and country. The use of optimisation may not always result in tracking error being minimised as intended.

Stratified sampling for those Sub-Funds investing in fixed income seeks to minimise tracking error by dividing the constituents of the relevant Index into distinct, non-overlapping risk groups called strata and selecting those securities in the Index, which match the risk characteristic of these groups. The strata could include but are not limited to, the market capitalisation of the companies, currency, country, industry sectors, credit quality, key rate duration, convexity (which is measure of how a change in interest rates affects the duration of a bond), capital structure, and bond specific covenants, ie, a legally binding term of an agreement between a bond issuer and a bond holder.

The extent of sampling used in any Sub-Fund will be determined by the nature of the Index Securities, taking into account such factors as correlation, diversification, and market weighting. Some Sub-Funds may use sampling more extensively than other Sub-Funds. Regardless of the amount of sampling, investors will be exposed to the performance of the underlying securities comprised in an Index. Sub-Funds may also hold some securities which provide similar performance and risk characteristics to certain securities in the Index, even if such securities are not themselves Index Securities, where the Investment Manager believes this to be appropriate in light of the investment objective and investment restrictions of the Sub-Fund or other factors. The potential for any such proposed investment by a Sub-Fund will be disclosed in the Relevant Supplement.

In addition, the replication methodology used in respect of a Sub-Fund may vary over time. For example, a newly launched Sub-Fund may not have adequate assets under management to efficiently employ the replication strategy and so may seek to employ either the optimisation or stratified sampling strategy initially, before gradually switching to full replication over time. Similarly a Sub-Fund employing the replication strategy may no longer be able to acquire all of the components of an Index because of changes in the Index or underlying market with the result that it can no longer fully replicate the Index, or can no longer do so efficiently and is obliged to switch to either the optimisation or stratified sampling technique.

Changes to the composition and/or weighting of Index Securities will ordinarily require that Sub-Fund to make corresponding adjustments or rebalancings to its 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 and possible to conform to changes in the composition and/or weighting of the Index. 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. For further details on the factors which may limit the ability of the Sub-Fund to track the performance of an Index exactly, investors should also read the risk warning headed "*Index Tracking Risk*" in the "*Risk Information*" section. Information on the anticipated level of tracking error in respect of a Sub-Fund can be found in the Relevant Supplement and information on the level of tracking error experienced by a Sub-Fund will be contained in the most recent financial statements published by the Fund.

There may be circumstances in which the holding of Index Securities may be prohibited by regulation, or may not otherwise be in the interests of investors. These include but are not limited to, where:

- (i) restrictions on the proportion of each Sub-Fund's value which may be held in individual securities arise from compliance with the UCITS Regulations;
- (ii) changes to the Index Securities cause the Investment Manager to determine that it would be preferable to implement different investment strategies to provide similar performance and a similar risk profile to that of the Index;
- (iii) Index Securities are unavailable or no market exists for such security, in which case, a Sub-Fund may instead hold depository receipts relating to such securities (e.g. ADRs and GDRs) or may hold FDI giving exposure to the performance of such securities;
- (iv) corporate actions occur in respect of Index Securities, in which case the Investment Manager has discretion to manage these events in the most efficient manner;

- (v) a Sub-Fund holds ancillary liquid assets and /or has receivables, in which case the Investment Manager may purchase FDI, for direct investment purposes, to produce a return similar to the return on the Index;
- (vi) Index Securities held by a Sub-Fund Index become illiquid or are otherwise unobtainable at fair value, in which circumstances, the Investment Manager may use a number of techniques, including purchasing securities whose returns, individually or collectively, are seen to be well-correlated to desired constituents of the Index or purchasing a sample of stocks in the Index;
- (vii) following consideration of the costs of any proposed portfolio transaction, the Investment Manager believes that that it is not efficient to execute transactions to bring the Sub-Fund perfectly into line with the Index at all times; and
- (viii) a Sub-Fund sells Index Securities in anticipation of their removal from the Index, or purchases securities which are not currently represented in the relevant Index, in anticipation of their becoming Index Securities.

The Investment Manager will rely solely on each Index Provider for information as to the composition and/or weighting of Index Securities. If the Investment Manager is unable to 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.

Changes of Index. The Directors may in their absolute discretion decide, (unless it is determined that such change of index would require shareholder approval as outlined in further detail below) if they consider it to be in the interests of any Sub-Fund, to change or substitute the relevant Index for a Sub-Fund. The Board of Directors may, for instance, decide to substitute an Index in the following circumstances:

- (a) the transferable securities or other techniques or instruments described in the “*Investment Restrictions*” section which are necessary for the implementation of the relevant 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 Directors;
- (b) the quality, accuracy and availability of data of a particular Index has deteriorated;
- (c) the components of the applicable Index would cause the Sub-Fund to be in breach of the limits contained in the “*Investment Restrictions*” section and/or materially affect the taxation or fiscal treatment of the Fund or any of its investors;
- (d) the particular Index ceases to exist or, in the determination of the Directors, there is, or is expected to be, a material change in the formula for, or the method of, calculating the Index or a component of the Index or there is, or is expected to be, a material modification of the Index or a component of the Index;
- (e) the Index Provider increases its licence fees to a level which the Directors consider excessive;
- (f) there is a change of ownership of the relevant Index Provider to an entity not considered acceptable by the Directors and/or a change of name of the relevant Index; or
- (g) a new index becomes available which is regarded as being of greater benefit to the investors than the existing Index.

The above list is indicative only and cannot be understood as being exhaustive in respect of the ability of the Directors to change the Index in any other circumstances as they consider 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.

Any proposal by the Directors to change an Index shall be subject to the 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 of the Sub-Fund. Otherwise, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, Shareholders will be notified of the proposed change.

The Directors will 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.

Actively Managed Sub-Funds. An Actively Managed Sub-Fund's investments will be managed actively 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.

General Investment Techniques. A Sub-Fund may, for cash management purposes, hold cash, commercial paper (i.e. short term paper issued by credit institutions) and short term government paper (i.e. short term paper issued by governments).

A Sub-Fund may also, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations, invest in other collective investment schemes including those operated by the Investment Manager or its affiliates and including exchange traded funds, where the objectives of such funds are consistent with the objective of the Sub-Fund. Unless otherwise stated in the Relevant Supplement and, notwithstanding sub-section 3.1 of the "*Investment Restrictions*" section, a Sub-Fund's investments in other collective investment schemes will be limited to 10% of Net Asset Value.

The collective investment schemes in which the Sub-Fund may invest will be eligible collective investment schemes in accordance with the Central Bank's rules, which may be domiciled in member states of the EEA, Jersey, Guernsey, the Isle of Man or the United States of America and will be regulated by their home state regulator as (i) UCITS or (ii) non-UCITS schemes which comply in all material respects with the provisions of the UCITS Regulations. Such collective investment schemes may or may not be managed by the Investment Manager or its affiliates and will comply with the requirements of the UCITS Regulations in respect of such investments. Collective investment schemes in which the Sub-Fund invests may be leveraged but such collective investment schemes will not generally be leveraged: (i) in excess of 100% of their net asset value; or (ii) so that their 1 day absolute value-at-risk exceeds 4.47% of their net asset value over a 250 day horizon with a 99% confidence level; or (iii) so that their 1 month relative value-at-risk exceeds twice the value-at-risk of a comparable benchmark portfolio over a 250 day horizon with a 99% confidence level, depending on how such collective investment schemes measure their global exposure.

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

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

Changes to Investment Objective and Policies of a Sub-Fund. Any change in the investment objectives and any material change in the investment policies of a Sub-Fund will require prior approval by ordinary resolution of the Shareholders in that Sub-Fund. 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.

Securities Lending. Where specified in the Relevant Supplement, a Sub-Fund may enter into securities lending agreements, subject to the conditions and limits set out in the Central Bank UCITS Regulations. Any such securities lending agreements may only be used for efficient portfolio management purposes.

Under a securities lending transaction, the Sub-Fund makes a loan of securities which it holds to a borrower upon terms that require the borrower to return equivalent securities to the Sub-Fund within a specified period and to pay the Sub-Fund a fee for the use of the securities during the period that they are on loan. The Sub-Fund will ensure that it is able, at any time, to recall any security that has been lent out or terminate any securities lending agreement into which it has entered.

The Sub-Fund may lend its portfolio securities via a securities lending program through an appointed securities lending agent to brokers, dealers and other financial institutions desiring to borrow securities to complete transactions and for other purposes. 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 the fees and costs associated with the securities lending activity, including the delivery of loans, the management of collateral and the provision of any securities lending indemnity and such fees paid will be at normal commercial rates. However, all revenues from securities lending, net of direct and indirect operational costs, will be returned to the Sub-Fund and any securities lending agent appointed will not be an affiliate of the Depositary. 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 annual reports of the Fund.

The Sub-Fund will only enter into securities lending agreements with counterparties are rated A-2 or equivalent by a Recognised Rating Agency, or are deemed by the Fund to have an implied rating of A-2 or equivalent. Alternatively, an unrated counterparty will be acceptable where the Sub-Fund is indemnified or guaranteed against losses suffered as a result of a failure by the counterparty, by an entity which is rated A-2 or equivalent by a Recognised Rating Agency. Investors should also read the “*Securities Lending Risk*” risk warning in the “*Risk Information*” section.

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. In this context, efficient portfolio management means the reduction of risks, including the risk of tracking error between the performance of a Sub-Fund and the performance of the Index tracked by the relevant Sub-Fund, 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 “*Investment Restrictions*” section. 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. Please refer to the “*Risk Information*” section for further details about the risks associated with the use of FDI.

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 contained in the Relevant Supplement, as appropriate.

- **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. Forward foreign exchange contracts may be used to manage

currency exposures represented in the Index. 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 Euros

- **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. A 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. A Sub-Fund may use specific index options for investment purposes or for efficient portfolio management as will be described in the Relevant Supplement.
- **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 above) 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 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.

Securities Financing Transactions Regulations. For the avoidance of doubt, the Fund does not currently employ repurchase/reverse repurchase agreements and securities lending for the purposes of efficient portfolio management. Should it be decided in the future to do so, the relevant Supplement will be updated as required.

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

- **Liquidity.** Collateral (other than cash) should be transferable securities or money market instruments (of any maturity) which must be highly liquid and traded on a regulated market or multi-lateral trading facility with transparent pricing in order that it can be sold quickly at a price that is close to its pre-sale valuation. Collateral should comply with the provisions of 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 assets that exhibit high price volatility should not be accepted as collateral unless suitably conservative haircuts are in place. Collateral may be marked to market daily by the counterparty using its procedures, subject to any agreed haircuts, reflecting market values and liquidity risk and may be subject to variation margin requirements.
- **Issuer Credit Quality.** Collateral should be of high quality. A Sub-Fund must ensure that where one or more credit rating agencies registered and supervised by the European Securities and Markets Authority ("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 Net Asset Value.

By way of derogation from this sub-paragraph, a Sub-Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a European Union Member State, one or more of its local authorities, a third country, or a public international body to which one or more European Union Member States belong. 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. Sub-Funds that intend to be fully collateralised in securities issued or guaranteed by a European Union Member State will disclose this fact in the relevant Supplement and also identify the European Union Member States, local authorities, third country, or public international bodies issuing or guaranteeing securities which they are able to accept as collateral for more than 20% of their Net Asset Value.

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

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

The Fund has implemented a haircut policy in respect of each class of assets to be received as collateral. This policy takes account of the characteristics of the relevant asset class, including the credit standing of the issuer of the collateral, the price volatility of the collateral and the results of any stress tests which may be performed in accordance with the stress testing policy. Collateral obtained under such agreement: (a) must be marked to market daily; and (b) must equal or exceed, in value, at all times the value of the exposure to the relevant counterparty, taking into the account the relevant counterparty exposure limits under the UCITS Regulations.

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

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 received as collateral may not be invested or used other than as set out below:

- placed on deposit, or invested in certificates of deposit issued by Relevant Institutions;
- invested in high-quality government bonds; or
- invested in a Short Term Money Market Fund, as defined in the ESMA Guidelines on a Common Definition of European Money Market Funds (ref: CESR/10-049).

Re-invested cash collateral will be diversified in accordance with the diversification requirements applicable to non-cash collateral. Invested cash collateral may not be placed on deposit with, or invested in securities issued by, the counterparty or a related entity.

Risk Management. 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 Fund's investment objective nor substantially increase the risk profile of the Sub-Fund.

As stated in the Relevant Supplement, certain of the Sub-Fund's global exposure and leverage will be calculated using the commitment approach and the Sub-Funds' global exposure will not exceed 100% of Net Asset Value. The commitment 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.

As stated in the Relevant Supplement, certain of the Sub-Fund's global exposure and leverage will be calculated using the relative value at risk approach and will be managed such that their 1 month relative value-at-risk does not exceed twice the value-at-risk of the Index over a 250 day horizon with a 99% confidence level.

The Investment Manager 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 only employ FDI that are covered by the Fund's 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 will be amended to reflect this intention and the Sub-Fund will not utilise such FDI until such time as the risk management process providing for its use has been submitted to and cleared by the Central Bank. The Fund 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. A Sub-Fund may acquire foreign currency by means of a back-to-back loan agreement. Foreign currency obtained in this way is not classified as borrowing for the purposes of Regulation 103(1) of the UCITS Regulations provided that the offsetting deposit (a) is denominated in the Base Currency of the Sub-Fund and (b) equals or exceeds the value of the foreign currency loan outstanding.

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 Directors, the details of such additional investment restrictions will be set out below and/or in the Relevant Supplement.

1	Permitted Investments
1.1	Investments of a UCITS are confined to: Transferable securities and money market instruments, as prescribed in the UCITS Notices, 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 AIFs.
1.6	Deposits with credit institutions.
1.7	Financial derivative instruments.
2	Investment Restrictions
2.1	A UCITS may invest no more than 10% of net assets in transferable securities and money market instruments other than those referred to in paragraph 1.
2.2	<p>Recently Issued Transferable Securities Subject to paragraph (2) the UCITS shall not invest any more than 10% of its assets in securities of the type to which Regulation 68(1)(d) of the UCITS Regulations 2011 apply.</p> <p>Paragraph (1) does not apply to an investment by a responsible person in US Securities known as “ Rule 144 A securities” provided that;</p> <p>(a) the relevant securities have been issued with an undertaking to register the securities with the SEC within 1 year of issue; and</p> <p>(b) the securities are not illiquid securities i.e. they may be realised by the UCITS within 7 days at the price, or approximately at the price, which they are valued by the UCITS.</p>
2.3	A UCITS may invest no more than 10% of net assets in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by the same body provided that the total value of transferable securities and money market instruments held in the issuing bodies in each of which it invests more than 5% is less than 40%.
2.4	Subject to the prior approval of the Central Bank, the limit of 10% (in 2.3) may be 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 across all issuers may not exceed 80% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund.

2.5	The limit of 10% (in 2.3) is raised to 35% if the transferable securities or money market instruments are issued or guaranteed by a Member State or its local authorities or by a non-Member State or public international body of which one or more Member States are members.
2.6	The transferable securities and money market instruments referred to in 2.4. and 2.5 shall not be taken into account for the purpose of applying the limit of 40% referred to in 2.3.
2.7	Deposits with any single credit institution other than a credit institution specified in Regulation 7 of the Central Bank UCITS Regulations held as ancillary liquidity shall not exceed: (a) 10% of the NAV of the UCITS; or (b) where the deposit is made with the Depositary 20% of the net assets of the UCITS.
2.8	The risk exposure of a UCITS to a counterparty to an OTC derivative may not exceed 5% of net assets. This limit is raised to 10% in the case of a credit institution authorised in the EEA; a credit institution authorised within a signatory state (other than an EEA Member State) to the Basle Capital Convergence Agreement of July 1988; or a credit institution authorised in Jersey, Guernsey, the Isle of Man, Australia or New Zealand.
2.9	Notwithstanding paragraphs 2.3, 2.7 and 2.8 above, a combination of two or more of the following issued by, or made or undertaken with, the same body may not exceed 20% of net assets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - investments in transferable securities or money market instruments; - deposits, and/or - counterparty risk exposures arising from OTC derivatives transactions.
2.10	The limits referred to in 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.7, 2.8 and 2.9 above may not be combined and consequently exposure to a single body shall not exceed 35% of net assets.
2.11	Group companies are regarded as a single issuer for the purposes of 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.7, 2.8 and 2.9. However, a limit of 20% of net assets may be applied to investment in transferable securities and money market instruments within the same group.
2.12	A UCITS 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 UCITS 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 UCITS may not invest more than 20% of net assets in any one CIS.

3.2	Investment in AIFs may not, in aggregate, exceed 30% of net assets.
3.3	The CIS are prohibited from investing more than 10 per cent of net assets in other open-ended CIS.
3.4	When a UCITS invests in the units of other CIS that are managed, directly or by delegation, by the UCITS management company or by any other company with which the UCITS management company is linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding, that management company or other company may not charge subscription, conversion or redemption fees on account of the UCITS investment in the units of such other CIS.
3.5	Where a commission (including a rebated commission) is received by the UCITS manager/investment manager/investment adviser by virtue of an investment in the units of another CIS, this commission must be paid into the property of the UCITS.
4	Index Tracking UCITS
4.1	A UCITS may invest up to 20% of net assets in shares and/or debt securities issued by the same body where the investment policy of the UCITS is to replicate an index which satisfies the criteria set out in the 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	<p>A UCITS may acquire no more than:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) 10% of the non-voting shares of any single issuing body; (ii) 10% of the debt securities of any single issuing body; (iii) 25% of the units of any single CIS; (iv) 10% of the money market instruments of any single issuing body. <p>NOTE: The limits laid down in (ii), (iii) and (iv) above may be disregarded at the time of acquisition if at that time the gross amount of the debt securities or of the money market instruments, or the net amount of the securities in issue cannot be calculated.</p>
5.3	<p>5.1 and 5.2 shall not be applicable to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State or its local authorities; (ii) transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a non-Member State; (iii) transferable securities and money market instruments issued by public international bodies of which one or more Member States are members; (iv) shares held by a UCITS in the capital of a company incorporated in a non-member State which invests its assets mainly in the securities of issuing bodies having their registered offices in that State, where under the legislation of that State such a holding represents the only way in which the UCITS can invest in the securities of issuing bodies of that State. This waiver is applicable only if in its investment policies the company from the non-Member State complies with the limits laid down in 2.3 to 2.11, 3.1, 3.2, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 5.5 and 5.6, and provided that where these limits are exceeded, paragraphs 5.5 and 5.6 below are observed. (v) Shares held by an investment company or investment companies or ICAV or ICAVs in the capital of

	<p>subsidiary companies carrying on only the business of management, advice or marketing in the country where the subsidiary is located, in regard to the repurchase of units at unit-holders' request exclusively on their behalf.</p>
5.4	UCITS need not comply with the investment restrictions herein when exercising subscription rights attaching to transferable securities or money market instruments which form part of their assets.
5.5	The Central Bank may allow recently authorised UCITS to derogate from the provisions of 2.3 to 2.12, 3.1, 3.2, 4.1 and 4.2 for six months following the date of their authorisation, provided they observe the principle of risk spreading.
5.6	If the limits laid down herein are exceeded for reasons beyond the control of a UCITS, or as a result of the exercise of subscription rights, the UCITS must adopt as a priority objective for its sales transactions the remedying of that situation, taking due account of the interests of its unitholders.
5.7	<p>Neither an investment company, ICAV, nor a management company or a trustee acting on behalf of a unit trust or a management company of a common contractual fund, may carry out uncovered short sales of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - transferable securities; - money market instruments*; - units of CIS; or - financial derivative instruments.
5.8	A UCITS may hold ancillary liquid assets.
6	Financial Derivative Instruments ('FDIs')
6.1	A UCITS' global exposure (as prescribed in the Central Bank UCITS Regulations) 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. (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.)
6.3	UCITS may invest in FDIs dealt in over-the-counter (OTC) provided that the counterparties to over-the-counter transactions (OTCs) are institutions subject to prudential supervision and belonging to categories approved by the Central Bank. Such counterparties will be entities with legal personality and will typically be located in OECD jurisdictions.
6.4	Investment in FDIs are subject to the conditions and limits laid down by the Central Bank

The Fund may acquire real and personal property that is required for the purpose of its business. The Fund shall not acquire either precious metals or certificates representing them.

The Directors may at their absolute discretion from time to time impose such further investment restrictions as shall be compatible with or in the interests of investors, in order to comply with the laws and regulations of the countries where investors are located.

The investment restrictions referred to above are deemed to apply at the time of purchase of the investments. If such limits are exceeded for reasons beyond the control of the Fund, or as a result of the exercise of subscription

* Any short selling of money market instruments by UCITS is prohibited

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

RISK INFORMATION

This section provides information regarding some of the general risks applicable to an investment in the Sub-Funds. Additional risk information specific 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 an investment in any Sub-Fund, prospective investors should carefully consider all of the information set out 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 Shares 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 therefrom.

The price of the Shares can go down as well as up and their value is not guaranteed. Investors may not receive, at redemption or liquidation, the amount that they originally invested in a Fund or any amount at all. The primary risk for portfolio management is tracking error. Portfolio optimisation and trading activity can both contribute to tracking error.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

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.

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 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 Fund and the Sub-Fund's performance.

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

- The Investment Manager or its affiliates may provide services to the Fund, such as bookkeeping and accounting services and shareholder servicing.

- The Fund may enter into derivatives transactions with or through the Investment Manager or one of its affiliates.
- The Fund may invest in other pooled investment vehicles sponsored, managed, or otherwise affiliated with the Investment Manager in which event the 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 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 Fund does so.

There is no assurance that the rates at which the Fund pays fees or expenses to the Investment Manager or its affiliates, or the terms on which it enters into transactions with the Investment Manager or its affiliates or on which it invests in any such other investment vehicles will be the most favourable available in the market generally or as favourable as the rates the Investment Manager makes available to other clients. There will be no independent oversight of fees or expenses paid to, or services provided by, those entities. Because of its financial interest, the Investment Manager may have an incentive to enter into transactions or arrangements on behalf of the 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 an investment adviser to other clients and may make investment decisions for their own accounts and for the accounts of others, including other funds that may be different from those that will be made by the Investment Manager on behalf of the Fund. In particular, the Investment Manager may provide asset allocation advice to some clients that may include a recommendation to invest or redeem from a Sub-Fund while not providing that same recommendation to all clients invested in the same or similar Sub-Funds.

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 the Fund; and (ii) the Investment Manager may at certain times (subject to applicable law) be simultaneously seeking to purchase (or sell) investments for the Fund and to sell (or purchase) the same investment for accounts, funds or structured products for which it serves as asset manager now or in the future, or for its 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 the Fund, if permitted by applicable law. These other relationships may also result in securities laws restrictions on transactions in these instruments by the 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 the Fund) or otherwise using such information for the benefit of its clients or itself.

There is no prohibition on dealing in assets of the Fund by the Depositary or Investment Manager, or by any entities related to such parties, provided that such transactions are carried out as if effected on normal commercial terms negotiated at arms' length and are in the best interests of Shareholders. Permitted transactions between the Fund and such parties are subject to (i) a certified valuation by a person approved by the Depositary (or the Directors 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 Directors in the case of a transaction involving the Depositary) is satisfied conform to the principles set out above.

There is no prohibition on the Depositary, the Administrator, the Investment Manager or any other party related to the 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 below. Investors should note however, that in circumstances where fees payable by the 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 interests of the Shareholders.

It is the normal policy of the Investment Manager to use full service brokerage houses, both UK and foreign, which will, in addition to routine order execution, provide a range of other services the nature of which is such that the benefits provided under the arrangement must be those which assist in the provision of investment services to the Fund and may contribute to an improvement in a Sub-Fund's performance. In any event, the execution of transactions will be consistent with best execution standards and brokerage rates will not be in excess of customary institutional full-service brokerage rates. Details of such arrangements shall be disclosed in the periodic reports of the Fund. The precise services will vary, but where the Investment Manager executes orders on behalf of the Fund through such a broker or other person, passes on that person's charges to the Fund and receives in return goods or services additional to that execution service, it will satisfy itself on reasonable grounds that such additional goods and services (i) are related to the execution of trades on behalf of its customers or comprise the provision of research; (ii) will reasonably assist the Investment Manager in the provision of its services to the Fund and (iii) do not, and are not likely to, impair the Investment Manager's compliance with its duty to act in the best interests of the Fund. Such goods and services might include, by way of example, research in the form of periodic and one-off newsletters, reports and market analyses and execution facilities such as access to particular markets or trading forums, execution software, market-making, block trading and stock-lending facilities, trade confirmation and settlement services and execution-related information and advice.

The reasons for selecting of individual brokers will vary but will include factors such as the quality of research, financial security, quality and range of execution services, charges, and reliability and responsiveness to client demands. In some cases the value of the services provided may depend upon a minimum threshold of broker commissions or a percentage of such commissions. The receipt of these benefits assists the Investment Manager in providing a better service to its clients but also assists it in containing its costs and ultimately its charges to clients, including the Fund. The Investment Manager is able to enter into such arrangements and obtain such benefits, inter alia, due to its ability to deal collectively and aggregate transactions on behalf of clients and obtain benefits which would not be available to an individual investor.

The Investment Manager will provide the Fund with periodic disclosure in accordance with the FCA Rules of the arrangements entered into, including details of the goods and services relating to execution and to research respectively.

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

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

Costs Of Buying Or Selling ETF Shares Risk. Investors buying or selling ETF Shares in the secondary market will pay brokerage commissions or other charges determined and imposed by the applicable broker. Brokerage commissions are often a fixed amount and may be a significant proportional cost for investors seeking to buy or sell relatively small amounts of ETF Shares. In addition, secondary market investors will incur the cost of the difference between the price that an investor is willing to pay for ETF Shares (the "bid" price) and the price at which an investor is willing to sell ETF Shares (the "ask" price). This difference in bid and ask prices is often referred to as the "spread" or "bid/ask spread." The bid/ask spread varies over time for ETF Shares based on trading volume and market liquidity and is generally lower if a Fund's ETF Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if a Sub-Fund's ETF Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. Further, increased market volatility may

cause increased bid/ask spreads. Due to the costs of buying or selling ETF Shares, including bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of ETF Shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in ETF Shares may not be advisable for investors who wish to trade regularly in relatively small amounts.

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 transactions such as derivatives contracts, foreign exchange and currency forward contracts. 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 reorganisation 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.

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.

Custodial Risk. There are risks involved in dealing with the 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. In addition, as the Fund may invest in markets where custodial and/or settlement systems and regulations are not fully developed, including emerging markets, the assets of the Fund which are traded in such markets and which have been entrusted to sub-custodians, in circumstances where the use of sub-custodians is necessary, may be exposed to risk in circumstances where the Depositary will have no liability. Please also refer to "*International Investment Risk*" in this section.

Cyber Security Risk. The Fund and its service providers are susceptible to operational and information security and related risks of cyber security incidents. In general, cyber incidents can result from deliberate attacks or unintentional events. Cyber security attacks include, but are not limited to, gaining unauthorised access to digital systems (e.g. through "hacking" or malicious software coding) for purposes of misappropriating assets or sensitive information, corrupting data or causing operational disruption. Cyber attacks also may be carried out in a manner that does not require gaining unauthorised access, such as causing denial-of-service attacks on websites (i.e. efforts to make services unavailable to intended users). Cyber security incidents affecting the Fund, the Directors, Investment Manager, Administrator or Depositary or other service providers such as financial intermediaries have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, including by interference with a company's ability to calculate its NAV or INAV; impediments to trading; the inability of Shareholders to transact business with the Fund; violations of applicable privacy, data security or other laws; regulatory fines and penalties;

reputational damage; reimbursement or other compensation or remediation costs; legal fees; or additional compliance costs. Similar adverse consequences could result from cyber security incidents affecting issuers of securities in which the Fund or any of its Sub-Funds invests, counterparties with which the the Fund or any of its Sub-Funds engages in transactions, governmental and other regulatory authorities, exchange and other financial market operators, banks, brokers, dealers, insurance companies and other financial institutions and other parties. While information risk management systems and business continuity plans have been developed which are designed to reduce the risks associated with cyber security, there are inherent limitations in any cyber security risk management systems or business continuity plans, including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified.

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 investors;
- 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.

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.

Fluctuation of Net Asset Value and Market Pricing Risk. The Net Asset Value per Share will generally fluctuate with changes in the market value of a Sub-Fund's securities holdings. The market prices of Shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in a Sub-Fund's Net Asset Value and supply and demand of ETF Shares on the Listing Stock Exchange. It cannot be predicted whether ETF Shares will trade below, at or above the Net Asset Value per Share. Price differences may be due, in large part, to the fact that supply and demand forces at work in the secondary trading market for ETF Shares will be closely related to, but not identical to, the same forces

influencing the prices of the securities of an Index trading individually or in the aggregate at any point in time. The market prices of ETF Shares may deviate significantly from the Net Asset Value per Share during periods of market volatility. However, given that ETF Shares can be created and redeemed in large volumes, large discounts or premiums to the Net Asset Value per Share should not be sustained. While the creation/redemption feature is designed to help make it likely that ETF Shares normally will trade close to the Net Asset Value per Share, disruptions or suspensions to creations and redemptions may result in trading prices that differ significantly from the Net Asset Value per Share. Losses may be incurred, or profits reduced, if ETF Shares are purchased at a time when the market price is at a premium to the Net Asset Value per Share or sold at a time when the market price is at a discount to the Net Asset Value per Share.

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 uncollateralised 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 by recent US and EU legislation. 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 will require in the future, that certain currency transactions be subject to central clearing, or be subject to new or increased collateral requirements. These changes could increase the costs of currency transactions to a 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 Sub-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 Sub-Fund and the fees and expenses of the Sub-Fund. The Sub-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 Index Tracking 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 Fund may not be successful in selecting a portfolio of investments that will provide a return that correlates closely with that of the

Index. As will be disclosed in the Relevant Supplement, the Fund may also apply one or more “screens” or investment techniques to refine or limit the number or types of issuers included in the Index in which each of the Index Tracking Sub-Funds 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 Fund.

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 an Index Tracking Sub-Fund terminates, or such a licence is otherwise disputed, impaired or ceases (for any reason), the Directors may be forced to replace the Index with another index which they determine 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 Directors are unable to identify a suitable replacement for the relevant index, they may be forced to terminate the Sub-Fund.

Index Tracking Risk. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of any Index Tracking Sub-Fund will be achieved. In particular, no financial instrument enables the returns of any index to be reproduced or tracked exactly and the use of portfolio optimisation techniques by a Sub-Fund instead of full replication may increase the risk of tracking error. 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.

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 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. Investors may lose the entire principal amount invested in a 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 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 Strategy*" 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 Fund employs an appropriate liquidity risk management process, which takes into account efficient portfolio management transactions employed by the Sub-Funds, in order 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 that it receives or the Fund may determine that the circumstances are such that meeting some or all of such requests is not in the best interests of the Shareholders in a Sub-Fund as a whole. In such circumstances, the Fund may take the decision to apply the redemption gate provisions described under "*Redemption Limits*" in the "*Purchase and Sale Information*" section or suspend dealings in the relevant Sub-Fund as described under "*Temporary Suspension of Dealings*" in the "*Determination of Net Asset Value*" section.

Management Risk. Each Sub-Fund is subject to management risk. The Investment Manager's judgments about the selection and application of indexing models and the most effective ways to minimise tracking error (i.e. the difference between the Sub-Fund's returns and the relevant Index returns) 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 no operating history and there can be no assurance that it will be successful. Prior performance is no guarantee of future results.

Outperformance Risk. 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 target of outperformance of an index. Furthermore, the total return on an investment in Shares will be reduced by certain costs and expenses which are not taken into account in the calculation of the applicable index. Please also refer to "*Index Tracking Risk*" in this section.

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.

Risks associated with the UK leaving the European Union. On 23 June 2016, the UK voted in a referendum to leave the European Union. As at the date of this Prospectus, the UK Parliament has not commenced the formal process for leaving required by Article 50 of the Lisbon Treaty.

The political, economic and legal consequences of the referendum vote are not yet known and the mechanics of the UK leaving the European Union are unclear.

In the short term, it is likely there will be volatility in the financial markets, particularly those in the UK and Europe but possibly also in the US and Asia. The UK may be less stable than it has been in recent years and investments in the UK may be difficult to value, to assess for suitability or risk, harder to buy or sell or subject to greater or more frequent rises and falls in value. Changes in currency exchange rates may make it more expensive for a Fund to buy investments that are not denominated in Sterling. Funds may see higher levels of redemption. In the event that the Investment Manager is unable to accurately value the assets of a Fund, or in the event of high levels of redemption, the Investment Manager may use certain liquidity management tools permitted by the Central Bank of Ireland, including deferred redemptions, the implementation of fair value pricing or suspension of a Fund.

In the longer term, there is likely to be a period of significant political, regulatory and commercial uncertainty as the UK seeks to negotiate its exit from the European Union. The UK's laws and regulations concerning funds may in the future diverge from those of the European Union. Depending on the terms of the agreement reached with the European Union, it may or may not be possible for Irish funds to be sold to investors in the UK in the future.

Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT) Risk. Certain Sub-Funds may be exposed to REITs and in particular Mortgage REITs where they are the components of the indices which such Sub-Funds track. Investing in REITs involves certain unique risks in addition to those risks associated with investing in the real estate industry in general. Mortgage REITs may be affected by the quality of any credit extended by the REITs. REITs are dependent upon management skills, may not be diversified geographically or by property/mortgage asset type and are subject to heavy cash flow dependency, default by borrowers and self-liquidation. REITs may be more volatile and/or more illiquid than other types of equity securities. REITs (especially mortgage REITs) are also subject to interest rate risks. When interest rates decline, the value of a REIT's investment in fixed rate obligations can be expected to rise. Conversely, when interest rates rise, the value of a REIT's investment in fixed rate obligations can be expected to decline. In contrast, as interest rates on adjustable rate mortgage loans are reset periodically, yields on a REIT's investments in such loans will gradually align themselves to reflect changes in market interest rates, causing the value of such investments to fluctuate less dramatically in response to interest rate fluctuations than would investments in fixed rate obligations. Investing in certain REITs involves risks similar to those associated with investing in small capitalization companies. These REITs may have limited financial resources, may trade less frequently and in limited volume and may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements than larger company securities. Historically, small capitalisation stocks, such as REITs, have been more volatile in price than the larger capitalisation stocks. The management of a REIT may be subject to conflicts of interest with respect to the operation of the business of the REIT and may be involved in real estate activities competitive with the REIT. REITs may own properties through joint ventures or in other circumstances in which the REIT may not have control over its investments. REITs may incur significant amounts of leverage. REITs must also meet certain requirements to avoid entity level tax and be eligible to pass-through certain tax attributes of their income to shareholders. REITs are consequently subject to the risk of failing to meet these requirements for favourable tax treatment and of failing to maintain their exemptions from registration. REITs are subject to the risks of changes affecting their tax status. Because a Sub-Fund, through the indices that they track, could have exposure to real estate securities, including REITs, the Sub-Fund is subject to the risks of investing in the real estate industry, such as changes in general and local economic conditions, the supply and demand for real estate and changes in planning permission and tax laws. If a Sub-Fund concentrates in the real estate industry, its holdings can vary significantly from broad market indexes. As a result, a Sub-Fund's performance can deviate from the performance of such indexes.

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

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 set out at 3.1 in the “*Investment Restrictions*” section, 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 also refer to “*Conflicts of Interest*” in this section in relation to the potential conflicts of interest which may arise from investing in another collective investment scheme or investment vehicle. Where a 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 Fund into another collective investment scheme or other Sub-Fund of the Fund, must be paid into the assets of the investing 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.

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;
- the risk that the continued imposition or expansion of international sanctions on Russian governmental and other corporate and financial entities may restrict a Sub-Fund’s ability to implement its investment policies or to exit from positions held in Russian securities; 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 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 action information. The Depositary therefore cannot guarantee the completeness or timeliness of the distribution of corporate action notifications.

Securities Lending Risk. Where a Sub-Fund engages in securities lending, there is a risk that borrowers of securities from the Sub-Fund may become insolvent or otherwise become unable to meet, or refuse to honour, their 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 also the risk that, as a result of portfolio securities being lent, they may not be available to the Sub-Fund on a timely basis and the Sub-Fund may, therefore, lose an opportunity to sell the securities at a desirable price.

If a counterparty to the securities lending transactions 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. The Sub-Fund could also lose money if the value of collateral falls. These events could trigger adverse tax consequences for the Sub-Fund.

The use of securities lending as a technique for efficient portfolio management may also adversely affect the liquidity of the Sub-Fund and will be considered by the Investment Manager in managing the Sub-Fund's liquidity risk, as described under "*Liquidity Risk*" in this section.

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 its relevant Index. 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.

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

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 investors. 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 investors depend on the individual circumstances of each investor. The information in the "*Tax Information*" section is not exhaustive and does not constitute legal or tax advice. Prospective investors should consult their tax advisors with respect to their particular tax situations and the tax effects of an investment in a Sub-

Fund. 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 investor 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 the Sub-Fund from which the relevant foreign tax was originally deducted will not be restated and the benefit will be reflected in the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund at the time of repayment.

Investors should be aware that the performance of Index Tracking Sub-Funds, 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.

Trading Issues Risk. Although the ETF Shares of a Sub-Fund will be listed for trading on the relevant Listing Stock Exchange(s), there can be no assurance that an active trading market for such ETF Shares will develop or be maintained. Trading in ETF Shares on a Listing Stock Exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the relevant Listing Stock Exchange, make trading in ETF Shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in ETF Shares on a Listing Stock Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to stock exchange “circuit breaker” rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of a Listing Stock Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of a Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged or that the ETF Shares will trade with any volume, or at all, on any stock exchange. Furthermore, any securities that are listed and traded on stock exchanges can also be bought or sold by members of those exchanges to and from each other and other third parties on terms and prices that are agreed on an “over-the-counter” basis and may also be bought or sold on other multi-lateral trading facilities or platforms. The Fund has no control over the terms on which any such trades may take place.

Shares purchased on the secondary market cannot usually be sold directly back to the Fund. Secondary market investors must buy and sell ETF Shares with the assistance of an intermediary (e.g. a stockbroker) and may incur fees for doing so. In addition, investors may pay more than the current Net Asset Value per Share when buying ETF Shares and may receive less than the current Net Asset Value per Share when selling them. In exceptional circumstances, whether as a result of disruptions in the secondary market or otherwise, investors who have acquired ETF Shares on the secondary market are entitled to apply to the Fund in writing to have the ETF Shares in question registered in their own name, to enable them to access the redemption facilities described under “*Primary Market*” in the “*Purchase and Sale Information*” section.

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 Fund 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 Fund considers available information unreliable, the Fund may value a Sub-Fund’s assets based on such other information as the Fund 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 it has been using to value the security, its net asset value will be adversely affected. When a Sub-Fund invests in other funds or investment pools, it will generally value its investments in those funds or pools based on the valuations determined by the funds or pools, which may not be the same as if the net assets of the funds or pools had been valued using the procedures employed by the Sub-Fund to value its own 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 (please also refer to “*Issuer Risk*” in this section) or due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular issuer, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates, or adverse investor sentiment generally. In addition, equity markets tend to move in cycles, which may cause stock prices to fall over short or extended periods of time. A 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, investors 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, investors should also be aware that the value of such securities is affected by prevailing interest rates, the credit quality of the issuer and any call provisions. For Index Tracking Sub-Funds, fluctuations in the value of equity securities comprised in the relevant Index would cause the Net Asset Value of the relevant Sub-Fund to fluctuate.

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. Please also refer to “*Issuer Risk*” in this section. 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 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 coupon and deferred interest bonds. Interest rate risk also is relevant in situations where an issuer calls or redeems an investment before its maturity date. Please also refer to “Prepayment Risk” in this section. 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.

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.

Remuneration Policies and Practices

The Fund is subject to remuneration policies, procedures and practices (together, the “**Remuneration Policy**”). The UCITS Regulations require that the Fund has a remuneration policy which is intended to be consistent with and promote sound and effective risk management. The Remuneration Policy is in line with the business strategy, objectives, values and interests of the Fund and its Sub-Funds, and includes measures to avoid conflicts of interest. The Remuneration Policy applies to staff whose professional activities have a material impact on the risk profile of the of the Fund and its 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, including a description of how remuneration and benefits are calculated, the identity of persons responsible for awarding the remuneration and benefits are available on

www.bmogam.com. The Remuneration Policy summary will be made available for inspection and a paper copy may be obtained, free of charge, at the registered office of the Fund.

Umbrella Cash Collection Account

Subscriptions monies received in respect of a Sub-Fund in advance of the issue of Shares will be held in the Umbrella Cash Collection Account (see the “Purchase and Sale Information” section herein for further detail in this regard) in the name of the Fund and will be an asset of the relevant Sub-Fund. Investors will be unsecured creditors of such Sub-Fund with respect to the amount subscribed until such Shares are issued and will not benefit from any appreciation in the NAV 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 the 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 Fund, and will not benefit from any appreciation in the NAV 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, 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-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 such Sub-Fund or the Fund would have sufficient funds to repay any unsecured creditors.

PURCHASE AND SALE INFORMATION

PRIMARY MARKET

Subscriptions. The provisions set out in this section apply to subscriptions for ETF Shares directly to the Fund only and not to the purchase of ETF Shares on secondary markets. Applications for subscriptions directly to the Fund in respect of ETF Shares may only be made by Authorised Participants, through a Shareholder as their nominee. All other investors may purchase ETF Shares through the Authorised Participants or other investors on the secondary market, as described below under “*Secondary Market Purchases and Sales*” in the “*Secondary Market*” section.

The provisions set out below also apply to subscriptions for Non-ETF Shares directly to the Fund. It is not expected that there will be any secondary market in Non-ETF Shares.

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.

Shares may be subscribed for initially during the initial offer period for the relevant Sub-Fund and at the price specified in the Relevant Supplement. Such Shares will be issued following the initial offer period for the relevant Sub-Fund, as specified in the Relevant Supplement. Thereafter, Shares will be issued at the Net Asset Value per Share plus an amount in respect of Duties and Charges, where applicable, on each Dealing Day. All Shares issued will be in registered form and a written trade confirmation will be sent to Shareholders. Shares may only be issued as fully paid in whole units.

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

Investors must subscribe for an amount that is at least equal to the Minimum Subscription Amount. Where specified in the Relevant Supplement, the Minimum Subscription Amount may differ for initial subscriptions and subsequent subscriptions and may be waived by the Directors in their absolute discretion.

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 Directors may decide, in exceptional circumstances, to accept subscriptions after the relevant dealing deadline provided that they are received before the relevant Valuation Point.

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

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. Subscription monies in the currency in which the relevant Shares are denominated should be sent by wire transfer to the relevant account specified in the subscription application form no later than the time specified in the Relevant Supplement. If cleared funds representing the subscription monies (including all Duties and Charges) are not received by the Fund by the time and date specified in the Relevant Supplement, the Directors reserve the right to cancel any provisional allotment of Shares.

In-Kind Subscriptions. Unless otherwise specified in the Relevant Supplement, investors may subscribe for Shares in-kind on each Dealing Day by making an application before the dealing deadline specified for each Sub-Fund in the Relevant Supplement. In this context, "in-kind" means that, rather than receiving purely cash in respect of a subscription, the Fund will receive a basket of securities and a cash component. Shares can be subscribed for in-kind

in a unit of the Minimum Subscription Amount or multiples thereof. In-Kind Subscriptions are not applicable to non-ETF Shares.

The securities to be transferred to the relevant Sub-Fund as part of any in-kind subscription must be such that they would qualify as investments of the relevant Sub-Fund in accordance with its investment objectives, policies and restrictions and the Depositary must be satisfied that there is unlikely to be any material prejudice to the existing Shareholders through the acceptance of the in-kind subscription. The securities provided must be vested with the Depositary or arrangements be made to vest them with the Depositary and the number of Shares issued in respect of an in-kind subscription must not exceed the amount that would be issued for the cash equivalent. Settlement/delivery of the securities to be provided as part of the subscription must be no later than three Business Days after the relevant Dealing Day.

The Directors have the right to refuse the securities proposed, including where the securities are not delivered to the Fund, in exactly the form agreed with the Investment Manager, together with the relevant cash component, by the time and date specified in the Relevant Supplement, in which case, the Directors reserve the right to cancel any provisional allotment of Shares.

The exact value of the cash component in the case of an in-kind subscription is determined after the calculation of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Sub-Fund for the relevant Dealing Day 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 issued and the value of the securities to be provided as part of the subscription, using the same valuation methodology as that used to determine the Net Asset Value per Share.

The Directors may, in their absolute discretion, include an appropriate provision for Duties and Charges in respect of each subscription.

Directed Cash Dealings. If any request is made by an Authorised Participant to execute underlying security trades and/or foreign exchange in a way that is different than normal and customary convention, the Investment Manager will use reasonable endeavours to satisfy such request if possible but the Investment Manager will not accept any responsibility or liability if the execution request is not achieved in the way requested for any reason whatsoever. In no circumstances will an Authorised Participant have discretion over the assets of a Sub-Fund.

If any Authorised Participant making a cash subscription or redemption wishes to have the underlying securities traded with a particular designated broker (i.e. a directed cash subscription or redemption), the Authorised Participant would need to specify such instructions in its dealing request. The Investment Manager may at its sole discretion (but shall not be obliged to) transact for the underlying securities with the designated broker. Authorised Participants that wish to select a designated broker are required, prior to the Investment Manager transacting the underlying securities, to contact the relevant portfolio trading desk of the designated broker to arrange the trade.

If an application resulting in a creation is accepted as a directed cash subscription, as part of the Authorised Participant's settlement obligations, the Authorised Participant would be responsible for (i) ensuring that the designated broker transfers to the Fund (via the Depositary) the relevant underlying securities, and (ii) paying the fees and costs charged by the designated broker for selling the relevant underlying securities to the Fund plus any associated Duties and Charges, including foreign exchange costs, to reflect the cost of execution.

If a dealing request resulting in a redemption is accepted as a directed cash redemption, the Authorised Participant is responsible for ensuring that the designated broker purchases the relevant underlying securities from the Fund. The Authorised Participant will receive the price paid by the designated broker for purchasing the relevant underlying securities from the Fund, less any associated Duties and Charges, including foreign exchange costs, to reflect the cost of execution.

The Investment Manager will not be responsible, and shall have no liability, if the execution of the underlying securities with a designated broker and, by extension, an Authorised Participant's subscription or redemption order, is not carried out due to an omission, error, failed or delayed trade or settlement on the part of the Authorised Participant or the designated broker. Should an Authorised Participant or the designated broker to which the Authorised Participant directed the underlying securities transaction default on, delay settlement of, or change the

terms of, any part of the underlying securities transaction, the Authorised Participant shall bear all associated risks and costs, including costs incurred by the Fund and/or the Investment Manager as a result of the delay to the underlying securities transaction. In such circumstances, the Fund and the Investment Manager have the right to transact with another broker and to amend the terms of the Authorised Participant's subscription or redemption, including the subscription price and/or redemption proceeds, to take into account the default, delay and/or the change to the terms.

CSD Sub-Funds. Generally, in the case of CSD Sub-Funds, Shares will be issued in dematerialised non-certificated form in one or more recognised clearing and settlement systems, subject to the issue of one or more global certificates, where required by the clearing systems in which Shares are held. No individual certificates for Shares will be issued by the Fund. The global certificates, if any, will be registered in the name of the relevant clearing system and the relevant clearing system (or its nominee) will appear as a Shareholder on the Register in respect of such Shares. Where a global certificate is issued in respect of Shares, subsequent purchasers of such Shares in the CSD Sub-Funds will not generally be recorded as Shareholders on the Register but will hold a beneficial interest in such Shares and the rights of such investors will be governed by their agreement with their nominee, broker or clearing system as appropriate.

ICSD Sub-Funds. Generally, in the case of ICSD Sub-Funds, Shares will be issued in dematerialised non-certificated form in the International Central Securities Depositories, subject to the issue of one or more global share certificates, where required by the International Central Securities Depositories in which the Shares are held. There is currently only one International Central Securities Depository for the ICSD Sub-Funds, which is Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V. and any successor entity thereto. No individual certificates for Shares will be issued by the Fund. The global share certificate will be deposited with the relevant common depositary (being the entity nominated by the relevant International Central Securities Depository to hold the global share certificate) and registered in the name of the relevant common depositary (or its nominee). The common depositary (or its nominee) will appear as a Shareholder on the Register in respect of such Shares. As a result, subsequent purchasers of Shares in the ICSD Sub-Funds such as Authorised Participants, will not generally be recorded as Shareholders on the Register but will hold a beneficial interest in such Shares and the rights of such investors will be governed by their agreement with their nominee, broker or central securities depositary as appropriate.

Redemptions. The provisions set out in this section apply to redemptions of ETF Shares directly to the Fund only and not to the sale of ETF Shares on secondary markets. Applications for redemptions directly to the Fund in respect of ETF Shares may generally only be made by Authorised Participants, through a Shareholder as nominee for the Authorised Participants. All other investors may sell ETF Shares through the Authorised Participants or to other investors on the secondary market, as described below under "*Secondary Market Purchases and Sales*" in the "*Secondary Market*" section. In addition, in certain exceptional circumstances, investors who have acquired ETF Shares on the secondary market may be entitled to redeem their Shares directly with the Fund as described below under "*Secondary Market Purchases and Sales*" in the "*Secondary Market*" section.

The provisions set out below also apply to redemptions of Non-ETF Shares directly to the Fund. It is not expected that there will be any secondary market in Non-ETF Shares.

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

Redemptions. Shareholders may request the Fund to redeem their Shares on any Dealing Day at the Net Asset Value per Share as of the relevant Dealing Day, subject to an appropriate provision for Duties and Charges, in accordance with the following redemption procedures and as specified in the Relevant Supplement. The Administrator or the Directors may refuse to process a redemption request until proper information, such as the original Application Form and all requested supporting anti-money laundering documentation, has been provided.

Redemption requests must be received by the Administrator before the dealing deadline on the relevant Dealing Day specified in the Relevant Supplement and redemption instructions received after the relevant deadlines will be held over and dealt with on the following Dealing Day. However, the Directors may decide to accept, in exceptional circumstances, redemption requests after the relevant dealing deadline provided that they are received before the relevant Valuation Point. A properly completed redemption instruction must be received by the Administrator by fax or, if agreed with the Administrator, by electronic means, provided that, in the case of faxed redemption requests,

payment of redemption proceeds will be made only to the account of record. Any amendments to a Shareholder's registration details or payment instructions will only be effected upon receipt of original documentation by the Administrator. The Directors may, in their absolute discretion, reject a request to redeem Shares, in whole or in part, where the Directors have reason to believe that the request is being made fraudulently.

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

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

In-Kind Redemption. Unless otherwise specified in the Relevant Supplement, each Sub-Fund will allow Shareholders to redeem Shares in-kind on each Dealing Day. 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. Shares can be redeemed in-kind in a unit of the Minimum Redemption Amount or multiples thereof.

The composition of the basket of securities to be delivered by the Fund and an estimated amount of the balance in cash will be made available upon request to Shareholders by the Administrator. The exact value of the cash balance is determined after calculation of the Net Asset Value on the relevant Dealing Day on the basis of the prices used in calculating the Net Asset Value per Share and will equal the difference between the value of the Shares to be redeemed and the value of the securities to be delivered at the prices used in calculating the Net Asset Value per Share on the same date.

A determination to provide redemption in-kind shall be at the sole discretion of the Fund where (i) the redeeming Shareholder requests redemption of Shares representing 5% or more of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Sub-Fund or (ii) the initial subscription in respect of the Shares being redeemed by a Shareholder was made in specie. The assets to be transferred shall be selected at the discretion of the Directors, 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 Fund 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 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.

Payment for Shares redeemed will generally be effected no later than three Business Days after the relevant dealing deadline unless otherwise stated in the relevant fund supplement. Redemption proceeds paid in cash will be paid in the class currency of the relevant Class by wire transfer to the appropriate bank account as notified by the redeeming Shareholder and the cost of any transfer of proceeds by wire transfer will be deducted from such proceeds.

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

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 Directors shall be entitled, at their absolute discretion, to refuse to redeem such number of Shares of that 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 Directors shall determine. If the Fund refuses to redeem Shares for this reason, the requests for redemption on such date shall be reduced rateably and the redemption requests shall be treated as if they were received on each subsequent Dealing Day until all the Shares to which the original request related have been redeemed, provided that the Fund shall not be obliged to redeem more than 10% of the number of Shares of a

particular Sub-Fund outstanding on any Dealing Day, until all the Shares of the Sub-Fund to which the original request related have been redeemed.

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

- (a) the Shareholders of the relevant Sub-Fund or Class pass a special resolution providing for such redemption at a general meeting of the holders of the Shares of that Sub-Fund or Class or in writing;
- (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 or Class falls below €50 million or the prevailing currency equivalent in the currency in which Shares of the relevant Sub-Fund or Class are denominated;
- (d) the Shares in the relevant Sub-Fund or Class cease to be listed on a Listing Stock Exchange; or
- (e) the Directors deem it appropriate for any other reason.

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

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 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 in issue.

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. Shareholders should consider the terms of the Relevant Supplement for further details. Conversions will be subject to an appropriate provision for Duties and Charges.

SECONDARY MARKET

Secondary Market Purchases and Sales of ETF Shares. The ETF Shares are listed for secondary trading on each Listing Stock Exchange and individual ETF Shares may be purchased and sold by investors on Listing Stock Exchanges through a broker-dealer. The opening and closing days for the Listing Stock Exchanges will be specified on the Website. If an investor buys or sells ETF Shares in the secondary market, such investor will pay the secondary market price for ETF Shares. In addition, an investor may incur customary brokerage commissions and charges and may pay some or all of the spread between the bid and the offered price in the secondary market on each leg of a round trip (purchase and sale) transaction. Investors should also refer to "*Costs Of Buying And Selling Shares Risk*" and "*Trading Issues Risk*" in the "*Risk Information*" section.

ETF Shares purchased on the secondary market cannot usually be sold directly back to the Fund. In exceptional circumstances, as determined by the Directors, whether as a result of disruptions in the secondary market or otherwise, investors who have acquired ETF Shares on the secondary market may be entitled to apply to the Fund in writing to have the ETF Shares in question registered in their own name, to enable them to access the redemption facilities described above in the "*Primary Market*" section. Investors wishing to do so should contact the Administrator to provide such proper information, including original application forms and anti-money laundering documentation, as the Administrator shall require in order to register the investor as a Shareholder. A charge, which shall be at normal market rates, may apply for this process.

Secondary Market Prices. The trading prices of a Sub-Fund's ETF Shares will fluctuate continuously throughout trading hours based on market supply and demand rather than the Net Asset Value per Share, which is only calculated at the end of each business day. The ETF Shares will trade on the Listing Stock Exchange at prices that may be above (i.e. at a premium) or below (i.e. at a discount), to varying degrees, the Net Asset Value per Share. The trading prices of a Fund's ETF Shares may deviate significantly from the Net Asset Value per Share during periods of market volatility and may be subject to brokerage commissions and/or transfer taxes associated with the trading and settlement through the relevant stock exchange. There can be no guarantee that once the ETF Shares are listed on a stock exchange they will remain listed. Investors should also refer to "*Fluctuation of Net Asset Value*" in the "*Risk Information*" section.

An INAV, which is an estimate of the Net Asset Value per Share calculated using market data, will be disseminated at regular intervals throughout the day. The INAV is based on quotes and last sale prices from the securities' local market and may not reflect events that occur subsequent to the local market's close. Premiums and discounts between the INAV and the market price may occur and the INAV should not be viewed as a "real-time" update of the Net Asset Value per Share, which is calculated only once a day. None of the Fund, the Investment Manager, any of its affiliates or any third party calculation agents involved in, or responsible for, the calculation or publication of such INAVs makes any warranty as to their accuracy. Details of the INAV for each Fund are available on the Website.

Umbrella Cash Collection Account

The Fund has established a collection account at umbrella level in the name of the Fund (the "**Umbrella Cash Collection Account**"), 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 Account.

Monies in the Umbrella Cash Collection Account, including early subscription monies received in respect of a Sub-Fund, will not qualify for the protections afforded by the Central Bank (Supervision and Enforcement) Act 2013 (Section 48(1)) Investor Money Regulations 2015 (the "**IMR**") for Fund Service Providers (as defined in the IMR).

Pending issue of the Shares and / or payment of subscription proceeds to an account in the name of the relevant Sub-Fund, and pending payment of redemption proceeds, dividends or distributions, monies in the Umbrella Cash Collection Account are assets of the relevant Sub-Funds to which they are attributable and 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 Account. Subscriptions amounts paid into the Umbrella Cash Collection Account will be paid into the account in the name of the relevant Sub-Fund on the contractual settlement date. Redemptions and distributions, including blocked redemptions or distributions, will be held in the Umbrella Cash Collection Account until payment due date (or such later date as blocked payments are permitted to be paid), and will then be paid to the relevant or redeeming Shareholder.

The Umbrella Cash Collection Account has been opened with State Street Bank and Trust Company in the name of the Fund. The Depositary will be responsible for safe-keeping and oversight of the monies in the Umbrella Cash Collection Account and for ensuring that relevant amounts in the Umbrella Cash Collection Account are attributable to the appropriate Sub-Funds. Monies in the Umbrella Cash Collection Account will be taken into account in the calculation of the NAV of, and assessing compliance with investment restrictions by, the relevant Sub-Fund to which they are attributable.

The Fund and the Depositary have agreed an operating procedure in respect of the Umbrella Cash Collection Account, which identifies the participating Sub-Funds, the procedures and protocols to be followed in order to transfer monies from the Umbrella Cash Collection Account, 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 monies attributable to another Sub-Fund due to timing differences.

Where subscription monies are received in the Umbrella Cash Collection Account without sufficient documentation to identify the investor or the relevant Sub-Fund, such monies shall be returned to the relevant investor within the timescales and as specified in the operating procedure in respect of the Umbrella Cash Collection Account.

Failure to provide the necessary complete and accurate documentation is at the investor's risk.

DETERMINATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

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

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

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 Instrument of Incorporation and summarised below.

In the event that the Shares of any Fund are divided into different Classes, 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.

Each asset which is quoted, listed or traded on or under the rules of any Recognised Market shall be valued using the index method of valuations. Accordingly, depending on the terms of the relevant index, such assets will be valued at (a) closing bid price, (b) last bid price, (c) last traded price, (d) closing mid-market price or (e) last mid-market price 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 Administrator from independent sources, such as recognised pricing services or brokers specialising in the relevant markets. If the investment is normally quoted, listed or traded on or under the rules of more than one Recognised Market, the relevant Recognised Market shall be either (a) that which is the main market for the investment or (b) the market which the Directors determine provides the fairest criteria in a value for the security, as the Directors may determine. If prices for an investment quoted, listed or traded on the relevant Recognised Market are not available at the relevant time, or are unrepresentative in the opinion of the Directors, such investment shall be valued at such value as shall be estimated with care and in good faith as the probable realisation value of the investment by a competent professional person, firm or corporation appointed for such purpose by the Directors and approved for the purpose by the Depositary. If the investment is quoted, listed or traded on a Recognised Market but acquired or traded at a premium or discount outside of or off the Recognised Market, the investment shall be valued taking into account the level of premium or discount as of the date of valuation of the instrument and the Depositary must ensure the adoption of such a procedure is justifiable in the context of establishing the probable realisation value of the security. Neither the Directors or their delegates nor the Depositary shall be under any liability if a price reasonably believed by them to be the (a) closing bid price, (b) last bid price, (c) last traded price, (d) closing mid-market price or (e) last mid-market price for the time being, may be found not to be such.

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

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

Derivative instruments including swaps, interest rate futures contracts, exchange traded futures, index futures and other financial futures contracts which are traded on a Recognised Market shall be valued at the settlement price as determined by the relevant Recognised Market at the close of business on such Recognised Market, provided that where it is not the practice of the relevant Recognised Market to quote a settlement price, or if a settlement price is not available for any reason, such instruments shall be valued at their probable realisation value estimated with care and in good faith by the Directors, who shall be approved for the purpose by the Depositary, in consultation with the Administrator.

OTC derivatives will be valued either using the counterparty's valuation or an alternative valuation provided by the Fund or by an independent pricing vendor appointed by the Directors 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 Fund 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 Fund 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 Fund opts to use an alternative valuation, the Fund will use a competent person appointed by the Directors, 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.

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

Certificates of deposit shall be valued by reference to the latest available sale price for certificates of deposit of like maturity, amount and credit risk on each 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 Directors, at probable realisation value estimated with care and in good faith by a competent person appointed by the Directors 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.

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

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

In determining the 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 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 Directors.

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

circumstances the Administrator shall not be liable (in the absence of fraud, negligence or wilful default) for any loss suffered by the Fund or any investor by reason of any error in the calculation of the Net Asset Value resulting from any inaccuracy in the information provided by the Investment Manager or its delegates provided that the use of such information in the circumstances was reasonable.

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

Save where the determination of the Net Asset Value per Share in respect of any Sub-Fund has been temporarily suspended in the circumstances described under "*Temporary Suspension of Dealings*" in this section, 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 the Irish Stock Exchange immediately upon calculation and any other Listing Stock Exchange in accordance with the rules of the relevant Listing Stock Exchange.

Temporary Suspension of Dealings. The Directors may at any time, with prior notification to the Depositary, temporarily suspend the issue, valuation, sale, purchase, redemption or conversion of Shares of any Sub-Fund, or the payment of redemption proceeds, during any period when:

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

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

DISTRIBUTIONS

Investors in a Sub-Fund are entitled to their share of the relevant 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 either Accumulating Classes or Distributing Classes or both.

With respect to the Accumulating Classes in all Sub-Funds, the Directors have determined to accumulate all net investment income and net realised capital gains attributable to such Accumulating Classes and therefore do not intend to declare dividends in respect of Shares in such classes.

Pursuant to the Instrument of Incorporation, the Directors may declare dividends, in respect of Shares in any Distributing Class out of net income (including dividend and interest income) and/or the excess of realised and unrealised capital gains over realised and unrealised losses in respect of investments of the Fund (collectively "Net Income").

It is the current intention of the Directors, subject to any de minimis threshold, to declare and pay dividends out of Net Income attributable to each of the Distributing Classes. Under normal circumstances, the Directors intend that dividends shall be declared on a quarterly basis (based on quarters ending in March, June, September and December) in each year in relation to the Net Income of the Distributing Classes for the relevant quarter. However, Shareholders should note that the Directors may, in their discretion, decide not to make such declaration and payment in respect of a Distributing Class. Investors should note that dividends declared in respect of a Sub-Fund may not reflect the dividend characteristics of the underlying investments of that Sub-Fund.

Subject to income being available for distribution, the Directors may also decide to declare and pay interim dividends in relation to any of the Distributing Classes. All Shares in issue in a Distributing Class on any date on which the Directors determine to declare a dividend in respect of such Distributing Class will be eligible for such dividend.

Dividends will be paid by wire transfer in accordance with the bank account details nominated by the Shareholder on the subscription application form unless the Shareholder shall have elected that dividends otherwise payable in cash be automatically re-invested in further Shares in the relevant Distributing Class. Dividends paid in cash will be paid in the Base Currency of the relevant Sub-Fund.

Any dividend paid on a Share 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.

The distribution policy of any Sub-Fund or of any Class may be changed by the Directors upon reasonable notice to Shareholders of that Sub-Fund or Class as the case may be and, in such circumstances, the distribution policies will be disclosed in an updated Prospectus and/or Relevant Supplement.

FEES AND EXPENSES

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”. 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 Investment Manager and the Investment Manager is then responsible for the payment of all operational expenses of the Fund, including share class hedging costs. Save where another party has agreed to reimburse the Fund, this includes but is not limited to fees and expenses of the Investment Manager, Depositary, Administrator and Secretary. Subject to applicable law and regulation, the Investment Manager 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.

Save where another party has agreed to reimburse the Fund, the Investment Manager will also be responsible for the payment of the following fees and expenses:

- the cost of listing and maintaining a listing of Shares on any Listing Stock Exchange;
- the cost of convening and holding Directors’ and Shareholders’ meetings;
- professional fees and expenses for legal and other consulting services;
- the costs and expenses of preparing, printing, publishing and distributing prospectuses, supplements, annual and semi-annual reports and other documents to current and prospective investors;
- 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 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 duties and charges for portfolio re-balancing, 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 a Sub-Fund or 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 monthly 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 Investment Manager will cover any shortfall from its own assets.

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 investor, 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 receive 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.

Provided the Shares remain held in a recognised clearing system (which includes CREST, Euroclear and Clearstream Banking), the Fund will not be obliged to account for any Irish tax in respect of the Shares. However, if the Shares cease to be held in a recognised clearing system, the Fund would be obliged to account for Irish tax to the Irish Revenue Commissioners in certain circumstances.

Taxation of Non-Irish Shareholders

Shareholders who are not resident (or ordinarily resident) in Ireland for Irish tax purposes will have no liability to Irish income tax or capital gains tax in respect of their Shares.

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 (on a self-assessment basis) in respect of the Shares. Explanations of the terms '*resident*' and '*ordinarily resident*' are set out at the end of this summary.

Taxation of Irish Shareholders

Shareholders who are resident (or ordinarily resident) in Ireland for Irish tax purposes will be obliged to account (on a self-assessment basis) for any Irish tax due arising on distributions, redemptions and disposals (including deemed disposals where Shares are held for eight years) in respect of the Shares. For Shareholders who are individuals, the applicable Irish tax rate is currently 41%. For Shareholders who are companies (other than dealers in securities), the applicable Irish tax rate is currently 25%.

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.

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 Company 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.

The OECD Common Reporting Standard replaces the previous European information reporting regime in respect of savings income under Directive 2003/48/EC (commonly known as the EU Savings Directive regime).

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:

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

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

Meaning of 'Ordinary Residence' for Individuals

The term 'ordinary residence' (as distinct from 'residence') relates to a person's normal pattern of life and denotes residence in a place with some degree of continuity. An individual who has been resident in Ireland for three consecutive tax years becomes ordinarily resident with effect from the commencement of the fourth tax year. An individual who has been ordinarily resident in Ireland ceases to be ordinarily resident at the end of the third consecutive tax year in which the individual is not resident. For example, an individual who is resident and ordinarily resident in Ireland in 2015 and departs Ireland in that year will remain ordinarily resident in Ireland up to the end of the tax year in 2018.

Meaning of "Intermediary"

An "intermediary" means a person who:

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

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 its 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 the law and published practice 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 UK tax implications of UK resident, ordinarily resident and domiciled individuals and UK resident companies investing in Shares in the Fund. Prospective investors should inform themselves of, and where appropriate take advice on, the tax consequences applicable to the subscription, purchase, holding and redemption of Shares in the Fund.

The Fund

Provided that the Directors ensure that central management and control of the Fund remains outside of the United Kingdom, the Fund should not be subject to United Kingdom corporation tax on its income and capital gains. It is the intention of the Directors to conduct the affairs of the Fund so that it does not become resident in the United Kingdom for taxation purposes. Accordingly, and provided that the Fund does not carry on a trade in the United Kingdom (whether or not through a permanent establishment situated therein), the Fund will not be liable to United Kingdom income tax or corporation tax on income or gains earned on or derived from the Fund's investments save for tax on certain income deriving from a United Kingdom source, for example, interest with a United Kingdom source (assuming that United Kingdom tax on this interest is levied by withholding at source).

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 which are not approved by HM Revenue & Customs as UK 'reporting funds' during the investor's entire period of ownership.

The Regulations provide that if an investor resident or ordinarily 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 capital gain (or corporation tax on chargeable gains in the case of investors within the charge to United Kingdom corporation tax).

Alternatively, where an investor resident or ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom for taxation purposes holds an interest in an offshore fund (unless the offshore fund fails the 'non-qualifying investment test') that has been a 'reporting fund' for all periods of account for which they hold their 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.

It should be noted that a 'disposal' for United Kingdom tax purposes would generally include a switching of interest between Sub-Funds within the Fund and might in some circumstances also include a switching of interests between Classes in the same Sub-Fund.

In broad terms, under the Regulations a 'reporting fund' is an offshore fund that meets certain upfront and annual reporting requirements to HM Revenue & Customs and its shareholders. To obtain reporting fund status for a particular Class, the Directors must apply to HM Revenue & Customs for a particular Class to constitute a reporting fund within specified time limits and demonstrate to HM Revenue & Customs that the particular Class complies with the applicable rules in force for reporting funds status.

In accordance with the Regulations, reporting fund status broadly requires the Fund to report to both investors and HM Revenue & Customs the income of the reporting fund for each reporting period. Where the reported income exceeds what has been distributed to Shareholders, the excess is treated as additional distributions to UK investors who will be taxed accordingly (as to which, see below).

Separate Classes will be regarded separately in determining if they constitute 'offshore funds' for the purposes of the Regulations. Offshore funds that can issue more than one class of share will treat each class of share as a separate offshore fund for the purposes of the legislation and therefore need only obtain reporting fund status for those separate classes that require it.

The Directors intend to manage the affairs of the Fund so that these upfront and annual duties are met and continue to be met on an ongoing basis in respect of certain Classes of the Fund. No assurance can be given that the Directors will

continue to seek such status in respect of any such Class or that any such Class will qualify. Such annual duties will 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). United Kingdom tax resident Shareholders which hold their interests at the end of the reporting period to which the reported income relates, will be subject to income tax or corporation tax on the actual amount of any distribution received plus the amount of income reported by the Fund in accordance with the reporting fund rule in excess of any distribution. The reported income will be deemed to arise to United Kingdom Shareholders six months following the end of the relevant holding period.

The Directors reserve the right to seek certification as a reporting fund in respect of any Class of the Fund. No assurance can be given that any Class will qualify. Accordingly, any gains arising to Shareholders resident or ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom on a sale, redemption or other disposal of Classes other than Classes that obtain reporting fund status (including a deemed disposal on death) will be taxed as offshore income gains rather than capital gains.

Once reporting fund status for certain Classes is obtained from HM Revenue & Customs, it will remain in place permanently so long as the annual requirements are undertaken. While the Directors' intention is for application Classes to maintain reporting fund status no assurance can be given that the Directors will obtain reporting fund status or will continue to seek such status in respect of any such Classes or that any such Classes will continue to qualify. Investors should refer to their tax advisors in relation to the implications of the Sub-Funds obtaining such status.

Treatment of income received from the Fund

Following the enactment of Finance Act 2009, from 1 July 2009, dividend distributions from an offshore fund made to companies resident in the United Kingdom are likely to fall within one of a number of exemptions from United Kingdom corporation tax. In addition, 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.

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 Sub-Fund.

To the extent that Classes do satisfy the 'qualifying investment test' (which requires that more than 60 per cent. of an offshore fund's assets must consist of bonds or other interest bearing or economically equivalent assets) distributions or reported income will be treated and taxed in the hands of an individual Shareholder as interest income.

To the extent that a Class does not satisfy the 'qualifying investment test' (referred to above), distributions or reported income will be taxed in the hands of an individual Shareholder as dividend income. UK tax resident individual Shareholders will, subject to certain conditions being met, be entitled to a non-refundable tax credit in respect of dividends or reported income received from corporate offshore funds invested largely in equities.

The attention of companies resident in the United Kingdom for taxation purposes is drawn to the "controlled foreign companies" provisions contained in Chapter IV of Part XVII of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1988. These provisions affect United Kingdom resident companies which are deemed to be interested, either alone or together with certain associated persons, in at least 25 per cent of the "chargeable profits" of a non-resident company (such as the Fund), which (i) is controlled by companies or other persons who are resident in the United Kingdom for taxation purposes, (ii) is subject to a "lower level" of taxation, and (iii) does not distribute substantially all of its income. The effect of these provisions could be to render such corporate Shareholder companies liable to United Kingdom corporation tax in respect of their share of the profits of the Fund unless a number of available exemptions are met. Persons who may be treated as "associated" with each other for these purposes include two or more companies one of which controls the other(s) or all of which are under common control. The Fund's "chargeable profits" for this purpose do not include its capital gains.

The attention of persons resident or ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom (and who, if individuals, are also domiciled in the United Kingdom) is drawn to the fact that the provisions of section 13 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992 could be material to any such person who holds 10 per cent or more of the Shares in the Fund if, at the same time, the Fund is controlled in such a manner as to render it a company that would, were it to be resident in the United Kingdom, be a "close" company for United Kingdom taxation purposes. These provisions could, if applicable, result in such a person being treated for the purposes of United Kingdom taxation as if a proportionate part of any gain accruing to the Fund (such as on a disposal of any of its investments) had accrued to that person at the time when the chargeable gain accrued to the Fund.

Transfer Taxes: Stamp Duty Reserve Tax and ad valorem Stamp Duty

The Directors intend that the Register will be kept and maintained outside of the United Kingdom. As a result, no United Kingdom stamp duty reserve tax or ad valorem 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 ad valorem 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 per cent., 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 ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom for taxation purposes is drawn to the provisions contained in Chapter 2 of Part 13 of 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 UK and may render them liable to taxation in respect of undistributed amounts which would be treated as UK taxable income and profits of the Fund on an annual basis.

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.

- **Eimear Cowhey (Irish Resident)** is an experienced investment management professional with over 25 years' experience in financial services holding senior executive and board positions with Pioneer and Invesco Perpetual. Her executive roles were focused on mutual fund product development and management, international distribution, registration and listing of mutual funds and regulatory compliance. Since 2006, Eimear has served as a non-executive independent chairman, director and committee member of investment fund and management companies based in Dublin and Luxembourg of well-known global promoters and managers.

Mrs Cowhey is a qualified Irish solicitor and previously spent 7 years with Pioneer Global Investments Limited firstly as Head of Legal and Compliance and then as Head of Product Development. Prior to that she was Joint Managing Director, Global Fund Director (Int'l) and Head Legal Counsel for Invesco Dublin.

Mrs Cowhey is a former Chairman and Council member of IFIA the Irish funds industry association. She is also a former member of the IFSC Funds Group which is run under the auspices of the Department of An Taoiseach and is a joint government/industry group to advise the government of investment fund related matters. She was a member of the Committee on Collective Investment Governance which was established by the Central Bank of Ireland in December 2013 and which issued its report in July 2014. She holds a Bachelor in Civil Law and Certificate in Financial Services Law (both from University College Dublin) and a Certified Diploma in Accounting & Finance (ACCA). She lectures and tutors on the subject of Investment Funds and Financial Services at the Law Society and speaks regularly at conferences.

- **David Hammond (Irish).** Mr Hammond retired in 2014 as a director of Bridge Consulting ("Bridge"), a financial services consultancy and business advisory firm. Before setting up Bridge in 2005, Mr Hammond was Chief Operating Officer of Sanlam Asset Management (Ireland) Limited, part of the Sanlam group of South Africa, which he joined at the start of 2003. Between 1994 and the end of 2002, Mr Hammond worked with International Fund Managers (Ireland) Limited ("IFMI"), the Irish fund administration subsidiary of Baring Asset Management which is now part of Northern Trust. While at IFMI, Mr Hammond was responsible for legal affairs and business development, becoming a director in 1996. He is also a solicitor, and practised for a number of years in the area of banking and financial services with the Irish firm of A&L Goodbody before joining IFMI. Mr Hammond is a CFA Charterholder and holds a law degree from Trinity College, Dublin and an MBA from Smurfit Graduate School of Business, University College, Dublin.
- **Drew Newman (UK).** Mr Newman joined Pyrford in October 2005 as Chief Operating Officer. After completing his degree at Jordanhill College in Glasgow, Mr Newman successfully completed a postgraduate diploma in Finance and Investment Analysis and a Master of Arts in Finance and Administration at Southbank University, London. Mr Newman has worked in the finance industry for almost 31 years including 5 years with Prudential Portfolio Managers and 12 years with General Electric. Mr Newman has gathered wide-spread experience at a senior level in investment management, investment consultancy, investment marketing, client reporting and investment operations. Mr Newman is also a Director of three UCITS IV self-managed investment companies and five other investment companies in Bermuda, the Cayman Islands and Mauritius 1990.
- **Liam Miley (Ireland).** Mr Miley is a non-executive director of a number of fund and other financial service companies. He has over 35 years' executive experience in the financial services sector. Between January 2012 and May 2015 he served with BlackRock Inc. both in an executive role as a managing director within the Financial Markets Advisory Group EMEA region, and as a non-executive director of BlackRock Asset Management Ireland Limited. Prior to joining BlackRock, Mr Miley served with LBBW Asset Management (Ireland) plc ("LBBWI") for 12 years, initially as head of credit, and from 2002 as managing director. LBBWI was a licenced bank until 2008 when it was converted to a MiFID authorised firm, involved in the provision of investment management, risk analytics, valuations and administration services to funds and conduit structures. Prior to joining LBBWI, he held a variety of positions with Industrial Credit Corporation, Barclays Bank-BZW and Smurfit Paribas Bank over a period of 18 years. Mr Miley is a Fellow of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants, a graduate of the Advanced Management Program in Harvard Business School and is a Chartered Director.

- **Stuart Woodyatt (UK).** Mr Woodyatt is the Global Head of Business Risk at BMO Global Asset Management and a member of the Group Management team. Mr Woodyatt joined the BMO Group in December 2014. Mr Woodyatt is responsible for the management of the Business Risk function, which includes Operational Risk and Counterparty Credit Risk and will ensure that an effective risk management framework is in place for the business. Mr Woodyatt has worked in financial services for over 25 years and held senior roles within the Risk departments of a number of financial services companies, including Aviva, Morley Fund Management (now Aviva Investors), Royal London Asset Management and Hermes Fund Managers. Mr Woodyatt is a member of the CFA Society United Kingdom.

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, and the provision of registration services in respect of the CSD Sub-Funds to the Registrar; (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, and distribution and marketing of the Fund, to the Investment Manager; and (d) provision of registration services in respect of the ICSD Sub-Funds 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 Directors' address is the registered office of the Fund.

The Promoter & Investment Manager. F & C Management Limited serves as the promoter, investment manager and distributor to each Sub-Fund and, subject to the supervision of the Directors, is responsible for the investment management, distribution and marketing of the Sub-Funds pursuant to an investment management and distribution agreement dated 29 September 2015 between the Fund and the Investment Manager (the "Investment Management Agreement"). The Investment Manager provides an investment management program for each Sub-Fund and manages the investment of the Sub-Funds' assets. The Investment Manager is also the distributor of the Fund and has been appointed to provide distribution services to the Sub-Funds. The Investment Manager and other affiliates of BMO make up the asset management business of BMO Global Asset Management, which as of 31 July 2016 managed USD 238 billion in assets.

The Investment Manager is a wholly-owned subsidiary of F&C Asset Management plc, which is the parent company of the F&C Group and is itself a wholly owned subsidiary of BMO Global Asset Management (Europe) Limited, which in turn is wholly owned by the Bank of Montreal. The Investment Manager is authorised by the Financial Conduct Authority and its investment management business includes but is not limited to management of other Irish authorised collective investment schemes.

The Investment Management Agreement provides that the appointment of the Investment Manager will continue in force unless and until terminated by either party; provided that the Fund is not subject to a notice requirement and the Investment Manager must provide three (3) months' prior written notice (although such prior notice is not required if the Investment Manager is required to terminate the agreement by a competent regulatory authority). The Investment Management Agreement contains provisions regarding the Investment Manager's legal responsibilities. The Investment Manager is not liable for losses, liabilities, damages or expenses caused to the Fund unless resulting from its negligence, wilful default, bad faith or fraud.

The Investment Manager has the discretion to delegate all the powers, duties and discretions exercisable in respect of its obligations under the Investment Management Agreement as the Investment Manager and any delegate may from time to time agree. Any such appointment will be in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank. Details of sub-investment managers appointed to any Fund will be available to Shareholders on request and will be disclosed either in the Fund's Relevant Supplement or in the periodic reports of the Fund. Fees payable to any delegate appointed by the Investment Manager shall be paid by the Investment Manager out of the TER.

Administrator. The Fund has entered into an Administration Agreement with State Street Fund Services (Ireland) Limited dated 29 September 2015 (the "Administration Agreement") to provide administration services to 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 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 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.

Depository. The Fund has appointed State Street Custodial Services (Ireland) Limited to act as Depository of all of the Fund's assets, pursuant to the Depository Agreement. The principal activity of the Depository is to act as trustee/depositary of the assets of collective investment schemes. The Depository is regulated by the Central Bank. As at 31 October 2016, the Depository had assets in excess of U.S.\$ 654.6 billion under custody. The Depository is a private limited company incorporated in Ireland on 22nd May 1991. The Depository is ultimately owned by State Street Corporation. Its authorised share capital is Stg£5,000,000 and its issued and paid up capital is Stg£200,000. State Street Corporation is a leading world-wide specialist in providing sophisticated global investors with investment servicing and investment management. State Street is headquartered in Boston, Massachusetts, USA, and trades on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "STT".

The Depository Agreement contains provisions governing the responsibilities of the Depository, including its primary responsibilities which are acting as depositary and ensuring the safekeeping of the cash and assets of the Fund. The Depository is obliged to enquire into the conduct of the Fund and each Sub-Fund in each annual accounting period and to report thereon to the Shareholders. Such report should state whether, in the Depository's opinion, the Fund and each Sub-Fund has been managed in that period in accordance with the limitations imposed on the investment and borrowing powers of the Fund and each Sub-Fund and the Depository by the Instrument of Incorporation, the Central Bank UCITS Regulations and the UCITS Regulations and otherwise in accordance with the Instrument of Incorporation, the Central Bank UCITS Regulations and the UCITS Regulations.

The Depository has been entrusted with following main functions:

- (1) ensuring that the sale, issue, repurchase, redemption and cancellation of Shares are carried out in accordance with applicable law and the Instrument of Incorporation;
- (2) ensuring that the value of the Shares is calculated in accordance with applicable law and the Instrument of Incorporation;
- (3) carrying out the instructions of the Fund unless they conflict with applicable law and the Instrument of Incorporation;
- (4) ensuring that in transactions involving the assets of the Fund any consideration is remitted within the usual time limits;
- (5) ensuring that the income of the Fund is applied in accordance with applicable law and the Instrument of Incorporation;
- (6) monitoring of each Sub-Fund's cash and cash flows; and

- (7) 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.

The 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 UCITS Regulations, 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.

The Depositary shall 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.

As the Fund may invest in emerging markets where custodial and/or settlement systems are not fully developed, the assets of the Fund which are traded in such markets and which have been entrusted to sub-custodians, in circumstances where the use of such sub-custodians is necessary, may be exposed to risk in circumstances where the Depositary will have no liability.

Pursuant to the Depositary Agreement, the Fund undertakes to hold harmless and indemnify the Depositary against all actions, proceedings and claims (including claims of any person purporting to be the beneficial owner of any part of the assets of the Fund) and against all costs, demands and expenses (including reasonable legal and professional expenses) arising therefrom which may be brought against, suffered or incurred by the Depositary by reason of the performance of the Depositary's duties under the terms of the Depositary Agreement save where any such actions, proceedings, claims, costs, demands or expenses arise as a result of the Depositary's negligence, fraud, bad faith, wilful default or recklessness in the performance of its duties or the loss of financial instruments held in custody pursuant to clause 12.01 of the Depositary Agreement in which case the Depositary will indemnify the Fund for any loss that the Fund suffers.

The Depositary Agreement shall continue for an initial term of six (6) months. After the expiration of the initial term, either party may terminate the Depositary Agreement on ninety (90) days' prior written notice to the other party. Either party may also terminate the Depositary Agreement by notice in writing to the other party if at any time: (a) the party notified is unable to pay its debts as they fall due or goes into liquidation or receivership or an examiner shall be appointed pursuant to the Act, (b) the party notified commits any material breach of the provisions of the Depositary Agreement if it has not remedied that breach within thirty (30) days after the service of written notice requiring it to be remedied; or (c) if any of the representations, warranties, covenants or undertakings contained in the Depositary Agreement cease to be true or accurate in any material respect in relation to the party notified. The Depositary Agreement may also be terminated by the Fund if the Depositary is no longer permitted to act as a depositary by the Central Bank.

Pursuant to the Depositary Agreement, the Fund may not terminate the appointment of the Depositary and the Depositary may not retire from such appointment unless and until a successor depositary has been appointed in accordance with the Instrument of Incorporation and approved by the Central Bank and, provided such appointment and successor depositary is approved in advance by the Central Bank.

If the Depositary shall have given to the Fund notice of its desire to retire from its appointment or the appointment of the Depositary is terminated pursuant to the terms of the Depositary Agreement and no successor shall have been appointed in accordance with the Instrument of Incorporation within ninety (90) days from the giving of such notice, the Fund shall, subject to the approval of the Central Bank, forthwith repurchase the Shares or appoint a liquidator who shall wind up the Fund and shall apply, thereafter, to the Central Bank to revoke the authorisation of the Fund whereupon the Depositary's appointment shall terminate.

The Depositary and its delegates may from time to time act as manager, registrar, administrator, transfer agent, trustee, depositary, investment manager or advisor or distributor in relation to, or be otherwise involved in, other funds or collective investment schemes which have similar investment objectives to those of the Fund or any Sub-Fund. Please refer to the conflicts of interest section below.

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:

- (1) providing nominee, administration, registrar and transfer agency, research, agent securities lending, investment management, financial advice and/or other advisory services to the Fund;
- (2) 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:

- (1) 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;
- (2) 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;
- (3) 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;
- (4) may provide the same or similar services to other clients including competitors of the Fund; and
- (5) 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.

Registrar. As at the date of this Prospectus, all Sub-Funds will be CSD Sub-Funds and consequently, Computershare has been appointed to act as the Registrar as described above. However, in the event that the Directors decide to launch any ICSD Sub-Funds in the future, a separate Registrar will be appointed in respect of the Shares of such Sub-Funds.

Computershare shall establish, maintain and update on a timely basis the Register in respect of the CSD Sub-Funds, which shall remain the property of the Fund and hold the same open for inspection by persons entitled to inspect the Register. Computershare shall keep or cause to be kept the Register in respect of the CSD Sub-Funds and all other books and records to give a complete record of all activities carried out by it in relation to the Shares of the CSD Sub-Funds and such other books, records and statements as may be required by law at its premises in Ireland.

The Investment Manager has appointed Computershare Investor Services (Ireland) Limited ("**Computershare**") to provide Euroclear registrar and transfer agency services in respect of the shares of the Fund in respect of each of its sub-funds and to provide paying agency and representation services in the United Kingdom via its associated company, Computershare Investor Services plc pursuant to an agreement dated 29 September 2015 (the "**Registrar Agreement**").

Under the terms of the Registrar Agreement, Computershare is entitled to employ agents for the purposes of carrying out certain matters of a specialist nature which Computershare may consider appropriate. Computershare has appointed Computershare Investor Services plc to provide paying agent services and foreign exchange service.

Computershare must exercise due skill, care and diligence in the discharge of its duties. The Registrar Agreement contains indemnities in favour of Computershare other than matters arising by reason of its breach of the Registrar Agreement or its negligence, wilful default, bad faith, recklessness or fraud in the performance or non-performance of its duties and obligations.

The Registrar Agreement provides that the appointment of Computershare will continue in force for a fixed period of three years and thereafter until terminated by the Investment Manager or Computershare giving to the other not less than six months written notice although in certain circumstances (e.g. the insolvency of either party, unremedied breach after notice, etc.) the Registrar Agreement may be terminated immediately by notice in writing by either party to the other.

Paying Agents. Local laws/regulations in certain EEA member states may require (i) the Fund to appoint facilities agents/paying agents/representatives/sub-distributors/correspondent banks (any such appointee is hereafter referred to as a "**Paying Agent**") and provided further that any such appointment may be made notwithstanding that it is not a legal or regulatory requirement) and (ii) the maintenance of accounts by such Paying Agents through which subscription and redemption monies 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 appointed by the Fund, 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 or on behalf of the Fund.

Hedging Provider. State Street Bank Europe Limited has been appointed to provide share class currency hedging transaction services. State Street Bank Europe Limited shall be entitled, for such services, to transactional fees which shall be at normal commercial rates and shall be paid out of the assets of the relevant Sub-Fund as attributable to the relevant Class of Shares being hedged.

Secretary. The secretary of the Fund is State Street Fund Services (Ireland) Limited

Auditors. KPMG serve as auditors to the Fund.

Legal Counsel. Matheson serve as legal counsel to the Fund.

SCHEDULE I – DEFINITIONS

Accumulating Classes	any Class in respect of which the Directors have determined to accumulate all net investment income and net realised capital gains attributable to such classes and in respect of which it is not intended to declare dividends, as specified in the Relevant Supplement;
Act	the Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicles Act 2015 and all applicable Central Bank regulations made or conditions imposed;
Actively Managed Sub-Fund	a Sub-Fund which is not an Index Tracking Sub-Fund and whose investments will be managed actively by the Investment Manager or its delegates to seek to achieve its investment objective;
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;
Authorised Participant	with respect to ETF Shares, a market maker or a broker-dealer entity, which has entered into a participating dealer agreement for the purposes of directly subscribing and/or redeeming ETF Shares with the Fund (i.e. primary market);
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	a day on which markets in the United Kingdom are open and/or such other day or days as the Directors may determine and notify in advance to Shareholders;
Central Bank	the Central Bank of Ireland or any division thereof or any successor entity;
Central Bank UCITS Regulations	Central Bank (Supervision and Enforcement) Act 2013 (Section 48(1) Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2015 (as may be amended or supplemented from time to time) in addition to any guidance issued by the Central Bank in respect of same;
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 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;
CSD Sub-Funds	the Sub-Funds, as listed in the “ <i>General</i> ” section, which settle through a central securities depository;
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 in respect of each Sub-Fund will be available to Shareholders upon request from the Administrator) published for each Sub-Fund on the Website 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;
Depository	State Street Custodial Services (Ireland) Limited or such other company as may from time to time

be appointed to provide depositary 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;
Distributing Class	any Class in respect of which the Directors intend to declare dividends in accordance with the Instrument of Incorporation, as specified in the “ <i>Distribution Policy</i> ” section and in the Relevant Supplement;
Duties and Charges	all stamp duties and other duties, taxes, governmental charges, imposts, levies, exchange costs and commissions (including foreign exchange spreads), depositary and sub-custodian charges, transfer fees and expenses, agents’ fees, brokerage fees, commissions, bank charges, registration fees and other duties and charges, including any provision for the spread or difference between the price at which any asset was valued for the purpose of calculation of the Net Asset Value per Share of any Sub-Fund and the estimated or actual price at which any such asset is purchased or expected to be purchased, in the case of subscriptions to the relevant Sub-Fund, or sold or expected to be sold, in the case of redemptions from the relevant Sub-Fund, including, for the avoidance of doubt, any charges or costs arising from any adjustment to any swap or other derivative contract required as a result of a subscription or redemption, whether paid, payable or incurred or expected to be paid, payable or incurred in respect of the constitution, increase or reduction of all of the cash and other assets of the Fund or the creation, acquisition, issue, conversion, exchange, purchase, holding, repurchase, redemption, sale or transfer of Shares (including, if relevant the issue or cancellation of certificates for Shares) or investments by or on behalf of the Fund;
EEA	European Economic Area;
ETF Shares	a Share or Shares of an exchange traded 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 Fund as described in this Prospectus;
EU	European Union;
€ or Euro	the single currency of participating member states of the European Monetary Union introduced on 1 January 1999;
Fund	BMO UCITS ETF ICAV;
ICSD Sub-Funds	the Sub-Funds, as listed in the “ <i>General</i> ” section, which settle through an international central securities depositary;
Index	any financial index which an Index Tracking 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;
Index tracking Sub-Fund	a Sub-Fund which seeks to track the performance of an Index while seeking to minimise as far as possible the tracking error between the Sub-Fund’s performance and that of its applicable Index;
Instrument of	the instrument of incorporation of the Fund for the time being in force and as may be modified

Incorporation	from time to time, subject to approval by the Central Bank;
Investment Manager	F & C Management Limited or such other entity 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 Investment Management Agreement;
Listing Stock Exchange	The Irish Stock Exchange and any other such selected exchanges as the Directors may determine from time to time in respect of each Fund and which are specified on the Website;
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 “ <i>Determination of Net Asset Value</i> ” section;
Net Asset Value per Share	the net asset value of a Share in any Sub-Fund, including a Share of any Class, calculated as described in the “ <i>Determination of Net Asset Value</i> ” section;
Non-ETF Shares	a Share or Shares in the capital of the Fund (other than the ETF Shares or the Subscriber Shares) entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Fund attributable to the relevant Sub-Fund as described in this Prospectus;
OECD	the Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development;
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 Directors may from time to time determine in accordance with the UCITS Regulations and specify in Schedule II to this Prospectus;
Recognised Rating Agency	Standard & Poor’s Rating Group (“S&P”), Moody’s Investors Services (“Moody’s”), Fitch IBCA or an equivalent rating agency;
Register	the register of Shareholders maintained on behalf of the Fund;
Registrar	in the case of the CSD Sub-Funds, Computershare, or in the case of the ICSD Sub-Funds, such company as may from time to time be appointed, with the responsibility in each case of providing registration services to the Fund in respect of the CSD Sub-Funds in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank;
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 States); or (c) a credit institution authorised in Jersey, Guernsey, the Isle of Man, Australia or New Zealand;

Relevant Supplement	a document supplemental to the Prospectus containing information relating to each Sub-Fund;
RMP Statement	any risk management process statement adopted by the Fund, from time to time, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank;
Share or Shares	a Share or Shares (including, both ETF Shares and Non-ETF 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;
Shareholder	a person registered in the Register 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;
Subscriber Shares	the subscriber shares of no par value issued for €1.00 each which are held by the Investment Manager and/or its nominees;
UCITS	an undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities within the meaning of the UCITS Regulations;
UCITS Directive	Directive 2014/91/EU;
UCITS Regulations	the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations (as amended) and all applicable Central Bank regulations made or conditions imposed or derogations granted thereunder as may be amended from time to time;
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 a non-UCITS which is eligible for investment by the portfolio in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank. Such eligible non-UCITS will be, as provided in Guidance Note 2/03 issued by the Central Bank, (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) regulated non-UCITS retail CIS authorised by the Central Bank provided such CIS comply in all material respects with the provisions of the UCITS Notices; and (v) regulated non-UCITS CIS authorised in a Member State of the EEA, the US, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man and which comply, in all material respects, with the provisions of the UCITS Notices. The consideration of "all material respects" will include, inter alia, consideration of the following: (a) the existence of an independent trustee/custodian 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	the United States of America, its territories and possessions including the States and the District of Columbia;
U.S. Person	a " <i>U.S. Person</i> " as defined under Regulation S of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended and a person excluded from the definition of a "Non-United States person" as used in Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") Rule 4.7;
Valuation Point	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.bmo.com/gam/uk/etf/etf-products#, 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 and investor communications, may be published. Should this website become unavailable for any reason, an alternative website will be notified to Shareholders 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 and investor communications, may be published.

SCHEDULE II – RECOGNISED MARKETS

(i) Any stock exchange or market in any EU or EEA Member State or in any of the following countries: Australia, Canada, Hong Kong, Japan, New Zealand, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

(ii) Any of the following markets or exchanges:

Argentina	Buenos Aires Stock Exchange Cordoba Stock Exchange La Plata Stock Exchange Mendoza Stock Exchange Rosario Stock Exchange		Hyderabad Stock Exchange Ludhiana Stock Exchange Uttar Pradesh Stock Exchange Calcutta Stock Exchange
Brazil	Bahia-Sergipe-Alagoas Stock Exchange Brasilia Stock Exchange Extremo Sul Porto Alegre Stock Exchange Minas Esperito Santo Stock Exchange Parana Curitiba Stock Exchange Pernambuco e Paraiba Recife Stock Exchange Regional Fortaleza Stock Exchange Rio de Janeiro Stock Exchange Santos Stock Exchange Sao Paulo Stock Exchange	Indonesia	Jakarta Stock Exchange Surabaya Stock Exchange
		Israel	Tel Aviv Stock Exchange (TASE)
		Kazakhstan	Kazakhstan Stock Exchange
		Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange Bumiputra Stock Exchange
		Mexico	Bolsa Mexicana de Valores
Chile	Santiago Stock Exchange Valparaiso Stock Exchange	Namibia	Namibian Stock Exchange
		New Zealand	New Zealand Stock Exchange
China	Shanghai Securities Exchange Shenzhen Stock Exchange	Nigeria	Nigerian Stock Exchange
Colombia	Colombian Stock Exchange	Pakistan	Karachi Stock Exchange Lahore Stock Exchange
Costa Rica	Bolsa Nacional de Valores S.A.	Peru	Lima Stock Exchange
Egypt	Cairo and Alexandria Stock Exchange	Philippines	Philippines Stock Exchange
Ghana	Ghana Stock Exchange	Qatar	Doha Securities Market
India	Bombay Stock Exchange Madras Stock Exchange Delhi Stock Exchange Ahmedabad Stock Exchange Bangalore Stock Exchange Cochin Stock Exchange Gauhati Stock Exchange Magadh Stock Exchange Pune Stock Exchange	Russia	St. Petersburg Stock Exchange Moscow International Stock Exchange Moscow Interbank Currency Exchange (equity securities only)
		Serbia	Belgrade Stock Exchange
		Singapore	Singapore Stock Exchange

	SESDAQ	Thailand	Thailand Stock Exchange
South Africa	Johannesburg Stock Exchange	Turkey	Istanbul Stock Exchange
South Korea	Korea Exchange, Inc. (KRX) KRX Stock Market Division (KRX KOSPI Market) KRX Futures Market Division (KRX Derivatives Market) KRX Korea Securities Dealers Association Automated Quotation (KOSDAQ) Division	United Arab Emirates	Dubai Financial Market Dubai International Financial Exchange
		Ukraine	Ukrainian Stock Exchange
		Uruguay	Rospide Sociedad de Bolsa S.A.
		Venezuela	Bolsa de Valores de Caracas
Sri Lanka	Colombo Stock Exchange	Vietnam	Vietnam Stock Exchange
Taiwan	Taiwan Stock Exchange	Zambia	Lusaka 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");
 - TAISDAQ
 - the Stock Exchange of Singapore Dealing and Automated Quotation (SESDAQ)
 - the Taiwan Innovative Growing Entrepreneurs Exchange ("TIGER")
 - the Korean Securities Dealers Automated Quotation ("KOSDAQ")
 - the French Market for Titres de Créances Négociables (over the counter market in negotiable debt instruments)
 - the over the counter market in Canadian Government Bonds, regulated by the Investment Dealers Association of Canada
 - EASDAQ (European Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotation)

These exchanges and markets are listed above in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank which does not issue a list of approved markets.

SCHEDULE III – LIST OF SUB-CUSTODIANS

The Depositary, as global sub-custodian, 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 www.mystatestreet.com.

MARKET	SUBCUSTODIAN
Albania	Raiffeisen Bank sh.a.
Australia	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited
Austria	Deutsche Bank AG
	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	Deutsche Bank AG, Netherlands (operating through its Amsterdam 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 Itaú Chile S.A.
People's Republic of China	HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited (as delegate of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited)
	China Construction Bank Corporation (for A-share market only)
	Citibank N.A. (for Shanghai – Hong Kong Stock Connect market only)
	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited (for Shanghai – Hong Kong Stock Connect market only)
	Standard Chartered Bank (Hong Kong) Limited (for Shanghai – Hong Kong Stock Connect market)

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	Československá obchodní banka, a.s.
	UniCredit Bank Czech Republic and Slovakia, a.s.
Denmark	Nordea Bank AB (publ), Sweden (operating through its subsidiary, Nordea Bank Danmark A/S)
	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ), Sweden (operating through its Copenhagen branch)
Egypt	HSBC Bank Egypt S.A.E. (as delegate of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited)
Estonia	AS SEB Pank
Finland	Nordea Bank AB (publ), Sweden (operating through its subsidiary, Nordea Bank Finland Plc.)
	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ), Sweden (operating through its Helsinki branch)
France	Deutsche Bank AG, Netherlands (operating through its Amsterdam branch with support from its Paris branch)
Republic of Georgia	JSC Bank of Georgia
Germany	State Street Bank GmbH
	Deutsche Bank AG
Ghana	Standard Chartered Bank Ghana Limited
Greece	BNP Paribas Securities Services, S.C.A.
Guinea-Bissau	via Standard Chartered Bank Côte d'Ivoire S.A., Abidjan, Ivory Coast
Hong Kong	Standard Chartered Bank (Hong Kong) Limited
Hungary	Citibank Europe plc Magyarországi Fióktelepe
	UniCredit Bank Hungary Zrt.
Iceland	Landsbankinn hf.
India	Deutsche Bank AG
	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited
Indonesia	Deutsche Bank AG
Ireland	State Street Bank and Trust Company, United Kingdom branch
Israel	Bank Hapoalim B.M.
Italy	Deutsche Bank 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
Lebanon	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited (as delegate of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited)
Lithuania	AB SEB bankas
Malawi	Standard Bank Limited
Malaysia	Deutsche Bank (Malaysia) Berhad
	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
Namibia	Standard Bank Namibia Limited
Netherlands	Deutsche Bank AG
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	Nordea Bank AB (publ), Sweden (operating through its subsidiary, Nordea Bank Norge ASA)
	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.
	Bank Polska Kasa Opieki S.A
Portugal	Deutsche Bank AG, Netherlands (operating through its Amsterdam branch with support from its Lisbon branch)
Puerto Rico	Citibank N.A.
Qatar	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited (as delegate of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited)
Romania	Citibank Europe plc, Dublin – Romania Branch
Russia	Limited Liability Company Deutsche Bank
Saudi Arabia	HSBC Saudi Arabia Limited (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.
	United Overseas Bank Limited
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	Standard Bank Swaziland Limited
Sweden	Nordea Bank AB (publ)
	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ)
Switzerland	Credit Suisse AG
	UBS Switzerland AG
Taiwan - R.O.C.	Deutsche Bank AG
	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	Banque Internationale Arabe de Tunisie
Turkey	Citibank, A.Ş.
	Deutsche Bank A.Ş.
Uganda	Standard Chartered Bank Uganda Limited
Ukraine	PJSC 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
Uruguay	Banco Itaú Uruguay S.A.
Venezuela	Citibank, N.A.
Vietnam	HSBC Bank (Vietnam) Limited (as delegate of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited)
Zambia	Standard Chartered Bank Zambia Plc.
Zimbabwe	Stanbic Bank Zimbabwe Limited (as delegate of Standard Bank of South Africa Limited)