The Directors whose names appear on page 5 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 import of such information.

Columbia Threadneedle (Irl) ICAV

an umbrella fund with segregated liability between sub-funds

(an open-ended Irish collective asset management vehicle which is constituted as an umbrella fund with variable capital and segregated liability between its sub-funds and registered in Ireland with registration number C-557579 and authorised by the Central Bank of Ireland as a UCITS)

PROSPECTUS

Dated 18 June 2026

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT THE ICAV AND THE FUNDS AND SHOULD BE READ CAREFULLY BEFORE INVESTING. IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS ABOUT THE CONTENTS OF THIS PROSPECTUS YOU SHOULD CONSULT YOUR BROKER, INTERMEDIARY, BANK MANAGER, LEGAL ADVISER, ACCOUNTANT OR OTHER INDEPENDENT FINANCIAL ADVISER.

Certain terms used in this Prospectus are defined in the section of this document entitled "Definitions".

Central Bank Authorisation

The ICAV has been authorised by the Central Bank as a UCITS within the meaning of the UCITS Regulations. The authorisation of the ICAV is not an endorsement or guarantee of the ICAV by the Central Bank nor is the Central Bank responsible for the contents of this Prospectus. Authorisation of the ICAV by the Central Bank does not constitute a warranty as to the performance of the ICAV and the Central Bank shall not be liable for the performance or default of the ICAV or of any Fund. The ICAV is an umbrella fund with segregated liability between Funds.

Investment Risks

There can be no assurance that a Fund will achieve its investment objective. It should be appreciated that the value of the Shares and any income from them is not guaranteed and may go down as well as up. An investment in a Fund involves investment risks, including possible loss of the amount invested. Where a Subscription Fee and/or Redemption Fee is provided for in a Fund Supplement the difference at any one time between the sale and repurchase price of Shares in the Fund means that the investment in the Fund should be viewed as medium to long term. An investment in the ICAV should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors. Shareholders should note that Share Classes may charge fees and expenses to capital rather than to income which will have the effect of lowering the capital value of a Shareholder's investment. There is a greater risk for the Shareholders that capital will be eroded and income will be achieved by foregoing the potential for future capital growth of the Shareholder's investment and that the value of future returns may also be diminished.

Listing on a Stock Exchange

The intention of the ICAV is for each of the Funds to qualify as exchange-traded funds through listing and trading ETF Shares on one or more Relevant Stock Exchange(s).

The approval of any listing particulars pursuant to the listing requirements of the Relevant Stock Exchange does not constitute a warranty or representation by such Relevant Stock Exchange as to the competence of the service providers or as to the adequacy of information contained in the listing particulars or the suitability of the ETF Shares for investment or for any other purpose.

Neither the admission of the ETF Shares to the Relevant Stock Exchange(s) nor the approval of any relevant listing particulars pursuant to the listing requirements of the Relevant Stock Exchange(s) shall constitute a warranty or representation by the Relevant Stock Exchange(s) as to the competence of the service providers or any other party connected with the ICAV, the adequacy of information contained in the relevant listing particulars or the Prospectus or the suitability of the ICAV or any of its Funds (or Classes thereof) for investment purposes. Neither the delivery of the listing particulars, nor the offer, issue or sale of ETF Shares shall, under any circumstances, constitute a representation that the information contained in this Prospectus is correct as of any time subsequent to the date of this Prospectus.

It is possible that in certain jurisdictions, parties entirely unaffiliated with the ICAV or the Manager, may make the Shares of any Fund available for investment by investors in those jurisdictions through off market (or over the counter) trading mechanisms. Neither the ICAV, nor the Manager, endorse

or promote such activities and are not in any way connected to such parties or these activities and do not accept any liability in relation to their operation and trading.

For details of where the Funds are listed or admitted for trading, please refer to www.columbiathreadneedle.com.

Distribution and Selling Restrictions

The distribution of this Prospectus and the offering or purchase of the Shares may be restricted in certain jurisdictions. No persons receiving a copy of this Prospectus or the accompanying application form in any such jurisdiction may treat this Prospectus or such application form as constituting an invitation to them to purchase or subscribe for Shares, nor should they in any event use such application form, unless in the relevant jurisdiction such an invitation could lawfully be made to them and such application form could lawfully be used. Accordingly, this Prospectus does not constitute an offer or solicitation by 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. Prospective applicants for Shares should inform themselves as to the legal requirements of so applying and subscribing, holding or disposing of such Shares and any applicable exchange control regulations and taxes in the countries of their respective citizenship, residence, incorporation or domicile, including any requisite government or other consents and the observing of any other formalities.

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

The Shares have not been and will not be registered under the 1933 Act, the ICAV has not been and will not be registered under 1940 Act or the securities laws of any of the states of the United States and such registrations are not contemplated. Except as otherwise described herein, Shares may not be offered or sold, directly or indirectly to, or for the benefit of, any US Person except pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the registration requirements of the 1933 Act and any applicable state laws. Applicants for Shares will be required to certify that they are not US Persons. Any re-offer or resale of any of the Shares in the United States or to US Persons may constitute a violation of US law.

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

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

Under general Irish tax principles, the ICAV must hold a Relevant Declaration in respect of Shareholders who are neither Irish Residents nor Irish Ordinary Residents and, in respect of those Shareholders who are Irish Residents or Irish Ordinary Residents, to the extent that those Shareholders are not exempted Irish investors. In the absence of a Relevant Declaration, the ICAV will be under an obligation to deduct tax on the happening of a chargeable event.

It should be noted that a Relevant Declaration or approval in relation to appropriate equivalent measures under the Finance Act 2010 provisions are not required to be made where the Shares, the subject of the application for subscription or registration of transfer, are held in a Recognised Clearing System so designated by the Revenue Commissioners. In this regard, the Directors and the Administrator have determined that the ICAV will require a completed Relevant Declaration from each Investor that has purchased Shares directly from the ICAV. It is the intention of the Directors that all of the ETF Shares will be held in a Recognised Clearing System unless otherwise stated in a Fund Supplement.

Where Shares are held in certificated form outside a Recognised Clearing System, prospective Investors for Shares on subscription and proposed transferees of Shares will be required to complete a Relevant Declaration as a pre-requisite to being issued Shares in the ICAV or being registered as a transferee of the Shares (as the case may be). Furthermore, the existing Investors will also be required to make a Relevant Declaration (prior to the Shares ceasing to be held in a Recognised Clearing System) as a pre-requisite to being permitted to remain as holders of Shares. A Relevant Declaration will not be required to be completed in this regard where the ICAV has received approval under the Finance Act 2010 provisions where appropriate equivalent measures have been put in place.

Marketing Rules

Distribution of this Prospectus is not authorised unless it is accompanied by a copy of the latest annual report, if any, and, if published thereafter, the latest half-yearly report. However, potential Investors should note that the auditors do not accept or assume responsibility to any person other than the ICAV, the ICAV's Shareholders as a body and any other person as may be agreed in writing by the auditors, for their audit work, their report or the opinions they have formed. Shares are offered only on the basis of the information contained in the current Prospectus and, as appropriate, the latest annual report or half-yearly report of the ICAV.

Any further information or representation given or made by any dealer, salesman or other person should be disregarded and accordingly should not be relied upon. Neither the delivery of this Prospectus nor the offer, issue or sale of Shares shall, under any circumstances, constitute a representation that the information given in this Prospectus is correct as of any time subsequent to the date of this Prospectus. Statements made in this Prospectus are based on the law and practice currently in force in Ireland and are subject to changes therein.

This Prospectus may be translated into other languages provided that any such translation shall be a direct translation of the English text. In the event of any inconsistency or ambiguity in relation to the meaning of any word or phrase in translation, the English text shall prevail and all disputes as to the terms thereof shall be governed by, and construed in accordance with, the law of Ireland. This Prospectus should be read in its entirety before making an application for Shares.

Columbia Threadneedle (Irl) ICAV

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DEFINITIONS

In this Prospectus the following words and phrases shall have the meanings indicated below:

"1933 Act"	means the US Securities Act of 1933, as amended;
"1940 Act"	means the US Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended;
"Administration Agreement"	means the agreement dated 21 October 2025 between the ICAV, the Manager and the Administrator as may be amended or supplemented from time to time in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, pursuant to which the latter acts as administrator of the ICAV;
"Administrator"	means State Street Fund Services (Ireland) Limited or any successor administrator appointed by the Manager in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank;
"Application Form"	means any application form to be completed by subscribers for Shares as prescribed by the ICAV or its delegate from time to time
"Authorised Participant"	means a market maker, broker entity or institutional investor which is registered with the ICAV as an authorised participant and therefore able to instruct subscriptions and redemptions directly from, the ICAV for ETF Shares in a Fund (i.e. in the Primary Market);
"Authorised Participant Agreement"	means the agreement entered into by the ICAV with each Authorised Participant in respect of subscription for and redemption of ETF Shares;
"Base Currency"	means the base currency of each Fund as specified in the relevant Fund Supplement;
"Benchmark Regulation"	means the Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016 on indices used as benchmarks in financial instruments and financial contracts or to measure the performance of investment funds and amending Directives 2008/48/EC and 2014/17/EU and Regulation (EU) no 596/2014;
"Business Day"	means such day or days as the Directors may from time to time determine and as set out in the relevant Fund Supplement and / or such other day or days as the Directors may from time to time determine and notify in advance to Shareholders;
"Cash Component"	means, in relation to a Fund, the cash component of the Portfolio Composition File which is made up of four elements, namely, (i) the accrued dividend attributable to Shareholders of the Fund (generally dividends and interest earned less fees and expenses incurred since the previous distribution), (ii) cash amounts representing amounts arising as a result of rounding the number of Shares to be delivered, cash held by the Fund or amounts representing differences between the weightings of the Portfolio Composition File and the Fund, (iii) cash in lieu of any Investments set out in the Portfolio Composition File, and (iv) any Duties and Charges which may occur in relation to the issue and/or redemption of Shares;

"Central Bank"	means the Central Bank of Ireland;
"Central Bank Regulations"	means the S.I. No. 230 of 2019, Central Bank (Supervision and Enforcement) Act 2013 (Section 48(1)) (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2019, (as amended, consolidated or substituted from time to time) and any regulations or guidelines issued by the Central Bank pursuant thereto for the time being in force;
"Central Securities Depositary" or "CSD"	means a Recognised Clearing System, which is a national settlement system for individual national markets. For Funds that issue ETF Shares through an ICSD, Central Securities Depositaries would be Participants in the ICSD;
"Clearing Agent"	means any entity affiliated with one or more Relevant Stock Exchanges and which facilitates the validation, delivery and settlement of transactions in the ICAV's ETF Shares;
"Clearstream"	means Clearstream Banking Société Anonyme, Luxembourg;
"Class Currency"	means the currency of denomination of each Class in a Fund as specified in the relevant Fund Supplement;
"Class"	means any class of Shares from time to time issued by the ICAV;
"Common Depositary"	means an entity appointed as a depositary for the ICSD and nominated by the ICSD to hold the Global Share Certificate;
"Common Depositary's Nominee"	means the entity appointed by the Common Depositary and being the registered holder of the ETF Shares of a Fund;
"Creation Units"	means the minimum number of Shares for subscription in kind or the minimum number of Shares for redemption in kind, which shall be set out in the Supplement for the relevant Fund and as may be lowered by the Directors either generally or in any particular case;
"Dealing Day"	means a day on which Shares may be subscribed for and/or redeemed as specified in the relevant Fund Supplement provided that there shall be at least two Dealing Days per month;
"**Delegated Regulation**"	the Commission Delegated Regulation of 17 December 2015 supplementing Directive 2009/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 with regard to obligations of depositaries, once it has entered into force and is directly effective in Ireland;
"Dematerialised Form"	in relation to Shares, means Shares the title to which is permitted to be transferred by means of a relevant system operated by an operator approved or recognised under the Companies Act, 1990 (Uncertificated Securities) Regulations, 1996 (S.I. No. 68 of 1996) and that is a participating security for the purpose of such regulations;

"Depositary"	means State Street Custodial Services (Ireland) Limited or any successor depositary appointed by the ICAV in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank;
"Depositary Agreement"	means the agreement dated 21 October 2025 between the ICAV and the Depositary as may be amended or supplemented from time to time in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, pursuant to which the latter acts as depositary of the ICAV;
"Depositary Receipt"	means an equity-related security which evidences ownership of underlying securities. Depositary Receipts may include American Depositary Receipts (ADRs) and Global Depositary Receipts (GDRs);
"Directors"	means the directors of the ICAV for the time being and any duly constituted committee thereof;
"Distribution Date"	for any distributing Shares, a date on which distributions are to be declared, the frequency of which shall be disclosed in the relevant Fund Supplement;
"Duties and Charges"	means in relation to subscriptions and/or redemptions of Shares of any Fund on the Primary Market, the costs which may be charged to applicants in connection with the subscription or redemption of Shares, such as part or all of any of Transaction Costs; stamp and other duties; taxes; governmental charges; valuation fees; property management fees; agents fees; brokerage fees; bank charges; foreign exchange spreads; interest; depositary charges (relating to subscriptions and redemptions); transfer fees; registration fees; and all other duties and charges which, for the avoidance of doubt, includes, any provision for spreads (to take into account the difference between the price at which Investments were valued for the purpose of calculating the Net Asset Value and the actual or estimated price at which such Investments are or shall be bought as a result of a subscription or sold as a result of a redemption), whether in connection with the original acquisition or increase of the Investments of the relevant Fund or the subscription, issue, sale, purchase, transfer, conversion or redemption of Shares, or the purchase or proposed purchase of Investments or otherwise which may have become or will be payable in respect of or prior to or in connection with or arising out of or upon the occasion of any transaction or dealing in respect of which such duties and charges are payable on the issue and/or redemption of Shares, any charges associated with payments of cash in lieu of securities delivery as part of the Cash Component of a Portfolio Composition File, and any costs associated with the acquisition or disposition of Investments while the relevant Regulated Market for the securities is closed, and costs associated with short settlement, long settlement, or any other non-standard settlement of subscriptions, redemptions, conversions or transfers of Shares;
"EEA"	means the European Economic Area;

"Eligible Collective Investment Scheme"	means UCITS established in Member States which are authorised under the UCITS Directive and which may be listed on a Regulated Market in the EU and/or any of the following open-ended collective investment schemes: (a) schemes established in Guernsey and authorised as Class A schemes; (b) schemes established in Jersey as recognised funds; (c) schemes established in the Isle of Man as authorised schemes; (d) retail investor alternative investment funds authorised by the Central Bank provided such investment funds comply in all material respects with the provisions of the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank Regulations; and (e) alternative investment funds authorised in the EU, the EEA, the US, Jersey, Guernsey or the Isle of Man and which comply, in all material respects with the provisions of the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank Regulations;
"EMIR"	means the European Market Infrastructure Regulation (Regulation (EU No. 648/2012/195 amended));
"ESG"	means environmental, social or governance;
"ESMA Register"	means the register of administrators and benchmarks maintained by the European Securities and Markets Authority under the Benchmark Regulation;
"ETF Shares"	means a Class issued by the ICAV in respect of a Fund which are exchange-traded;
"EU"	means the European Union;
"Euroclear"	means Euroclear Bank S.A. N.V. Belgium and any such successor in business thereto, as operator of the Euroclear clearing system, a Recognised Clearing System;
"FDI"	means a financial derivative instrument (including an OTC derivative) permitted by the UCITS Regulations;
"Funds"	means the sub-funds of the ICAV listed in the Fund Schedule Supplement and "Fund" shall mean any one of them;
"Fund Schedule Supplement"	means a supplement to this Prospectus containing a list of the Funds established by the ICAV;
"Fund Supplement"	means a supplement to the Prospectus prepared for the purposes of offering Shares in a Fund and containing a description of the terms of such Fund;

"Global Share Certificate"	means the certificate issued in the name of the ICAV or Clearing Agent as appropriate (as described in further detail under "Subscriptions and Redemptions")
"Hedged Class"	means a currency-hedged Class;
"ICAV"	means Columbia Threadneedle (Irl) ICAV;
"ICAV Act"	means the Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicles Act 2015, as may be amended, supplemented or replaced from time to time, including any regulations made by ministerial order thereunder;
"ICSD"	means an International Central Securities Depositary;
"Index"	means the index which a Fund may aim to track or replicate, pursuant to its investment objective and in accordance with its investment policies, as described in the relevant Fund Supplement for the relevant Fund;
"Initial Offer Period"	means the period set out by Directors in each relevant Fund Supplement in relation to any Fund or Class as the period during which such Shares are initially on offer unless such period is shortened or extended and notified to the Central Bank;
"Instrument of Incorporation"	means the instrument of incorporation of the ICAV;
"Intermediary"	means a person who: (i) carries on a business which consists of, or includes, the receipt of payments from an investment undertaking on behalf of other persons; or (ii) holds shares in an investment undertaking on behalf of other persons;
"Investment"	means any investment which is permitted by the UCITS Regulations and the Instrument of Incorporation;
"Investment Manager"	means Columbia Management Investment Advisers, LLC or such other investment manager as may be disclosed in the relevant Fund Supplement;
"Investment Management Agreement"	means the agreement dated 21 October 2025 between the ICAV, the Manager and the Investment Manager as may be amended or supplemented from time to time in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank;
"Investor"	means a Shareholder and/or a beneficial holder of Shares who is not a Shareholder;
"Manager"	means Threadneedle Management Luxembourg S.A. or any successor appointed by the ICAV in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank;
"Management Agreement"	means the agreement dated 21 October 2025 between the ICAV and the Manager as may be amended or supplemented from time to time in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, pursuant to which the latter acts as manager of the ICAV;
"**Member State**"	means a member state of the EU;

"Minimum Redemption Amount"	means the minimum amount which may be redeemed in a Class of a Fund at any one time. For each Class, the Minimum Redemption Amount shall be specified in the relevant Fund Supplement and shall be specified as either (i) a number of Shares or (ii) a cash amount in respect of which the applicable number of Shares shall at least equate in value to the cash amount specified. The Minimum Redemption Amount may be reduced or waived by the Manager in any case at its discretion;
"Minimum Subscription Amount"	means the minimum amount which may be subscribed for in a Class of a Fund, at any one time. For each Class, the Minimum Subscription Amount shall be specified in the relevant Fund Supplement and shall be specified as either (i) a number of Shares or (ii) a cash amount in respect of which the applicable number of Shares shall at least equate in value to the cash amount specified. The Minimum Subscription Amount may be reduced or waived by the Manager in any case at its discretion;
"**Money Market Instruments**"	means instruments normally dealt in on the money market which are liquid and have a value which can be accurately determined at any time and which comply with the requirements of the Central Bank (including, but not limited to, certificates of deposit and commercial paper);
"**Net Asset Value**"	means the net asset value of a Fund or Class, as appropriate, calculated as described herein;
"**Net Asset Value per Share**"	means, in respect of any Shares, the Net Asset Value attributable to the Shares issued in respect of a Fund or Class, divided by the number of Shares in issue in respect of that Fund or Class;
"**Non-ETF Shares**"	means a Class issued by the ICAV in respect of a Fund which are not exchange-traded;
"**OECD**"	means the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development;
"**Participant**"	means an accountholder in the ICSD, which may include Authorised Participants, their nominees or agents, who hold their interest in ETF Shares of the Funds settled and/or cleared through the ICSD.
"**Paying Agent**"	means any entity appointed to act as paying agent to a Fund;
"**Portfolio Composition File**"	means the file setting out the Investments and Cash Component which the ICAV is willing to accept on a subscription for Shares in satisfaction of the price of Shares thereof or which the ICAV will provide in respect of a properly submitted redemption request in satisfaction of the payment of redemption proceeds;
"**Primary Market**"	means a market on which the ETF Shares of a Fund are subscribed for or redeemed (off exchange) directly with the ICAV;

"Qualified Holder"	means any person, corporation or entity other than a person, corporation or entity whose holding might result in regulatory, pecuniary, legal, taxation or material administrative disadvantage for the ICAV or the Investors as a whole specifically: (i) a U.S. Person; (ii) an ERISA Plan; or (iii) a custodian, nominee, or trustee for any person, corporation or entity described in (i) and (ii) above;
"Recognised Clearing System"	means any clearing system for the settlement of transactions in relation to the securities designated by the Revenue Commissioners of Ireland as a recognised clearing system for the purposes of Chapter 1(a) of Part 27 of the Taxes Consolidation Act, 1997 which at the date hereof comprise Clearstream Banking SA, Clearstream Banking AG, Euroclear, Crest UK, National Securities Clearing System, Sicovam SA, SIS Sega Intersettle AG and NECIGEF (Nederlands Centraal Instituut voor Giraal Effectenverkeer B.V.-the Dutch central institute for giro transferred securities), BNY Mellon, Central Securities Depository SA/NV, Central Moneymarkets Office, Depository Trust Company of New York, Deutsche Bank AG, Depository and Clearing System, Japan Securities Depository Centre, Monti Titoli SPA, National Securities Clearing System, The Canadian Depository for Securities Ltd. and VPC AB;
"*Redemption Fee*"	means the charge, if any, payable to the Manager (for the benefit of the relevant Fund) on a redemption for Shares as specified in the relevant Fund Supplement;
"Register"	means the Shareholder register of the ICAV;
"**Regulated Market**"	means a stock exchange or regulated market which is provided for in the Instrument of Incorporation, details of which are set out in Schedule I;
"**Relevant Declaration**"	means a declaration in the prescribed form confirming that the Investor or prospective Investor is not an Irish resident and not a person ordinarily resident in Ireland in respect of whom it is necessary to deduct tax;
"Relevant Stock Exchange(s)"	means in respect of a Fund, the stock exchange(s) on which ETF Shares of such Fund will be listed and/or admitted to trading;
"**Revenue Commissioners**"	means the Revenue Commissioners of Ireland;
"**Secondary Market**"	means a market on which Shares of the Funds are traded between investors rather than with the ICAV itself, which may either take place on a Relevant Stock Exchange or over the counter;
"Securities Financing Transaction" or "SFT"	means (i) a repurchase transaction; (ii) securities or commodities lending and securities or commodities borrowing; (iii) a buy-sell back transaction or sell-buy back transaction; or (iv) a margin lending transaction, each as defined in the SFTR;
"Securities Financing Transaction Regulation" or "SFTR"	means Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 of the securities financing transactions and of reuse and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012;

"**Settlement Time**"	means the relevant time specified for the settlement of subscription or redemption applications in the relevant Fund Supplement;
"SFDR"	means Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector and any associated regulatory technical standards, as may be amended, supplemented, consolidated or otherwise modified from time to time;
"**Shares**"	means participating shares in the ICAV (both ETF Shares and Non-ETF Shares) and includes, where the context so permits or requires, the Shares in a Fund which may be divided into different Classes;
"**Shareholder**"	means a registered holder of Shares;
"Subscriber Shares"	means the subscriber shares issued by the ICAV;
"**Subscription Fee**"	means the charge, if any, payable to the Manager or such other person as the Manager may determine on subscription for Shares as specified in the relevant Fund Supplement;
"Supplement"	means the Supplements to this Prospectus (each a "**Supplement**") and any Supplement issued by the ICAV in relation to the creation of new Funds and/or Classes;
"Taxonomy Regulation"	means Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment and amending SFDR;
"**Trade Cut-Off Time**"	means the relevant cut-off time for subscriptions or redemptions directly in the relevant Fund in respect of the relevant Dealing Day as specified in the Supplement for the relevant Fund;
"**Transaction Costs**"	means any costs and expenses incurred in respect of the buying and selling of portfolio securities and financial instruments as Investments, including but not limited to brokerage fees and commissions, interest and taxes payable in respect of such purchase and sale transactions;
"**UCITS**"	means an undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities established pursuant to the UCITS Regulations;
"**UCITS Directive**"	means Directive No. 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 as amended by Directive No. 2014/91/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 as may be amended or replaced;
"**UCITS Regulations**"	means the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2011 as amended by European Union (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) (Amendment) Regulations 2016 as may be amended or replaced;
"**UCITS Rules**"	means the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank Regulations, as such may be amended, supplemented or replaced;

"**UK**"	means the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;
"**Umbrella Cash Account**"	means a single subscription and redemption account in the name of the ICAV operated at umbrella level through which subscription, redemption and dividend monies and Fund liquidation proceeds in relation to Non-ETF Shares are paid;
"**US**"	means the United States of America, its territories, possessions and all other areas subject to its jurisdiction;
"**US Person**"	means a person described in one or more of the following: (a) with respect to any person, any individual or entity that would be a US Person under Regulation S of the 1933 Act; (b) with respect to individuals, any US citizen or "resident alien" within the meaning of US income tax laws as in effect from time to time; or (c) with respect to persons other than individuals: (i) a corporation or partnership created or organised in the United States or under the laws of the United States or any state; (ii) a trust where: (x) a US court is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust; and (y) one or more US persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust; and (iii) an estate which is subject to US tax on its worldwide income from all sources;
"Valuation Point"	means the day and times at which the assets and liabilities of a Fund will be valued for the purposes of calculating the Net Asset Value which is specified in the Fund Supplement, which will always occur after the Trade Cut-Off time of the relevant Fund.

INTRODUCTION

The ICAV is an open-ended investment vehicle with variable capital organised under the laws of Ireland as an ICAV. The ICAV has been authorised by the Central Bank as a UCITS within the meaning of the UCITS Regulations on 21 October 2025. It was registered on 8 April 2025 under registration number C-557579. Its sole object is the collective investment in transferable securities and/or other liquid financial assets referred to in Regulation 68 of the UCITS Regulations of capital raised from the public and which operates on the principle of risk spreading.

The ICAV is structured as an umbrella fund with segregated liability between Funds. The Instrument of Incorporation provides that the ICAV may offer separate Classes of Shares, each representing interests in a Fund with each Fund comprising of a distinct portfolio of Investments. In addition, each Fund may be further divided into a number of different Classes within the Fund.

With the prior approval of the Central Bank, the ICAV from time to time may create an additional Fund or Funds. The creation of further Classes shall be notified to the Central Bank.

The Funds are exchange-traded funds. At least one Class of ETF Shares in each Fund will be listed on one or more stock exchanges. Application will from time to time be made for Classes of ETF Shares to be admitted to trading on Recognised Stock Exchanges, the details of which will be available at: www.columbiathreadneedle.com. With the prior approval of the Central Bank, the ICAV from time to time may create an additional Fund or Funds.

Applications for Shares will only be considered on the basis of this Prospectus and the latest published annual report and audited financial statements (if any) and, if published after such report, a copy of the latest semi-annual report and unaudited financial statements. These reports will form part of this Prospectus and will be available for inspection free of charge, at the offices of the Manager and the ICAV at any time during normal business hours on any day (excluding Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays in Ireland respectively).

No person has been authorised to give any information or to make any representation in connection with the offering or placing of Shares other than those contained in this Prospectus and the reports referred to above and, if given or made, such information or representation must not be relied upon as having been authorised by the ICAV. The delivery of this Prospectus (whether or not accompanied by the reports) or any issue of Shares shall not, under any circumstances, create any implication that the affairs of the ICAV have not changed since the date of this Prospectus. Any subscription for Shares is made on the basis of this Prospectus and prospective Investors should not rely on marketing materials issued by any third party.

Translations

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

Qualified Holders

Investors are required to notify the Administrator immediately in the event that they cease to be a Qualified Holder.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES

General

The investment objective and policy for each Fund will be set out in the relevant Fund Supplement. Each Fund aims to achieve its investment objective through investment in transferable securities and liquid financial assets in accordance with the UCITS Regulations.

The transferable securities and liquid financial assets in which each Fund may invest generally must be listed and/or traded on a Regulated Market except that up to 10% of the Net Asset Value of a Fund may be invested in transferable securities and liquid financial assets which are not so listed and/or traded. The Regulated Markets in which a Fund's investments will be listed and/or traded are set out in Schedule 1.

As set out in the relevant Fund Supplement, certain Funds may invest in Eligible Collective Investment Schemes, subject to the limits set out in Schedule II (which, for the avoidance of doubt, may include UK-domiciled collective investment schemes to the extent permitted by the Central Bank). Such investment in Eligible Collective Investment Schemes includes investing in other Funds. However, a Fund may not invest in another Fund which itself holds Shares in other Funds for more than 10% of the Net Asset Value. Where a Fund invests in another Fund, the investing Fund may not charge an annual management and/or investment management fee in respect of the portion of its assets invested in the other Fund. If the limits on investments contained in Schedule II are exceeded for reasons beyond the control of the ICAV, or as a result of the exercise of subscription rights, it shall adopt as a priority objective for its sales transactions the remedying of that situation, taking due account of the interests of Investors. Each Fund is also subject to the relevant investment policies as outlined herein and, in the case of a conflict between such policies and Schedule II, the more restrictive limitation shall apply.

Any change in the investment objective and any material change in investment policies will be subject to the prior consent of Shareholders evidenced either by a majority vote at a meeting of Shareholders of the relevant Fund or by the written consent of all of the Shareholders. In accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, "material" shall be taken to mean, although not exclusively, changes which would significantly alter the asset type, credit quality, borrowing limits or risk profile of a Fund. In the event of a change in the investment objective and/or investment policy of a Fund a reasonable notification period shall be provided by the ICAV to the Shareholders to enable Investors to redeem their Shares prior to the implementation of the change. Please see the section of the Prospectus entitled "**Meetings and Votes of Shareholders**" for details regarding the procedures around meetings of Shareholders.

Sustainability-related Disclosures

Unless otherwise disclosed in the relevant Supplement of a Fund, the following sections shall apply.

Sustainability Risk Disclosures under SFDR

Under Article 6 of SFDR, the Manager, as delegated to the Investment Manager of each Fund, is required to disclose the manner in which sustainability risks are integrated into its investment decision-making process, as well as Fund-specific disclosures on the likely impacts of sustainability risks on the returns of each Fund.

Sustainability risk under SFDR is defined as "*an ESG event or condition that, if it occurs, could cause an actual or a potential material negative impact on the value of the investment*".

Sustainability Risk Assessment

The Manager considers that all Funds are exposed to sustainability risk. The Funds are potentially (rather than actually) exposed to ESG events or conditions that, if occurring, could cause a material negative impact on the value of the investment.

Sustainability Risk Integration

The Investment Manager considers sustainability-related risks in its fundamental research process by incorporating financially material ESG factors, for example employee health & safety or physical impacts of climate change, into the investment analysis and valuation of investee companies. The degree to which these factors impact the Investment Manager's assessment of companies varies across each industry. For the Funds, the factors chosen for the industry-specific quantitative models leverage the output of fundamental research tools and are based on considerations that may impact future returns, for example, by driving financial performance and longer-term efficacy. ESG-related factors that are emerging as material to a particular industry's future returns may be incorporated into the quantitative framework tool to ensure fundamental views are integrated. The Investment Manager also uses fundamental research of investee companies to identify investments that may deliver better relative performance. It will limit exposure to those companies with a higher risk rating.

The Investment Manager may additionally use stewardship efforts, and where appropriate, exercise proxy voting rights, to encourage investee companies to manage their exposure to sustainability risks. In accordance with applicable laws, the Investment Manager may engage in dialogue with issuers on ESG topics that could have a material impact on financial returns.

Taxonomy-related Disclosures

Where a Fund neither promotes environmental/social characteristics nor has sustainable investment as its objective, as disclosed in the relevant Fund Supplement, the underlying investments of that Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the Taxonomy Regulation.

Where a Fund invests in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental objective as set out in the relevant Fund Supplement, the Fund is required to disclose certain information about the environmental objective(s) set out in the Taxonomy Regulation to which the investments of the Fund contribute and about the investments in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the Taxonomy Regulation. These details are set out in the relevant Fund Supplement, where applicable.

Consideration of Principal Adverse Impacts

The Investment Manager does not consider the PAIs of its investment decisions on sustainability factors under SFDR at an entity level. The Investment Manager considers PAIs under SFDR at a product-level as further detailed in the SFDR RTS Annex of this Prospectus.

Controversial Weapons Policy

We have maintained a controversial weapons exclusion policy since 2011 which reflects both international conventions and the legal requirements in certain jurisdictions. We seek to avoid the Funds investing in companies involved in the production, sale or distribution of controversial weapons including landmines, cluster munitions, blinding laser, non-detectable fragment and biochemical weapons and depleted uranium ammunition and armour.

Our definition of production extends to manufacturers of controversial weapon systems, munitions, exclusive delivery platforms and key components. This includes companies that own 50% or more in another firm engaged in such activities. Dual use platforms or components and past involvement in these weapons are not included in scope.

If an investment becomes exposed to excluded activities, it should be divested as soon as possible, and within 30 calendar days[1]. Where a company or an issuer is involved in excluded activities, we reserve the right to take short positions in its securities.

Exclusions under the controversial weapons policy will be applied in line with the following international conventions and national law which prohibit the production, sale, distribution and use of the following weapons:

Weapons	Basis	Effective
Biological	UN Biological Weapons Convention	1975
Blinding Lasers	UN Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons, Protocol IV	1998
Chemical	UN Chemical Weapons Convention	1997
Cluster Munitions	UN Convention on Cluster Munitions	2010
Depleted Uranium (incl. armour)	Belgian Law on Weapons (Loi sur les Armes)	2009
Land Mines	UN Anti-Personnel Landmines Convention	1999
Non-Detectable Fragments	UN Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons, Protocol I	1983

In implementing our policy, we engage a third-party research provider to help identify companies involved in the production, sale or distribution of the in-scope controversial weapons. The exclusion of identified securities follows a defined process involving Compliance, Research and Responsible Investment. Our controversial weapons policy is reviewed an annual basis and is subject to change.

Efficient Portfolio Management Techniques

Where specified in the relevant Fund Supplement, the Investment Manager may, on behalf of each Fund and subject to the provisions of Schedule II and the conditions and limits laid down by the Central Bank, employ techniques and instruments relating to transferable securities, Money Market Instruments and money market collective investment schemes for the purposes of efficient portfolio management. Such transactions may achieve a reduction in risk, a reduction in costs or an increase in capital or income returns to a Fund with a level of risk which is consistent with the risk profile of the Fund.

The techniques and instruments which may be used are investments in Financial Derivatives Instruments ("FDI") listed in the section "**TYPES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF DERIVATIVES**" section. In circumstances where a Fund may use further techniques and instruments, these will be disclosed in the relevant Fund Supplement. Any financial derivative instruments not included in the risk management process will not be used until such time as a revised risk management process has been provided to the Central Bank. Where such techniques and instruments are used, they will be utilised in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, the UCITS Directive and the eligible Assets Directive 2007/16/EC.

Subject to the conditions and limits set out in the Central Bank Regulations, a Fund may use repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements and/or securities lending agreements for efficient portfolio management purposes only. Repurchase agreements are transactions in which

[1] In exceptional circumstances, the Head of the relevant asset class may approve an extension to divest in accordance with the applicable regulatory requirements.

one party sells a security to the other party with a simultaneous agreement to repurchase the security at a fixed future date at a stipulated price reflecting a market rate of interest unrelated to the coupon rate of the securities. A reverse repurchase agreement is a transaction whereby a Fund purchases securities from a counterparty and simultaneously commits to resell the securities to the counterparty at an agreed upon date and price. A securities lending arrangement is an arrangement whereby title to the “loaned” securities is transferred by a “lender” to a “borrower” with the borrower contracting to deliver “equivalent securities” to the lender at a later date.

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

BORROWINGS

The ICAV on behalf of the Funds may not borrow money, grant loans or act as guarantor on behalf of third parties, except as follows:

(a) foreign currency may be acquired by means of a back-to-back loan. Foreign currency obtained by means of a back-to-back loan is not classified as borrowing for the purposes of the UCITS Regulations provided that the offsetting deposit equals or exceeds the value of the foreign currency loan outstanding. Where foreign currency obtained by means of a back-to-back loan exceeds the value of the offsetting deposit this shall be treated as borrowing for the purpose of the UCITS Regulations; and

(b) borrowings not exceeding 10% of the total Net Asset Value of a Fund may be made on a temporary basis and the assets of the Fund may be charged as security for such borrowings.

DISTRIBUTION POLICY

The Directors are empowered by the Instrument of Incorporation to declare and pay dividends in respect of the Shares in any Fund in the ICAV out of the net income and/or realised capital gains of the relevant Fund, as disclosed in the relevant Fund Supplement, less accrued expenses of the ICAV.

The dividend arrangements relating to each Fund (or Class thereof) will be decided by the Directors at the time of the creation of the relevant Fund (or Class thereof) and the details thereof shall be set out where applicable in the relevant Fund Supplement. It is not the current intention of the ICAV to pay dividends for accumulating Classes. Prior to a Fund changing its dividend policy from accumulating to distributing or vice versa, the Fund will notify Shareholders in advance and all further details will be provided in an updated Fund Supplement where relevant.

Where dividends are paid, they shall be paid out of the net income and/or realised capital gains of the Fund, as disclosed in the relevant Fund Supplement, which is attributable to the relevant Class and shall be paid by way of electronic transfer.

Dividends payable in respect of any particular Class shall be paid in the Class Currency. Where the Class Currency differs from the Base Currency, dividends shall be converted into the Class Currency and any costs associated with such conversion shall be charged to the relevant Class.

Income Equalisation

The Manager may implement income equalisation arrangements with a view to ensuring that the level of income derived from Investments is not affected by the issue, switching or redemption of Shares during the relevant accounting period. Further information may be found in the Fund Supplement for any Fund that applies income equalisation.

Currency of Payment and Foreign Exchange Transactions

Dividends for Distributing Share Classes will be declared in the Class Currency of the relevant Share Class. Investors who wish to receive dividend payments in a currency other than the Base Currency or Class Currency should arrange this with the relevant ICSD (subject to this option being made available by the relevant ICSD). Any foreign exchange conversions of dividend payments are not the responsibility of the ICAV and are at the cost and risk of the investors.

Unclaimed distributions

Distributions which have not been claimed within six years of their payment date shall no longer be payable to the beneficiaries and shall revert to the Fund.

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

The Funds' Investments will be limited to investments permitted by the UCITS Regulations, as set out in Schedule II as at the date of this prospectus. If the UCITS Regulations are altered during the life of the ICAV, the investment restrictions may be changed to take account of any such alterations but any such changes shall be in accordance with the Central Bank's requirements, reflected in an updated version of the Prospectus and, to the extent such alterations represent a material change to the investment policy of a Fund or require an alteration to the Instrument, will be subject to approval by the majority of votes of Shareholders passed at a general meeting or by all of the Shareholders by way of a written resolution. Shareholders will be advised of such changes in the next succeeding annual or half-yearly report of the ICAV.

USE OF FINANCIAL DERIVATIVES INSTRUMENTS

The Funds may employ investment techniques and listed/over the counter financial derivative instruments for efficient portfolio management, investment purposes and for the purpose of hedging exposure, subject to the conditions and within the limits from time to time set forth in Schedule III. Details of the risks associated with derivative instruments are set out in the section entitled "Risk Factors" below.

The ICAV employs a risk management process which enables it to accurately measure, monitor and manage the various risks associated with such investment techniques and instruments. Any financial derivative instruments not included in the risk management process will not be used until such time as a revised risk management process has been provided to the Central Bank.

The ICAV shall supply to a Shareholder on request supplementary information relating to the risk management methods employed including the quantitative limits that are applied and any recent developments in the risk and yield characteristics of the main categories of investments.

A list of the Regulated Markets on which the financial derivative instruments may be quoted or traded is set out in Schedule I. A description of the current conditions and limits laid down by the Central Bank in relation to financial derivative instruments is set out in Schedule III.

The policy that will be applied to collateral arising from OTC derivative transactions relating to any Fund is to adhere to the requirements set out in Schedule III. This sets out the permitted types of collateral, level of collateral required and haircut policy and, in the case of cash collateral, the re-investment policy prescribed by the Central Bank pursuant to the UCITS Regulations. The categories of collateral which may be received include cash and non-cash assets such as equities, Debt Securities and money market instruments. From time to time, and subject to the requirements in Schedule III, the policy on levels of collateral required and haircuts may be adjusted, at the discretion of the Investment Manager, where this is determined to be appropriate in the context of the specific counterparty, the characteristics of the assets received as collateral, market conditions or other circumstances. The haircuts applied (if any) by the Investment Manager are adapted for each class of assets received as collateral, taking into account the characteristics of the assets such as the credit standing and/or the price volatility, as well as the outcome of any stress tests performed in accordance with the requirements in Schedule III. Each decision to apply a specific haircut, or to refrain from applying any haircut, to a certain class of assets should be justified on the basis of this policy.

Currency Hedging Policy – Hedging at a Portfolio Level

Where disclosed in the relevant Fund Supplement, a Fund may enter into transactions for the purposes of hedging the currency exposure of the Funds' Investments into the Base Currency where different. If undertaken, the aim of this hedging will be to reduce a Fund's level of risk or to hedge the currency exposure to the currency of denomination of some or all of a Fund's Investments. The FDIs which may be used by the Funds are forward currency contracts, options on currencies, futures and swaps may be utilised if a Fund engages in such hedging. In circumstances where a Fund may use further techniques and instruments these will be disclosed in the relevant Fund Supplement. Any financial derivative instruments not included in the risk management process will not be used until such time as a revised risk management process has been provided to the Central Bank. The currency exposure generated as a result of a Fund investing in Investments which are denominated in a currency other than its Base Currency will not be allocated to separate Classes.

Currency Hedging Policy – Hedging at a Class Level

Where disclosed in a Fund Supplement, the Investment Manager may employ strategies aimed at hedging against currency risk at a Class level. It may employ currency-related transactions such as forward currency contracts, options on currencies, futures and swaps, in order to hedge against certain currency risks, for example, where the Class Currency (i.e. the currency in which the Class

is denominated) differs from the Base Currency (i.e. the currency in which the Fund is denominated) or from the currencies in which the Investments of the Fund are denominated. To the extent that hedging is successful, the performance of the Class is likely to move in line with the performance of the Fund's Investments. Therefore, Investors in a currency hedged Class will not benefit if the Class Currency falls against the Base Currency and/or the currency in which the Fund's Investments are denominated.

There can however be no assurance that currency hedging transactions will be effective. Although a Fund may utilise currency hedging transactions in respect of Classes, it shall not be obliged to do so and to the extent that it does employ strategies aimed at hedging certain Classes, there can be no assurance that such strategies will be effective. The costs and related liabilities/benefits arising from instruments entered into for the purposes of hedging the currency exposure for the benefit of any particular Class of a Fund shall be attributable exclusively to the relevant Class.

Exposure resulting from currency hedging transactions will not be permitted to exceed 105% of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Class and will not be permitted to fall below 95% of the portion of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Class which is to be hedged against currency risk. All transactions will be clearly attributable to the relevant Class and currency exposures of different Classes will not be combined or offset. The ICAV does not intend to have under-hedged or over-hedged positions, however, due to market movements and factors outside the control of the ICAV, under-hedged and over-hedged positions may arise from time to time. Hedged positions will be kept under review to seek to ensure that over-hedged positions do not exceed 105% of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Class and that under-hedged positions do not fall short of 95% of the portion of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Class which is to be hedged against currency risk, such reviews which will seek to ensure that under-hedged positions and hedged positions materially in excess of 100% of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Class are not to be carried forward from month to month. In the event that the hedging in respect of a Class exceeds 105% of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Class or falls short of 95% of the portion of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Class which is to be hedged against currency risk due to market movements or subscriptions/redemptions, the Manager shall adjust such hedging appropriately as soon as possible thereafter.

TYPES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF DERIVATIVES

Below are the types of derivatives that a Fund may purchase.

Options

Options on transferable securities are rights to buy or sell a particular asset (such as equity shares or bonds) at a stated price at some date in the future within a particular period. A Fund may buy and sell call or put options on transferable securities or indexes provided that these options are traded on options exchanges or over-the-counter with broker-dealers who make markets in these options and who are financial institutions specializing in these types of transactions and are participants in the over-the-counter markets.

A Fund can also buy and sell call or put options on futures (future contracts listed on a Regulated Market), currencies ("FX options") and on interest rates (such as "caps" and "floors").

A Fund may also enter into options on swaps or "swaptions" i.e. rights to enter into an underlying interest rate swap at some date in the future (see below).

Futures

Futures contracts are standardized exchange-traded contracts entered into between two parties (buyer and seller) to take or make delivery of a specified quantity of financial instruments at a specified price at a future date. A futures contract may be satisfied or closed out by delivery or purchase, as the case may be, of the financial instrument. A futures contract on an index is a standardized exchange-traded contract entered into between two parties (buyer and seller) to take or make delivery of an amount of cash equal to the difference between the value of the index at the last trading day of the contract and the price at which the index contract was originally written. Contractual obligations under futures contracts, depending on whether one is the buyer or seller, may also be satisfied either by taking or making an offsetting sale or purchase of an equivalent but opposite futures contract on the same exchange prior to the delivery or settlement date. To use futures instead of using the underlying or related security or index results in lower transaction costs being incurred.

A Fund can buy and sell futures contracts on short term interest rates, equity, bonds and currencies.

Swaps

Interest rate swaps involve the exchange by the Fund with another party of their respective commitments to make or receive interest payments (e.g. an exchange of fixed rate payments for floating rate payments). On each payment date under an interest rate swap, the net payments owed by each party, and only the net amount, is paid by one party to the other. Swaps may extend over substantial periods of time, and typically call for the making of payments on a periodic basis. Interest rate swaps may be used for hedging interest rate risks of the bonds in the portfolio.

Currency swaps (or cross currency swaps - "CCS", or "FX swaps") are agreements between two parties to exchange future payments in one currency for payments in another currency. These agreements are used to transform the currency denomination of assets and liabilities. Unlike interest rate swaps, currency swaps must include an exchange of principal at maturity. This exchange ensures that neither party is subject to currency risk because exchange rates are pre-determined. CCS or FX swaps may be used for currency hedging at portfolio level.

Currency forward contracts

A currency forward contract (or "FX forward") is a contract to purchase or sell a foreign currency at an exchange rate determined on the date that the contract is made, but with delivery at a specified future date.

FX forwards may be used for currency hedging at portfolio level and/or for gaining currency exposure.

Credit Default Swaps

Credit default swaps are bilateral financial contracts in which one counterparty (the protection buyer) pays a periodic fee in return for a contingent payment by the protection seller following a credit event of a reference issuer. The protection buyer acquires the right to sell a particular bond issued by the reference issuer for its par value (or some other designated reference or strike price) when a credit event occurs. A credit event is commonly defined as bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership, material adverse restructuring of debt, or failure to meet payment obligations when due.

A Fund may use CDS on single names or on indices for investment purposes by selling protection and/or to hedge the specific credit risk of some of the issuers in its portfolio.

Securities Financing Transactions Regulation Disclosure

Where disclosed in the relevant Fund Supplement, a Fund may enter into the following transactions:

(a) total return swaps;

(b) repurchase agreements;

(c) reverse repurchase agreements; and

(d) securities lending arrangements.

The proportion of a Fund's Net Asset Value expected to be invested in Securities Financing Transactions will be set out in the relevant Fund Supplement.

Where disclosed in the relevant Fund Supplement, a Fund may enter into Securities Financing Transactions for efficient portfolio management purposes only.

If the Fund invests in Securities Financing Transactions, the reference assets may comprise equity or debt securities, money market instruments or other eligible investments which are consistent with the investment objective and policies of the Fund. Any investment in Securities Financing Transactions will be subject to the investment restrictions in Schedule II or any limitations in the relevant Fund Supplement.

The Fund may only enter into Securities Financing Transactions with counterparties that satisfy the criteria (including those relating to legal status, country of origin and minimum credit rating) as set out in paragraph 4 and 22 of Schedule III.

The categories of collateral which may be received by a Fund is set out in Schedule III and includes cash and non-cash assets such as equities, debt securities and money market instruments. Collateral received by Fund will be held by the Depositary or its Sub-Custodian and valued in accordance with the valuation methodology set out under the section entitled "Determination of the Net Asset Value". Collateral received by a Fund will be marked-to-market daily and daily variation margins will be used.

Where a Fund receives collateral as a result of entering into Securities Financing Transactions, there is a risk that the collateral held by that Fund may decline in value or become illiquid. In addition, there can also be no assurance that the liquidation of any collateral provided to the Fund to secure a

counterparty's obligations under a Securities Financing Transaction would satisfy the counterparty's obligations in the event of a default by the counterparty. Where the Fund provides collateral as a result of entering into Securities Financing Transactions, it is exposed to the risk that the counterparty will be unable or unwilling to honour its obligations to return the collateral provided.

For a summary of certain other risks applicable to Securities Financing Transactions, see the section entitled "Risk Factors".

The Fund may provide certain of its assets as collateral to counterparties in connection with Securities Financing Transactions. If the Fund has over-collateralised (i.e., provided excess collateral to the counterparty) in respect of such transactions, it may be an unsecured creditor in respect of such excess collateral in the event of the counterparty's insolvency. If the Depositary or its sub-custodian or a third party holds collateral on behalf of the Fund, the Fund may be an unsecured creditor in the event of the insolvency of such entity.

In the case of non-cash collateral received by a Fund, in the event of a default on the part of the counterparty, the Fund is exposed to the risk that the collateral received is illiquid.

The criteria for selecting counterparties is set out in paragraph 4 of Schedule III.

Subject to the restrictions laid down by the Central Bank as set out in paragraphs 28 to 31 of Schedule III, the Fund may re-invest cash collateral that it receives. If cash collateral received by the Fund is re-invested, the Fund is exposed to the risk of loss on that investment. Should such a loss occur, the value of the collateral will be reduced and the Fund will have less protection if the counterparty defaults. The risks associated with the re-investment of cash collateral are substantially the same as the risks which apply to the other investments of the Fund.

Direct and indirect operational costs and fees arising from Securities Financing Transactions may be deducted from the revenue delivered to the Fund. These costs and fees do not and should not include hidden revenue. The Manager shall ensure that all the revenues arising from Securities Financing Transactions and any other efficient portfolio management techniques shall be returned to the relevant Fund following the deduction of any direct and indirect operational costs and fees arising.

The entities to which direct and indirect costs and fees may be paid include banks, investment firms, broker-dealers, securities lending agents or other financial institutions or intermediaries and may be related parties to the Investment Manager or the Depositary.

RISK FACTORS

Investors' attention is drawn to the following risk factors. This does not purport to be an exhaustive list of the risk factors relating to an investment in the ICAV and Investors' attention is drawn to the description of the instruments set out in the section entitled "Investment Objective and Policies".

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

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

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

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

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

1. Risks Relating to a Fund's Investments

General

There can be no assurance that each Fund will achieve its investment objective. The value of Shares and the income therefrom may rise or fall as the capital values of a Fund's investments fluctuate. The investment income of a Fund is based on the income earned on the securities it holds, less expenses incurred. Therefore, a Fund's investment income may be expected to fluctuate in response to changes in such income or expenses.

Active Investment Management

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

Reliance on the Investment Manager and Key Persons

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

Therefore, the occurrence of those events could cause a deterioration in a Fund's performance and investors may lose money in those circumstances.

Regulatory Risk

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

Small-Cap Stocks

A Fund may invest in smaller sized companies of a less seasoned nature. The securities of small-cap companies may pose greater investment risks because such companies may have limited product lines, distribution channels and financial and managerial resources. Further, there is often less publicly available information concerning such companies than for larger, more established businesses. The equity securities of small-cap companies may not be traded in the volumes typical of mid- and larger-cap companies and may be less liquid than large-cap companies. As a result of the less liquid nature of small-cap companies, a Fund may be required to dispose of such securities over a longer (and potentially less favourable) period of time than is required to dispose of the securities of larger, more established companies.

Industry/Sector Concentration Risk

A Fund may be concentrated in the securities of a particular industry sector or sub-sector thereof and such concentration may make the Fund more susceptible to any single occurrence affecting the industry and may subject the Fund to greater market risk than more diversified funds.

Depositary Receipts Risk

Depositary Receipts may be less liquid than the underlying shares in their primary trading market. Any distributions paid to the holders of Depositary Receipts are usually subject to a fee charged by the depositary. Holders of Depositary Receipts may have limited voting rights, and investment restrictions in certain countries may adversely impact the value of Depositary Receipts because such restrictions may limit the ability to convert the equity shares into Depositary Receipts or vice versa. Such restrictions may cause the equity shares of the underlying issuer to trade at a discount or premium to the market price of the Depositary Receipts.

Market Risk

The Investments of a Fund are subject to normal market fluctuations and the risks inherent in investment in international securities markets and there can be no assurances that appreciation will occur. Stock markets can be volatile and stock prices can change substantially. Since investment in securities may involve currencies other than the Base Currency or Class Currency, the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund or Class may also be affected by changes in currency rates and exchange control regulations, including currency blockage. The performance of a Fund or Class may depend in part on the ability of the Investment Manager to anticipate and 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.

Currency Risk

A Fund may invest in assets that are denominated in a currency other than the Base Currency of that Fund or the relevant Class Currency of the relevant Class which will create currency exposure which may not be hedged. Additionally, where a Fund obtains foreign currency by means of a back-to-back loan which exceeds the value of the offsetting deposit this will create currency exposure. Accordingly, the value of a Shareholder's investment may be affected favourably or unfavourably by fluctuations in the rates of the different currencies. Shareholders should also note that, in respect of unhedged Classes, any currency conversions will take place on subscriptions, redemptions, conversions and distributions at prevailing exchange

rates. Shareholders should be aware that an unhedged Class may be exposed to hedging of currency exposures at the Fund level. Where a Fund has Hedged Classes, the hedging is typically carried out at the Class level but may also be carried out at the Fund level. Hedged Classes seek to hedge the currency exposure arising from the Class being denominated in a currency other than (i) the Fund's Base Currency or (ii) the currencies in which the Fund's Investments are denominated. Whilst these hedging strategies are designed to ensure that the value of the Hedged Class generally moves in line with the value of the underlying assets of the Fund, the use of hedging strategies may substantially limit Investors in the Hedged Class from benefiting if that currency rises against the currencies in which the Fund's Investments are denominated. With respect to a Hedged Class, it is intended that the gains/losses on, and the costs of, the relevant derivatives entered into for hedging purposes will accrue to the relevant Hedged Class. Any currency exposure of a Hedged Class will not be combined with or offset with that of any other Class of the Fund. The accounting methodology used by the ICAV is designed to prevent contagion so that unrealised gains and losses of a Hedged Class will be limited only to the Hedged Class. Similarly, the monitoring of each Hedged Class to identify the assets, liabilities and profit or loss to the relevant Classes from an operational perspective and the monitoring of the over-hedged positions and the counterparties with whom the derivatives are entered into are designed to ensure that any losses arising from potential operational or counterparty risk do not exceed the value of the Hedged Class. However, the assets and liabilities attributable to a Hedged Class are not "ring-fenced" from the liabilities attributable to other Classes within the same Fund due to the fact that there is no legal segregation of assets between Classes of a Fund. For Hedged Classes in a Fund, the derivatives used to implement such strategies shall be assets or liabilities of the Fund as a whole. Accordingly, in the unlikely event of a Fund being unable to meet liabilities attributable to any Hedged Class out of the assets attributable to that Hedged Class, the excess liabilities would have to be met out of the assets attributable to the other Classes of the same Fund and in those circumstances other Classes within the Fund may be adversely affected by the hedging transactions undertaken in respect of the Hedged Classes.

Equity Market Risk

A Fund with exposure to equities is subject to equity market risk. Equity risk is the risk that a particular share, a fund, an industry, or shares in general may fall in value. The value of investments in a Fund will go up and down with the prices of securities in which the Fund invests. The prices of equity securities change in response to many factors, including the historical and prospective earnings of the issuer, the value of its assets, management decisions, demand for an issuer's products or services, production costs, general economic conditions, interest rates, currency exchange rates, investor perceptions and market liquidity. Investment in stocks may be more volatile and risky than some other forms of investment.

Volatility Risk

Prices of securities may be volatile. Price movements of securities are difficult to predict and are influenced by, among other things, speculation, changing supply and demand relationships, governmental trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programs and policies, national and international political and economic events, climate, changes in interest rates, and the inherent volatility of the market place. Volatility may also be due to the fluctuations in the exchange rate of currencies. During periods of uncertain market conditions the combination of price volatility and the less liquid nature of securities markets may, in certain cases, affect a Fund's ability to acquire or dispose of securities at the price and time it wishes to do so, and consequently may have an adverse impact on the investment performance of the Fund.

Inflation Risk

Inflation risk is the potential for the value of assets or income from investments to decrease as a result of eroding purchasing power of money over time (i.e. positive inflation rate). Inflation may increase the cost of commodities and labour, which may impact negatively earnings of companies and therefore corporate asset prices. Unless specifically stated, a Fund's objective is not to protect the investors from the potential effect of inflation over time. Thus, inflation may

have a negative impact on the Fund's return especially if accounted in real terms (i.e. adjusted from the rate of inflation).

Political Risks

The performance of a Fund may be affected by changes in economic and market conditions, uncertainties such as political developments, changes in government policies, the imposition of restrictions on the transfer of capital and in legal, regulatory and tax requirements.

Off-Exchange Transactions

While some off-exchange markets are highly liquid, transactions in off-exchange, or non-transferable, derivatives may involve greater risk than investing in on-exchange derivatives because there is no exchange market on which to close out an open position. It may be impossible to liquidate an existing position, to assess the value of the position arising from an off-exchange transaction or to assess the exposure to risk. Bid and offer prices need not be quoted, and even where they are, they will be established by dealers in these instruments and, consequently, it may be difficult to establish what a fair price is.

Global investments risk

Investments in foreign securities, i.e. securities denominated in a currency different from a Fund's Base Currency, offer potential benefits not available from investments solely in securities denominated in a Fund's Base Currency. However, it also involves significant risks that are not typically associated with investing in securities denominated in a Fund's Base Currency. Indeed, foreign investments may be affected by movements of exchange rates, changes in laws or restrictions applicable to such investments and changes in exchange control regulations (e.g. currency blockage).

In addition, if a Fund offers unhedged currency Share Classes denominated in a currency different from the Fund's Base Currency, the investor is exposed to foreign exchange risks at Share Class level as the value of this kind of Shares depends on the prevailing spot foreign exchange rate between the two currencies.

Issuers are generally subject to different accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards in different countries throughout the world. The volume of trading, the volatility of prices and the liquidity of issuers may vary in the markets of different countries. In addition, the level of government supervision and regulation of securities exchanges, securities dealers and listed and unlisted companies is different throughout the world. The laws of some countries may limit a Fund's ability to invest in securities of certain issuers located in those countries.

Different markets have different clearance and settlement procedures. Delays in settlement could result in temporary periods when a portion of the Fund's assets is uninvested and no return is earned thereon. The inability of the Funds to make intended securities purchases due to settlement problems could cause the Funds to miss attractive investments opportunities. Inability to dispose of a Fund's securities due to settlement problems could result either in losses to the Fund, due to subsequent declines in value of the Fund's securities, or, if the Fund has entered into a contract to sell the securities, could result in possible liability to the purchaser.

With respect to certain countries, there is a possibility of expropriation or confiscatory taxation, imposition of withholding taxes on dividend or interest payments, limitations on the removal of a Fund or other assets of the Fund, political or social instability or diplomatic developments, which could affect investments in those countries.

An issuer of securities may be domiciled in a country other than a country in which currency the instrument is denominated.

The values of investments in the securities markets of different countries, and their associated risks, are expected to change independently of each other.

2. Emerging Markets Risks

Funds which invest in emerging market securities may be subject to the following additional risk factors:

Political and economic factors

There is in some emerging market countries a higher than usual risk of nationalisation, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, any of which might have an adverse effect on the value of investments in those countries. Emerging market countries may also be subject to higher than usual risks of political changes, government regulation, social instability or diplomatic developments (including war) which could adversely affect the economies of the relevant countries and thus the value of Investments in those countries.

The economies of many emerging market countries can be heavily dependent on international trade and accordingly have been and may continue to be adversely affected by trade barriers, managed adjustments in relative currency values, other protectionist measures imposed or negotiated by the countries with which they trade and international economic developments generally.

Counterparty risk and liquidity factors

There can be no assurance that there will be any market for any Investments acquired by the Fund or, if there is such a market, that there will exist a secure method of delivery against payment which would, in the event of a sale by or on behalf of the Fund, avoid exposure to counterparty risk on the buyer. It is possible that, even if a market exists for such investment, that market may be highly illiquid. Such lack of liquidity may adversely affect the value or ease of disposal of such Investments. There is a risk that counterparties may not perform their obligations and that settlement of transactions may not occur.

Legal factors

The legislative framework in emerging market countries for the purchase and sale of investments and in relation to beneficial interests in those investments may be relatively new and untested and there can be no assurance regarding how the courts or agencies of emerging market countries will react to questions arising from the Fund's investment in such countries and arrangements contemplated in relation thereto.

There is no guarantee that any arrangements made, or agreement entered into, between the Depositary and any correspondent (i.e. an agent or sub-custodian) will be upheld by a court of any emerging market country, or that any judgement obtained by the Depositary or the ICAV against any such correspondent in a court of any jurisdiction will be enforced by a court of any emerging market country.

Reporting and valuation factors

There can be no guarantee of the accuracy of information available in emerging market countries in relation to Investments which may adversely affect the accuracy of the value of Shares in the Fund. Accounting practices are in many respects less rigorous than those applicable in more developed markets. Similarly, the amount and quality of information required for reporting by companies in emerging market countries is generally of a relatively lower degree than in more developed markets.

Exchange control and repatriation factors

It may not be possible for a Fund to repatriate capital, dividends, interest and other income from emerging market countries or it may require government consents to do so. A Fund could be adversely affected by the introduction of, or delays in, or refusal to grant any such consent for the repatriation of funds or by any official intervention affecting the process of settlement of transactions. Economic or political conditions could lead to the revocation or variation of consent granted prior to investment being made in any particular country or to the imposition of new restrictions.

Settlement factors

There can be no guarantee of the operation or performance of settlement, clearing and registration of transactions in emerging market countries nor can there be any guarantee of the solvency of any securities system or that such securities system will properly maintain the registration of the Depositary, any relevant sub-custodian or the ICAV as the holder of securities. Where organised securities markets and banking and telecommunications systems are underdeveloped, concerns inevitably arise in relation to settlement, clearing and registration of transactions in securities where these are acquired other than as direct investments. Furthermore, due to the local postal and banking systems in many emerging market countries, no guarantee can be given that all entitlements attaching to quoted and over-the-counter traded securities acquired by a Fund, including those related to dividends, can be realised.

Some emerging markets currently dictate that monies for settlement be received by a local broker a number of days in advance of settlement, and that assets are not transferred until a number of days after settlement. This exposes the assets in question to risks arising from acts, omissions and solvency of the broker and to counterparty risk for that period of time.

Custody factors

Local custody services remain underdeveloped in many emerging market countries and there is a transaction and custody risk involved in dealing in such markets. In certain circumstances, the Fund may not be able to recover some of its Investments. Such circumstances may include any acts or omissions or the liquidation, bankruptcy or insolvency of a sub-custodian, retroactive application of legislation and fraud or improper registration of title. In addition, in the absence of the Depositary's negligent or intentional failure to properly fulfil its obligations pursuant to the Irish Regulations, the Depositary may not be liable to the ICAV or its Shareholders for the loss of a financial instrument (as referred to in the Irish Regulations) belonging to a Fund which is not capable of being registered or held in a securities account in the name of the Depositary or a sub-custodian or being physically delivered to the Depositary. Accordingly, while the liability of the Depositary is not affected by the fact that it has entrusted the custody of the ICAV's assets to a third party, in markets where custodial and/or settlement systems may not be fully developed, a Fund may be exposed to sub-custodial risk in respect of the loss of such assets in circumstances whereby the Depositary may have no liability. In the event that custody is delegated to local entities that are not subject to effective prudential regulation, including minimum capital requirements and supervision in the jurisdiction concerned, prior Shareholder notice will be provided advising of the risks involved in such delegation.

The costs borne by the Fund in investing and holding investments in such markets will generally be higher than in organised securities markets.

Risks associated with investment in China

China is one of the world's largest global emerging markets. As with investing in any emerging market country, a Fund investing in China may be subject to greater risk of loss than investments in a developed market. This is due to, among other things, greater market volatility, lower trading volume, greater risk of market shut down, and more governmental limitations on foreign investment policy. The companies in which any such Fund invests may be held to lower disclosure, corporate governance, accounting and reporting standards. In addition, some of the securities held by the relevant Fund may be subject to higher transaction and other costs, foreign

ownership limits, the imposition of taxes, or may have liquidity issues which make such securities more difficult to sell at reasonable prices. These factors may increase the volatility and hence the risk of an investment in such a Fund. The existence of a liquid trading market for China A Shares may depend on whether there is a supply of, and demand for such China A Shares. Securities exchanges in China typically have the right to suspend or limit trading in any security traded on the relevant exchange. In particular, trading band are imposed by the stock exchanges in China on China A Shares, where trading in any China A share security on the relevant stock exchange may be suspended if the trading price of the security has increased or decreased to the extent beyond the trading band limit. A suspension will render it impossible for the Manager to liquidate positions and can thereby expose the concerned Fund to losses. Further, when the suspension is subsequently lifted, it may not be possible for the Manager to liquidate positions at a favourable price. The price at which securities may be purchased and sold by a Fund and the Net Asset Value of a Fund may be adversely affected if trading markets for China A Shares are limited or absent.

Many of the economic reforms in the People's Republic of China ("**PRC**") are subject to adjustment and modification that may not always have a positive effect on foreign investment in the PRC market.

The legal infrastructure in PRC may not provide with the same degree of investors' protection or information to investors, as would generally apply to major securities markets. The recognized accounting, auditing, financial reporting practices and regulatory requirements may be significantly different from those in developed markets. Further, regulations continue to develop and may change quickly which may further delay redemptions or restrict liquidity.

PRC government may also exercise substantial influence over the private economic sector and investments may be affected by political and economic instability. In the past the PRC government applied nationalization, expropriation, confiscatory levels of taxation and currency blockage. Such event could adversely affect the interests of a Fund and there is no assurance that such events will not occur in the future.

Moreover, factors such as PRC government policy, fiscal policy, interest rates, inflation, investor sentiment, the availability and cost of credit, the liquidity of the PRC financial markets and the level and volatility of equity prices could significantly affect the value of a Fund's underlying investments and thus its share price.

Practices in relation to settlement of securities transactions involve higher risks than those in developed markets, in part because a Fund needs to use local brokers, depositary and counterparties subject to different regulations compared to the other international developed markets. However, the depositary is responsible for the proper selection and supervision of its correspondent banks in all relevant markets, in accordance with Irish law and regulations. A Fund will seek, where possible, to use counterparties whose financial status is such that this risk is reduced.

Moreover, as securities purchase transactions in China markets may require cash to be available in the custody account before trading there may be a time lag before market exposure can be obtained after and the pricing point of a subscription; consequently a Fund may be under-exposed and subject to performance dilution risk, i.e. if markets rise between the day of the pricing point of the subscription into the Fund and the day the Fund is able to invest, shareholders may see their performance diluted. Conversely if markets fall between those two dates, shareholders may benefit.

The Shanghai securities market is in the process of development and change. This may lead to trading volatility, difficulty in the settlement and recording of transactions and difficulty in interpreting and applying the relevant regulations. The PRC government has been developing a comprehensive system of commercial laws and considerable progress has been made in the promulgation of laws and regulations dealing with economic matters such as corporate organization and governance, foreign investment, commerce, taxation and trade. Because these

laws, regulations and legal requirements are relatively recent, their interpretation and enforcement involve uncertainties.

Investments in the PRC will be sensitive to any significant change in political, social or economic policy in the PRC. Such sensitivity may, for the reasons specified above, adversely affect the capital growth and thus the performance of these investments.

Ratings assigned by a rating agency are not absolute standards of credit quality. Rating agencies may fail to make timely changes in credit ratings and an issuer's current financial condition may be better or worse than a rating indicates. As the credit ratings of the Chinese domestic debt instruments are largely assigned by the credit agencies in the PRC, the methodologies adopted by the local rating agencies might not be consistent with the other international rating agencies. As a result, such rating system may not provide an equivalent standard for comparison with securities rated by international credit rating agencies.

3. Risks Associated with investment in China A-shares

Funds which invest in China A shares may be subject to the following additional risks:

Regulatory risk

The current regulations are subject to change and there can be no assurance that the Stock Connect will not be abolished. New regulations may be issued from time to time by the regulators/stock exchanges in the PRC and Hong Kong in connection with operations, legal enforcement and cross-border trades under the Stock Connect. A Fund may be adversely affected as a result of such changes.

Investment limitations

The Stock Connect is subject to quota limitations on daily basis. In particular, once the remaining balance of the relevant quota drops to zero or the daily quota is exceeded, buy orders will be rejected (although investors will be permitted to sell their cross-boundary securities regardless of the quota balance) and there is no certainty that the quota might be extended in the future. Therefore, quota limitations may restrict a Fund's ability to invest in China A Shares through the Stock Connect on a timely basis, and a Fund may not be able to effectively pursue its investment strategy.

In addition stock may be recalled from the scope of eligible stocks for trading via the Stock Connect and in such a case the stock can only be sold but restricted from being bought. This may affect the ability of a Fund to implement its investment strategy.

It is contemplated that Hong Kong stock exchange and PRC stock exchanges markets would reserve the right to suspend trading if necessary for ensuring an orderly and fair market and that risks are managed prudently. Consent from the relevant regulator would be sought before a suspension is triggered. Where a suspension is affected, a Fund's ability to access the PRC market via Stock Connect will be adversely affected.

The Stock Connect will only operate on days when both the PRC and Hong Kong markets are open for trading and when banks in both markets are open on the corresponding settlement days. So it is possible that there are occasions when it is a normal trading day for the PRC market but a Fund cannot carry out any China A Shares trading via the Stock Connect where that day is not a trading day in Hong Kong. A Fund may be subject to a risk of price fluctuations in China A Shares during the time when the Stock Connect is not trading as a result.

Pre-trade checking

PRC regulations require that before an investor sells any share, there should be sufficient shares in the account; otherwise the Chinese Market Stock Exchange will reject the sell order

concerned. Pre-trade checking will be carried out on China A share sell orders to ensure there is no over-selling.

Operational risk

The Stock Connect is premised on the functioning of the operational systems of the relevant market participants. Market participants are permitted to participate in this program subject to meeting certain information technology capability, risk management and other requirements as may be specified by the relevant exchange and/or clearing house. The securities regimes and legal systems of Hong Kong stock exchange and PRC stock exchanges differ significantly and market participants may need to address issues arising from the differences on an on-going basis.

There is no assurance that the system of the Shanghai Hong Kong Stock Connect and market participants will function properly or will continue to be adapted to changes and developments in both markets. In the event that the relevant systems fail to function properly, trading in both markets through the program could be disrupted. A Fund's ability to access the China A share market via the Stock Connect (and hence to pursue its investment strategy) may be adversely affected.

Execution issues

Stock Connect trades may, pursuant to the Stock Connect rules, be executed through one or multiple brokers. Given the pre-trade checking requirements, the Manager may determine that it is in the interest of a Fund that it only executes Stock Connect trades through a broker who is affiliated to the Fund's sub-depositary that is an exchange participant. In that situation, whilst the Manager will be cognizant of its best execution obligations, it will not have the ability to trade through multiple brokers and any switch to a new broker will not be possible without a commensurate change to a Fund's sub-custody arrangements.

Ownership of Stock Connect securities

The recognition of the Fund's ownership on the Stock Connect securities will be subject to applicable requirements, including laws relating to any disclosure of interest requirement or foreign shareholding restriction. It is uncertain whether the Chinese courts would recognise the ownership interest of the investors to allow them standing to take legal action against the Chinese entities in case disputes arise.

4. Risks Associated with the Use of Derivatives and Securities Financing Transactions

A Fund may engage in derivatives transactions as part of its investment strategy as a tool for efficient portfolio management, hedging and/or exposure and with the aim to achieve its investment objective. These strategies include the use of listed and/or OTC derivatives, including but not limited to futures, forward contracts, swaps and options. The use of derivative instruments such as swaps, forward contracts, options or futures involves a variety of material risks, including the extremely high degree of leverage sometimes embedded in such instruments. The derivatives markets are frequently characterised by limited liquidity, which can make it difficult as well as costly to close out open positions in order either to realise gains or to limit losses. The pricing relationships between derivatives and the instruments underlying such derivatives may not correlate with historical patterns, resulting in unexpected losses.

Use of derivatives involves certain additional risks, including: (i) dependence on the ability to predict movements in the price of the securities hedged; (ii) imperfect correlation between movements in the securities on which the derivative is based and movements in the assets of the underlying portfolio; and (iii) possible impediments to effective portfolio management or the ability to meet short term obligations because of the percentage of a portfolio's assets segregated to cover its obligations. In addition, by hedging a particular position, any potential gain from an increase in the value of such position may be limited. The prices of all derivative

instruments are highly volatile. Price movements are influenced by, among other things, interest rates, changing supply and demand relationships giving rise to liquidity risks, trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programmes and policies of governments, legal risks and national and international political and economic events and policies. The value also depends upon the price of the securities underlying them. There is also the risk of failure of any of the exchanges on which these instruments are traded or of their clearing houses. The following is a more detailed description of the risks associated with the use of derivatives.

Market Risk and leverage

In the event of unfavourable trends involving the derivative strategies put in place, a Fund's Net Asset Value may decrease more significantly than the markets on which the Fund is exposed. This leverage can increase expected gains but also strongly emphasises the risks of loss. Certain derivative strategies have risk of loss limited to premium paid while other derivative strategies may have potentially unlimited risk of loss until the position is closed.

However, this risk is mitigated by the fact that the global exposure in relation to the use of derivatives shall not exceed 100 % of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund in the case of Funds using the net commitment approach. As temporary borrowings may be allowed up to a maximum of 10% of a Fund's Net Asset Value, the global risk exposure using the net commitment methodology in relation to derivatives shall never exceed 110 % of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund. Furthermore, in case a Fund is using the value-at-risk approach in order to monitor the risk associated with the use of said instruments, the level of value-at-risk shall not exceed the relevant limits set out in the UCITS Regulations and in accordance with the risk management process of the Manager.

Loss of Favourable Performance

The use of derivative instruments to hedge or protect against market risk may reduce the opportunity to benefit from favourable market movements.

Correlation risk

Derivatives do not always perfectly or even highly correlate or track the value of the securities, rates or indices they are designed to track. Consequently, a Fund's use of derivative techniques may not always be an effective means of, and sometimes could be counterproductive to, the relevant Fund's investment objective. For instance, there may be an imperfect correlation between derivative instruments used as hedging instruments and the investments or market sectors to be hedged. This might result in an imperfect hedge of these risks and a potential loss of capital. Furthermore, an adverse price movement in a derivative position may require cash payments of variation margin by a Fund that might in turn require, if there is insufficient cash available in the portfolio, the sale of the relevant Fund's Investments under disadvantageous conditions.

Insolvency

A derivative counterparties or broker's insolvency or default, or that of any other counterparties or brokers involved with a Fund's transactions, may lead to positions being liquidated or closed out without the relevant Fund's consent. In certain circumstances, the relevant Fund may not get back the actual assets which it lodged as collateral and that Fund may have to accept any available payment in cash.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk exists when a particular derivative instrument is difficult to purchase or sell. If a derivative transaction is particularly large or if the relevant market is illiquid (as is the case with many privately negotiated derivatives), it may not be possible to initiate a transaction or liquidate a position at an advantageous time or price.

Position (market) risk

There is a possibility that derivative instruments will be terminated unexpectedly as a result of events outside the control of the ICAV, for instance, bankruptcy, supervening illegality or a

change in the tax or accounting laws relative to those transactions at the time the agreement was originated.

Settlement risk

A Fund is also subject to the risk of failure of any of the exchanges on which the FDI are traded or of their clearing house.

Counterparty Exposure and Legal Risk

The use of OTC derivatives, such as forward contracts and swap agreements will expose the relevant Fund to credit risk with respect to the counterparty involved and the risk that the legal documentation of the contract may not accurately reflect the intention of the parties. In the event of the insolvency, bankruptcy or default of any such counterparty, the relevant Fund bears the risk that the counterparty may not settle a transaction in accordance with market practice due to credit or liquidity problems of the counterparty, or due to the insolvency, fraud or regulatory sanction of the counterparty, thus causing the Fund to suffer a loss. As some of the derivative instruments in which a Fund may invest may be traded on markets where the trading, settlement and custodial systems are not fully developed, the derivative instruments of a Fund which are traded in such markets and which have been entrusted to sub-custodians in such markets may be exposed to risk in circumstances in which the Depositary will have no liability. Where a Fund delivers collateral to its trading counterparties under the terms of its trading agreements with such parties, a counterparty may be over-collateralised and the Fund will, therefore, be exposed to the creditworthiness of such counterparties to the extent of the over-collateralisation. Collateral provided to a trading counterparty may be subject to counterparty risk. In addition, the Fund may from time to time have uncollateralised exposure to its trading counterparties in relation to its rights to receive securities and cash under contracts governing its trading positions. In the event of the insolvency of a trading counterparty, the Fund will rank as an unsecured creditor in relation to amounts equivalent to both any uncollateralised exposure to such trading counterparties and any such over collateralisation, and in such circumstances it is likely that the Fund will not be able to recover any debt in full, or at all. With respect to exchange traded derivatives and centrally cleared OTC derivatives, the risk is more complex in that it involves the potential default of the exchange, clearing house or the clearing broker. In these circumstances, a Fund may encounter delays and encounter difficulties with respect to court procedures in seeking recovery of the Fund's assets. The Manager may have contractual remedies upon any default pursuant to the agreements related to the transactions. Such remedies could be inadequate, however, to the extent that the collateral or other assets available are insufficient.

Legal risks

There are legal risks involved in using derivative instruments which may result in loss due to the unexpected application of a law or regulation or because contracts or clauses therein are not legally enforceable or documented correctly.

European Market Infrastructure Regulation

A Fund may enter into OTC derivative contracts. Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 of the European Parliament and Council on OTC derivatives, central counterparties and trade repositories dated 4 July 2012 ("EMIR") establishes certain requirements for OTC derivatives contracts including mandatory clearing obligations, bilateral risk-management requirements and reporting requirements. Although not all the regulatory technical standards specifying the risk-management procedures, including the levels and type of collateral and segregation arrangements, required to give effect to EMIR have been finalised and it is therefore not possible to be definitive, Investors should be aware that certain provisions of EMIR impose obligations on the Funds in relation to its transaction of OTC derivative contracts.

The potential implications of EMIR for the Funds include, without limitation, the following:

(a) clearing obligation: certain standardised OTC derivative transactions will be subject to mandatory clearing through a central counterparty (a "CCP").

Clearing derivatives through a CCP may result in additional costs and may be on less favourable terms than would be the case if such derivative was not required to be centrally cleared;

(b) risk mitigation techniques: for those of its OTC derivatives which are not subject to central clearing, the Funds will be required to put in place risk mitigation requirements, which include the collateralisation of all OTC derivatives. These risk mitigation requirements may increase the cost of the Funds pursuing its investment strategy (or hedging risks arising from its investment strategy); and

(c) reporting obligations: a Fund's derivative transactions must be reported to a trade depository or the European Securities and Markets Authority. This reporting obligation may increase the costs to the Funds of utilising derivatives.

Securities financing transactions (temporary purchase and sale of securities, total return swaps) risk and financial guarantees (collateral) risk

Securities financing transactions (SFT) and related collateral may create risks for the Funds such as: (i) counterparty risk (as described above), ii) legal risk, iii) custody risk, iv) liquidity risk (i.e. risk resulting from the difficulty to buy, sell, terminate or value an asset or a transaction due to a lack of buyers, sellers, or counterparties), and, if relevant, v) risks arising from to the reuse of such collateral (i.e. mainly the risk that such collateral posted by the Fund might not be returned due to the failure of the counterparty for example).

Securities lending and repurchase or reverse repurchase agreement transactions risk

The Funds may enter into securities lending and repurchase or reverse repurchase agreement transactions, and may be subject to counterparty risk. The loaned securities may not be returned or returned in a timely manner and/or at a loss of rights in the collateral if the borrower or the lending agent defaults or fails financially. The Funds may suffer significant losses.

Liquidity of futures contracts risk

Futures positions, such as bond futures contracts, may be illiquid because certain exchanges limit fluctuations in certain futures contract prices during a single day by regulations referred to as "daily price fluctuation limits" or "daily limits." Under such daily limits, during a single trading day no trades may be executed at prices beyond the daily limits. Once the price of a contract for a particular future has increased or decreased by an amount equal to the daily limit, positions in the future can neither be taken nor liquidated unless traders are willing to effect trades at or within the limit. This could prevent a Fund from liquidating unfavourable positions.

5. Risks relating to the operation of the Funds

Operational Risk

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

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

Listing and Net Asset Value suspension risk

A Fund's shares price available on a market may deviate from its indicative Net Asset Value. The liquidity of the Fund's shares in a listed market may be affected by any suspension that could be due to: (i) the suspension of the market of the Index constituents; (ii) a violation by a market maker of the rules applicable in the relevant market; (iii) failure of the IT or electronic systems of a market; or (iv) other events that prevent the calculation of the Fund's indicative Net Asset Value.

Net Asset Value Considerations

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

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

Limitation on liability of Shareholders

The liability of Shareholders is limited to any unpaid amount on their Shares and all Shares in the ICAV will only be issued on a fully paid basis. However, under the application form and the Instrument of Incorporation, investors will be required to indemnify the ICAV and other parties as stated therein for certain matters including inter alia losses incurred as a result of the holding or acquisition of Shares by a person that is not eligible to the ICAV, any liabilities arising due to any tax the ICAV is required to account for on an investor's behalf, including any penalties and interest thereon, any losses incurred as a result of a misrepresentation by an Investor, etc.

No Right to Control the Operation of the ICAV

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

Controlling Shareholder

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

Charging of Duties and Charges as a Fixed Amount

Where, pursuant to the provisions of the Prospectus and the relevant Fund Supplement, Duties and Charges are levied in the form of a fixed amount, as the case may be, any excess in the estimated sum for Duties and Charges is retained by the Fund. However, any shortfall in the sum charged in respect of Duties and Charges will be paid out of the assets of the Fund which will result in a reduction in value for all Investors.

Charging Fees and Expenses to Capital

All Share Classes may charge certain fees and expenses to capital rather than income. Charging all or part of the fees and expenses to capital will result in income being increased for distribution; however, the capital that Share Classes have available for investment in the future, and capital

growth, may be reduced notwithstanding the performance of the relevant Fund. Shareholders should note that there is an increased risk that on the redemption from these Share Classes, Shareholders may not receive back the full amount invested. This may result in the erosion of investors' capital investment, or capital gains attributable to that original investment, which will likely diminish the value of future returns. The increased dividend payout as a result of charging fees and expenses to capital effectively amounts to a return or withdrawal of an investor's original capital investment or of capital gains attributable to that original investment. Shareholders should note that to the extent expenses are charged to capital, some or all of the distributions made by the Share Classes should be considered to be a form of capital reimbursement.

Risk of Substantial Redemptions

Substantial redemptions by Shareholders could require a Fund to liquidate securities positions or other Investments more rapidly than would otherwise be desirable, possibly reducing the value of the relevant Fund's Investments. In particular, substantial redemptions typically require that a representative proportion of a Fund's Investments are liquidated to finance any redemption payments. In circumstances where any of the Funds' Investments are subject to a prolonged limit or other restriction in trading, a suspension or other form of disruption and the relevant Fund is unable to liquidate such Investments, and/or the Fund is unable to liquidate such Investments at prices which the Directors (or their delegates) deem to be their then-current fair or probable realisation value, in order to finance any redemption application that has been accepted, the Fund in question may need to liquidate a higher proportion of its other Investments, pay redemption proceeds out of its cash assets or borrow cash on a temporary basis.

In such circumstances, there is a risk that the fair or probable realisation value determined by the Directors (or their delegates) for a particular illiquid Investment at the point at which any redemption price for Shares in the Fund is determined may subsequently be determined to be less than originally valued, and may in certain circumstances, including but not limited to circumstances where the relevant Investment remains illiquid on a more permanent basis than originally anticipated by the Directors, be determined to have a zero value. Where a Fund has made redemption payments based on a fair or probable realisation value determined for an Investment and the subsequent market value is later determined to be less, the Fund will incur losses. Such losses may be substantial where the aggregate value of redemption requests accepted for the relevant Dealing Day are significant.

Reduction in the size of a Fund could make it more difficult to generate a positive return or to recoup losses due to, among other things, reductions in the Fund's ability to take advantage of particular investment opportunities or decreases in the ratio of its income to its expenses.

In addition, there is a risk that the level of redemptions in a Fund may become such that the remaining Investments of the Fund are not at a level that makes proper management of the Fund viable. In these circumstances, the relevant Investment Manager may, acting in the best interests of remaining Shareholders, sell underlying positions and manage the Fund on a cash basis in anticipation of a decision by the Directors or the Shareholders to terminate the Fund.

Temporary Suspension of Valuation of the Shares and of Sales, Repurchases and Conversions

Investors are reminded that in certain circumstances their right to redeem or convert Shares may be temporarily suspended. During any suspension it may be difficult for Investors to buy or sell ETF Shares on the secondary market and the secondary market price of ETF Shares may not reflect the Net Asset Value per Share. In the event that the ICAV has to suspend the subscription and/or redemption of Shares of a Fund or Class, or if a stock exchange on which a Fund's underlying investments are traded is closed, it is expected that larger discounts or premiums to the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Class could arise.

Lack of Operating History

The newly formed Funds will have no operating history upon which Investors can evaluate their likely performance. The past investment performance of the Investment Manager or any of its

affiliates, or entities with which it has been associated, may not be construed as an indication of the future results of an investment in a Fund. There can be no assurance that:

(i) any Fund's investment policy will prove successful; or

(ii) Investors will not lose all or a portion of their investment in the relevant Fund.

Potential conflicts relating to determination of probable realisation value

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

Risks Associated with Umbrella Cash Accounts

The ICAV may establish umbrella cash accounts designated in different currencies in the name of the ICAV (which relate to number of Funds). All subscriptions, redemptions or dividends payable to or from each relevant Fund in respect of Non-ETF Shares will be channelled and administered through such ICAV cash accounts. The monies held in an Umbrella Cash Account will be commingled with the assets and liabilities of the other Funds and will be exposed to counterparty risk, the risk of market conditions generally, the Fund's creditors and any other risks affecting the relevant Fund such as the incorrect recording of the assets and liabilities attributable to individual Funds. In the event of an insolvency of the Fund, there is no guarantee that the Fund will have sufficient funds to pay unsecured creditors (including Shareholders entitled to the subscription, redemption and dividend payments described above) in full.

Monies attributable to other Funds within the ICAV will also be held in the Umbrella Cash Account. In the event of the insolvency of a Fund (an "**Insolvent Fund**"), the recovery of any amounts to which another Fund (the "**Beneficiary Fund**") is entitled, but which may have transferred in error to the Insolvent Fund as a result of the operation of the Umbrella Cash Account, will be subject to applicable law and the operational procedures for the Umbrella Cash Account. There may be delays in effecting, and/or disputes as to the recovery of, such amounts, and the Insolvent Fund may have insufficient funds to repay amounts due to the Beneficiary Fund. No interest will be paid on the amounts held in the Umbrella Cash Account prior to the payment of redemption, dividend or liquidation proceeds. Any interest earned on the monies in the Umbrella Cash Account will be for the benefit of the relevant Fund and will be allocated to the Fund on a periodic basis for the benefit of the Shareholders at the time of the allocation.

In the event that an Investor fails to provide the subscription monies within the timeframe stipulated in this Prospectus, the Investor may be required to indemnify the Fund against the liabilities that may be incurred by it. The ICAV may cancel any Shares that have been issued to the Investor and charge the Investor interest and other expenses incurred by the relevant Fund. In the event that the ICAV is unable to recoup such amounts from the defaulting Investor, the relevant Fund may incur losses or expenses in anticipation of receiving such amounts, for which the relevant Fund, and consequently its Shareholders, may be liable.This use of umbrella cash accounts and the related Central Bank guidance on umbrella cash accounts is relatively new and, as a result, may be subject to change and further clarification. Therefore, the structure of the Umbrella Cash Account(s) maintained by the ICAV and/or any other accounts through which subscription, redemption, dividend and liquidation monies are managed and paid may change from that outlined in this Prospectus.

Cyber Security Risk

Like other business enterprises, the use of the internet and other electronic media and technology exposes the ICAV, the ICAV's service providers, and their respective operations, to potential risks from cyber-security attacks or incidents (collectively, "cyber-events"). Cyber-events may include, for example, unauthorised access to systems, networks or devices (such as, for example, through "hacking" activity), infection from computer viruses or other malicious software code, and attacks which shut down, disable, slow or otherwise disrupt operations, business processes or website access or functionality. In addition to intentional cyber-events, unintentional cyber-events can occur, such as, for example, the inadvertent release of confidential information. Any cyber-event could adversely impact the ICAV and the Investors, and cause a Fund to incur financial loss and expense, as well as face exposure to regulatory penalties, reputational damage, and additional compliance costs associated with corrective measures. A cyber-event may cause the ICAV, a Fund, or the ICAV's service providers to lose proprietary information, suffer data corruption, lose operational capacity (such as, for example, the loss of the ability to process transactions, calculate the Net Asset Value of a Fund or allow subscriptions or redemptions by Investors) and/or fail to comply with applicable privacy and other laws. Among other potentially harmful effects, cyber events also may result in theft, unauthorised monitoring and failures in the physical infrastructure or operating systems that support the ICAV and the ICAV's service providers. In addition, cyber-events affecting issuers in which a Fund invests could cause the Fund's Investments to lose value. 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.

US Banking Laws

Ameriprise Financial, Inc. ("Ameriprise"), the ultimate parent company of the Manager, as a savings and loan holding company ("SLHC"), is subject to U.S. federal banking laws, including certain parts of the U.S. Bank Holding Company Act (which includes what is commonly referred to as the "Volcker Rule"), as well as the regulations of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Among other things, this means Ameriprise, as an SLHC, and its affiliates are subject to certain restrictions on their investments and activities.

The Manager does not believe that the ICAV is currently controlled by Ameriprise or one of its affiliates under the U.S. Bank Holding Company Act; however, the ICAV may be found to be controlled if certain circumstances change, such as if the level of proprietary investment by Ameriprise, its affiliates or other funds controlled by them reach certain levels after applicable seed periods. In that instance, the ICAV will be subject to certain limitations on investments in equity securities and interests in affiliated underlying funds. In particular, Ameriprise's aggregate investment in any non-financial equity security – including that of the ICAV and any other controlled funds or entities, combined – will be limited to less than 5% of the issuer's total voting shares outstanding.

In addition, under the Volcker Rule, a "banking entity," such as the Manager, as well as Ameriprise and certain of its other affiliates, is generally restricted from acquiring or retaining, as principal, any ownership interest in, or sponsoring, a "covered fund," as defined by the Volcker Rule, unless the investment or activity is conducted in accordance with an exemption to the Volcker Rule. The Manager expects that the ICAV will qualify for the foreign public fund exclusion from the definition of "covered fund" under the Volcker Rule, which imposes certain limitations on the ownership of ICAV shares by Ameriprise, the ICAV, affiliates of the ICAV and Ameriprise

6. Risks relating to the Secondary Market for ETF Shares

Secondary Market for ETF Shares

Although it is contemplated that the ETF Shares of each Fund will be listed for trading on one or more Relevant Stock Exchanges, 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 Relevant Stock Exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Relevant Stock Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Relevant Stock Exchanges will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

Authorised Participant Concentration Risk

Only an Authorised Participant may engage in subscription and redemption transactions directly with the ICAV with respect to ETF Shares. A limited number of institutions act as Authorised Participants. To the extent that these institutions exit the business or are unable to proceed with creation and/or redemption orders with respect to ETF Shares of a Fund and no other Authorised Participant is able to step forward to create or redeem, in either of these cases, ETF Shares may trade on the Secondary Market at a discount to the Net Asset Value per Share and possibly face delisting.

Market Maker Risk

If a Class of ETF Shares has lower average daily trading volumes, it may rely on a small number of third-party market makers to provide a market for the purchase and sale of such ETF Shares. Any trading halt or other problem relating to the trading activity of these market makers could result in a decrease in the price at which the ETF Shares of the Class are trading on a stock exchange compared with the Class's Net Asset Value per Share. In addition, decisions by market makers or authorised participants to reduce their role or step away from these activities in times of market stress could inhibit the effectiveness of the arbitrage process in maintaining the relationship between the underlying values of a Fund's portfolio securities and the price at which the ETF Shares of the Class are trading on stock exchanges. This reduced effectiveness could result in ETF Shares trading at a discount to the Class's Net Asset Value per Share and also in greater than normal intraday bid-ask spreads for the ETF Shares on exchange.

Settlement risk

A Fund is also subject to the risk of the failure of any of the exchanges on which these instruments are traded or of their clearing houses. The exchanges 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 settlements could result in temporary periods when assets of a Fund are uninvested and no return is earned thereon.

Fluctuation of Net Asset Value

The Net Asset Value of each Fund and Class will generally fluctuate with changes in the market value of such Fund's holdings. The market prices of ETF Shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in Net Asset Value as well as the relative supply of and demand for ETF Shares on the Secondary Market. The Investment Manager cannot predict whether ETF Shares will trade below, at or above their Net Asset Value. Price differences may be due, in large part, to the fact that supply and demand forces at work in the Secondary Market for ETF Shares will be closely related to, but not identical to, the same forces influencing the prices of the Investments of the Fund trading individually or in the aggregate at any point in time. However, given that the Funds are open-ended and ETF Shares can generally be purchased and redeemed on demand by Authorised Participants subject to the terms of this Prospectus (unlike shares of closed-end funds, which frequently trade at appreciable discounts from, and

sometimes at premiums to, their net asset value), the Manager believes that large discounts or premiums to the Net Asset Value per Share should not be sustained.

Inaction by the Common Depositary and/or International Central Securities Depositary

Investors that settle or clear through an ICSD will not be a registered Shareholder in the ICAV, they will hold an indirect beneficial interest in such Shares and the rights of such investors, where such person is a Participant in the ICSD, shall be governed by the terms and conditions applicable to the arrangement between such Participant and their ICSD and where the holder of the indirect beneficial interests in the Shares is not a Participant, shall be governed by their arrangement with their respective nominee, broker or Central Securities Depositary (as appropriate) which may be a Participant or have an arrangement with a Participant. The ICAV will issue any notices and associated documentation to the registered holder in the ordinary course when convening general meetings. The ICAV will also issue any notices and associated documentation to the Paying Agent. The Paying Agent has a contractual obligation to relay any such notices received to the ICSD. The applicable ICSD will in turn relay notices received from the Paying Agent to its Participants in accordance with its rules and procedures. The Paying Agent is contractually bound to collate all votes received from the ICSD (which reflects votes received by the ICSD from Participants) and the Common Depositary's Nominee is obligated to vote in accordance with such instructions. The ICAV has no power to ensure the ICSD or the Paying Agent relays notices of votes in accordance with their instructions. The ICAV cannot accept voting instructions from any persons other than the Common Depositary's Nominee.

Payments

In relation to ETF Shares in a Fund, with authorisation and upon the instruction of the Common Depositary's Nominee, any dividends declared and any liquidation and mandatory redemption proceeds are paid by the ICAV or its authorised agent (for example, the Paying Agent) to the applicable ICSD. Investors, where they are Participants, must look solely to the ICSD for their share of each dividend payment or any liquidation or mandatory redemption proceeds paid by the ICAV or, where they are not Participants, they must look to their respective nominee, broker or Central Securities Depositary (as appropriate, which may be a Participant or have an arrangement with a Participant of the applicable ICSD) for any share of each dividend payment or any liquidation or mandatory redemption proceeds paid by the ICAV that relates to their investment.

Investors shall have no claim directly against the ICAV in respect of dividend payments and any liquidation and mandatory redemption proceeds due on ETF Shares represented by the Global Share Certificate and the obligations of the ICAV will be discharged by payment to the applicable ICSD with the authorisation of the Common Depositary's Nominee.

Failure to Settle

If an Authorised Participant submits a dealing request and subsequently fails or is unable to settle and complete the dealing request, as the Authorised Participant is not a registered Shareholder of the ICAV, the ICAV will have no recourse to the Authorised Participant other than its contractual right to recover such costs. In the event that no recovery can be made from the Authorised Participant and any costs incurred as a result of the failure to settle will be borne by the Fund and its' investors.

Secondary Market – Direct Redemption

ETF Shares of a Fund purchased on the Secondary Market cannot usually be sold directly back to the ICAV. Investors must buy and sell ETF Shares on a Secondary Market 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 when buying ETF Shares and may receive less than the current Net Asset Value when selling them. Investors should consult the section of the Prospectus entitled "SECONDARY MARKET DEALING OF ETF SHARES" for details on the

limited circumstances where ETF Shares of a Fund purchased on the Secondary Market may be sold directly back to the ICAV.

7. Umbrella Structure of the ICAV and cross liability risk

Cross liability between Funds

A Fund will be responsible for paying its fees and expenses regardless of the level of its profitability. The ICAV is an umbrella fund with segregated liability between Funds and under Irish law the ICAV generally will not be liable as a whole to third parties and there generally will not be the potential for cross liability between the Funds. Notwithstanding the foregoing, there can be no assurance that, should an action be brought against the ICAV in the courts of another jurisdiction, the segregated nature of the Funds would necessarily be upheld.

Cross Liability between Share Classes

Although there is an accounting attribution of assets and liabilities between Share Classes, there is no legal segregation with respect to Share Classes of the same Fund. Therefore, if the liabilities of a Share Class exceed its assets, creditors of said Share Class may seek to have recourse to the assets attributable to the other Share Classes of the same Fund. A transaction relating to a Share Class could adversely affect the other Share Classes of the same Fund despite any mechanisms put in place to mitigate this risk.

8. Taxation

Statements in this Prospectus concerning the taxation of Shareholders and Investors, the ICAV or a Fund are based on law and our understanding of the practice of the Revenue Commissioners as at the date of this Prospectus. Any change in the tax status of the ICAV or a Fund, or in accounting standards, or a change in tax legislation or the tax regime, or in the practice relating to, the interpretation or application of tax legislation applicable to the ICAV, a Fund or the Investments of a Fund, could affect the value of the Investments held by the Fund, the Fund's ability to achieve its stated objective, the Fund's ability to provide dividends to Shareholders and/or alter the post-tax returns to Shareholders. It is possible that any legislative changes may have retrospective effect. The information contained in this Prospectus is intended as a guide only and is not a substitute for professional advice. An Investor that is eligible for an exemption from Irish withholding tax is required to provide a Relevant Declaration to the ICAV confirming their status as a condition of obtaining the exemption.

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

Investors are advised to consult their own tax advisors in relation to their personal circumstances and suitability of this investment. Please see the section headed "Taxation".

Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act

The foreign account tax compliance provisions ("FATCA") of the Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act 2010 which apply to certain payments are essentially designed to require reporting of Specified US Person's direct and indirect ownership of non-US accounts and non-US entities to the US Internal Revenue Service, with any failure to provide the required information resulting in a 30% US withholding tax on direct US investments (and possibly indirect

US investments). In order to avoid being subject to US withholding tax, both US investors and non-US investors are likely to be required to provide information regarding themselves and their investors. In this regard the Irish and US Governments signed an intergovernmental agreement ("Irish IGA") with respect to the implementation of FATCA (see section entitled "Compliance with US reporting and withholding requirements" above for further detail) on 21 December 2012.

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

A Shareholder that fails to provide the documentation evidencing its US and/or non-US tax status as requested by the ICAV may lead to a payment of taxes (including US withholding tax) by the ICAV attributable to such Shareholder's non-compliance under the HIRE Act and such tax liability may be re-charged to such non-compliant Shareholder. Provided that the ICAV is acting in good faith and on reasonable grounds, the ICAV may compulsorily redeem the shares owned by such Shareholders pursuant to the Articles of Incorporation of the ICAV. In addition, the ICAV will have the right to withhold, set-off or deduct any reasonable amounts (including any tax obligations) from the redemption proceeds as permitted by applicable laws and regulations.

Prospective investors and Shareholders should consult their own tax advisor with regard to the requirements under FATCA and the possible implication of FATCA on their investment in the ICAV. In particular, Shareholders who hold their shares through intermediaries should confirm the FATCA compliance status of those intermediaries to ensure that they do not suffer US withholding tax on their investment returns.

Common Reporting Standard

Drawing extensively on the intergovernmental approach to implementing FATCA, the OECD developed the Common Reporting Standard to address the issue of offshore tax evasion on a global basis. Additionally, on 9 December 2014, the European Union adopted EU Council Directive 2014/107/EU, amending Directive 2011/16/EU as regards mandatory automatic exchange of information in the field of taxation ("DAC2").

The Common Reporting Standard and DAC2 (collectively referred to herein as "CRS") provide a common standard for due diligence, reporting and exchange of financial account information. Pursuant to CRS, participating jurisdictions and EU Member States will obtain from reporting financial institutions and automatically exchange with exchange partners on an annual basis, financial information with respect to all reportable accounts identified by financial institutions on the basis of common due diligence and reporting procedures with the first information exchanges having begun in 2017. Ireland has legislated for CRS and as a result the ICAV is required to comply with the CRS due diligence and reporting requirements, as adopted by Ireland. Shareholders may be required to provide additional information to the ICAV to enable the ICAV to satisfy its obligations under the CRS. Failure to provide requested information may subject an investor to liability for any resulting penalties or other charges and/or compulsory redemption of their Shares in the relevant Fund.

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

9. Counterparty and credit risk

Counterparty Risk to the Depositary

The Depositary shall be liable to the ICAV and its Shareholders for the loss by the Depositary or a sub-custodian of financial instruments held in custody. In the case of such a loss, the Depositary is required, pursuant to the UCITS Regulations, to return the financial instrument of an identical type or the corresponding amount to the ICAV without undue delay, unless the Depositary can prove that the loss arose 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. This standard of liability only applies to assets capable of being registered or held in a securities account in the name of the Depositary or a sub-custodian and assets capable of being physically delivered to the Depositary.

The Depositary shall also be liable to the ICAV and its Shareholders for all other losses suffered by the ICAV and/or its Shareholders as a result of the Depositary's negligent or intentional failure to fully fulfil its obligations pursuant to the Irish Regulations. In the absence of the Depositary's negligent or intentional failure to properly fulfil its obligations pursuant to the UCITS Regulations, the Depositary may not be liable to the ICAV or its Shareholders for the loss of an asset of a Fund which is not capable of being registered or held in a securities account in the name of the Depositary or a sub-custodian or being physically delivered to the Depositary.

The liability of the Depositary is not affected by the fact that it has entrusted the custody of the ICAV's assets to any third party. In the event that custody is delegated to local entities that are not subject to effective prudential regulation, including minimum capital requirements, and supervision in the jurisdiction concerned, prior Shareholder notice will be provided advising of the risks involved in such delegation. Local custody services remain underdeveloped in many emerging market countries and there are risks involved in dealing in such markets. In certain circumstances, the Fund may not be able to recover some of its Investments. Such circumstances may include any acts or omissions or the liquidation, bankruptcy or insolvency of a sub-custodian, retroactive application of legislation and fraud or improper registration of title.

As noted above, in the absence of the Depositary's negligent or intentional failure to properly fulfil its obligations pursuant to the UCITS Regulations, the Depositary may not be liable to the ICAV or its Shareholders for the loss of a financial instrument (as defined in the Irish Regulations) belonging to a Fund which is not capable of being registered or held in a securities account in the name of the Depositary or a sub-custodian or being physically delivered to the Depositary. Accordingly, while the liability of the Depositary is not affected by the fact that it has entrusted the custody of the ICAV's assets to a third party, in markets where custodial and/or settlement systems may not be fully developed, a Fund may be exposed to sub-custodial risk in respect of the loss of such assets in circumstances whereby the Depositary may have no liability.

Counterparty Risk (generally)

Where a Fund enters into transactions in over-the counter derivative markets or engages in efficient portfolio management transactions (such as repurchase/reverse repurchase transactions and securities lending transactions), this will expose a Fund to the credit of its counterparties and their ability to satisfy the terms of such contacts. The ICAV will typically seek to reduce the credit risk to that counterparty by ensuring the value of such transactions are marked to market on a daily basis and, where a Fund has an exposure to the counterparty, seeking cash collateral or other eligible collateral (of a quality determined to be acceptable for UCITS funds by the Central Bank) from the counterparty where such exposure exceeds the limits prescribed by the Central Bank under the UCITS Regulations. In accordance with standard industry practice, it is the policy of the ICAV to, in relation to each Fund, net exposures against its counterparties therefore limiting potential loss.

In the event of a bankruptcy or other default of a counterparty, a Fund could experience both delays in liquidating any collateral held by it. There is a risk that the value of the collateral may fall below the value of the transaction entered into with the counterparty. A Fund could thus lose money in the event of a decline in the value of the collateral provided or of the investments made with cash collateral. This could have the effect of reducing levels of capital and income in the

Fund and could result in lack of access to income during this period as well as the Fund being obliged to incur a degree of expense to enforce its rights.

A Fund may invest cash collateral received, subject to the conditions and within the limits laid down by the Central Bank. A Fund investing collateral will be exposed to the risk associated with such Investments, such as failure or default of the issuers of the relevant Investments. For example, a Fund may invest cash collateral received in certain money market funds, and it will therefore be exposed to the risk associated with investing in a money market fund such as financial services industry risk.

In addition, a Fund may have to transact with counterparties on standard terms which it may not be able to negotiate and may bear the risk of loss because a counterparty does not have the legal capacity to enter into a transaction or if the transaction becomes unenforceable due to relevant legislation and regulation or because the contract with the counterparty does not accurately reflect the intention of the parties, is otherwise not documented correctly or is legally unenforceable.

There is also a possibility that ongoing derivative transactions may be terminated unexpectedly as a result of events outside the control of the ICAV, for instance, bankruptcy, supervening illegality or a change in the tax or accounting laws relative to those transactions at the time the agreement was originated.

Credit Risk

Each Fund will be exposed to a credit risk on parties with whom it trades and may also bear the risk of settlement default.

The ICAV will seek to reduce a Fund's credit and settlement default risk by ensuring that direct subscriptions for or redemptions of Shares are only made by Authorised Participants and that all such subscriptions and redemptions are settled through a Recognised Clearing and Settlement System on a delivery versus payment basis.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND REDEMPTIONS

The Funds are exchange-traded funds which means that at least one Class of each Fund is a Class of ETF Shares that is listed and actively traded on one or more Relevant Stock Exchanges. The ICAV may issue Shares of any Class of any Fund and on such terms as it may from time to time determine.

As with other Irish vehicles limited by shares, the ICAV is required to maintain a register of Shareholders.

ETF Shares in the Funds may be issued in or converted to Dematerialised Form. In such circumstances, the relevant Funds will apply for admission for clearing and settlement through an appropriate Recognised Clearing System.

The settlement of trading of ETF Shares in the Funds is centralised in an ICSD structure. ETF Shares in the Funds will not generally be issued in Dematerialised Form and no temporary documents of title or share certificates will be issued, other than the Global Share Certificate issued to the Common Depositary's Nominee which is required for the ICSD settlement model (the ICSD being the Recognised Clearing Systems through which the ETF Shares will be settled). The Funds will apply for admission for clearing and settlement through the ICSD. The ICSD for the Funds will be Euroclear and Clearstream.

Under the ICSD settlement model, all ETF Shares in the Funds will ultimately settle in an ICSD but investors may have their holdings within Central Securities Depositaries which will be Participants. All ETF Shares in issue will be represented by a Global Share Certificate and the Global Share Certificate will be deposited with a Common Depositary and registered in the name of the Common Depositary's Nominee on behalf of Euroclear or Clearstream (as relevant) and accepted for clearing through Euroclear or Clearstream (as relevant). The applicable ICSD for an investor is dependent on the market in which the Shares are traded.

A purchaser of interests in ETF Shares in the Funds will not be a registered Shareholder in the ICAV, but will hold an indirect beneficial interest in such ETF Shares. Legal title to the ETF Shares in the Funds will be held by the Common Depositary's Nominee. The rights of the holder of the indirect beneficial interests in the ETF Shares, where such person is a Participant in the ICSD, shall be governed by the terms and conditions applicable to the arrangement between such Participant and their ICSD and where the holder of the indirect beneficial interests in such ETF Shares is not a Participant, shall be governed by their arrangement with their respective nominee, broker or Central Securities Depositary (as appropriate) which may be a Participant or have an arrangement with a Participant. The extent to which, and the manner in which, Participants may exercise any rights arising under such Shares will be determined by the respective rules and procedures of their ICSD. All references herein to actions by holders of the Global Share Certificate will refer to actions taken by the Common Depositary's Nominee as registered Shareholder following instructions from the ICSD upon receipt of instructions from its Participants. All distributions, notices, reports, and statements issued to such Shareholder by the ICAV shall be distributed to the Participants in accordance with such applicable ICSD's procedures.

Interests in the ETF Shares represented by the Global Share Certificate will be transferable in accordance with applicable laws, any rules and procedures issued by the ICSD and this Prospectus. Beneficial interests in such Shares will only be transferable in accordance with the rules and procedures for the time being of the relevant ICSD and this Prospectus.

International Central Securities Depositary

Each Participant must look solely to the ICSD for documentary evidence of the amount of such Participant's interests in any ETF Shares. Any certificate or other document issued by the relevant ICSD, as to the interest in such ETF Shares standing to the account of any person shall be conclusive and binding as accurately representing such records. Each Participant must look solely to the ICSD

for such Participant's (and therefore any person with an interest in the ETF Shares) portion of each payment or distribution made by the Funds to or on the instructions of a Common Depositary's Nominee and in relation to all other rights arising under the ETF Shares.

Participants shall have no claim directly against the ICAV, any Fund, any Paying Agent or any other person (other than their ICSD) relating to payments or distributions due in respect of the ETF Shares which are made by the ICAV or the Funds to or on the instructions of the Common Depositary's Nominee and such obligations of the ICAV shall be discharged thereby. The ICSD shall have no claim directly against the ICAV, any Fund, any Paying Agent or any other person (other than the Common Depositary).

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

The ICAV or its duly authorised agent may from time to time request the applicable ICSD to provide the ICAV with certain details in relation to Participants that hold interests in ETF Shares in each Fund including (but not limited to): ISIN, ICSD Participant name, ICSD Participant type (e.g. fund/bank/individual), residence of ICSD Participants, number of Funds and holdings of the Participant within Euroclear or Clearstream (as relevant), as appropriate including which Funds, types of ETF Shares and the number of such interests in the ETF Shares held by each such Participant, and details of any voting instructions given and the number of such interests in the ETF Shares held by each such Participant. Euroclear and Clearstream Participants (as relevant) which are holders of interests in ETF Shares or intermediaries acting on behalf of such account holders will provide such information upon request of the ICSD or its duly authorised agent and have been authorised pursuant to the respective rules and procedures of Euroclear or Clearstream (as relevant) to disclose such information to the ICAV of the interest in ETF Shares or to its duly authorised agent. Similarly, the ICAV or its duly authorised agent may from time to time request any Central Securities Depositary to provide the ICAV with details in relation to ETF Shares in each Fund or interests in ETF Shares in each Fund held in each Central Securities Depositary and details in relation to the holders of those Shares or interests in ETF Shares, including (without limitation) holder types, residence, number and types of holdings and details of any voting instructions given by each holder. Holders of ETF Shares and interests such Shares in a Central Securities Depositary or intermediaries acting on behalf of such holders agree to the Central Securities Depositary, pursuant to the respective rules and procedures of the relevant Central Securities Depositary, disclosing such information to the ICAV or its duly authorised agent.

The holder of the indirect beneficial interest in ETF Shares may be required to agree to the applicable ICSD providing the identity of a Participant or investor to the ICAV upon their request.

Fractional Shares will not be issued for ETF Shares. The Directors reserve the rights to issue fractional shares for Non-ETF Shares.

Each Fund may issue different Classes. Shares can be issued as ETF Shares or Non-ETF Shares. **In order for an Investor to be a Shareholder of a Class in a Fund and to exercise the rights associated with being a Shareholder, it must be registered in the ICAV's register of Shareholders**. Investors in ETF Shares should have regard to the sections of the Prospectus entitled "**Meetings and Votes of Shareholders**". All subscriptions and redemptions are dealt on a forward pricing basis (i.e. by reference to the Net Asset Value per Share calculated as at the Valuation Point for the relevant Dealing Day).

The Primary Market is the market on which ETF Shares are issued by the ICAV in respect of applications from Authorised Participants or redeemed by the ICAV on instruction from Authorised Participants. Only Authorised Participants are able to instruct the subscription, redemption or

conversion of ETF Shares directly with the ICAV. Alternatively, Investors may subscribe for Non-ETF Shares directly with the ICAV.

There is an obligation on one or more members of the Relevant Stock Exchange to act as marker makers, offering prices at which the ETF Shares can be purchased or sold by Investors on the secondary market. Certain Authorised Participants may also act as market makers. All Authorised Participants are expected to subscribe for ETF Shares in order to be able to offer to buy Shares from or sell Shares to their customers as part of their broker dealer business. Through such Authorised Participants being able for subscribe for or redeem ETF Shares, a liquid and efficient secondary market may develop over time on one or more relevant stock exchanges as they meet secondary market demand for such Shares. Through the operation of such a secondary market, persons who are not Authorised Participants will be able to buy ETF Shares from or sell ETF Shares to other secondary market investors or makers, broker/dealers, or other Authorised Participants.

Any specific terms and conditions and/or procedures and settlement details applicable to the subscription and redemption of Shares (both ETF Shares and Non-ETF Shares) of a particular Class which supplement and/or vary the procedures described below will be set out in the relevant Fund Supplement. The Directors reserve the right to issue amended or additional procedures relating to subscription and redemption of Shares, which will be notified to Shareholders in advance.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

General

The ICAV has absolute discretion to accept or reject in whole or in part any subscription for Shares without assigning any reason therefor. The ICAV may impose such restrictions as it believes necessary to ensure that no Shares are acquired by persons who are not Qualified Holders.

No Shares of any Fund or Class will be issued or allotted during a period when the determination of Net Asset Value of that Fund or Class is suspended.

Applications for subscriptions received by the Administrator for any Dealing Day before the applicable Trade Cut-Off Time will be processed by the Administrator for that Dealing Day. For ETF Shares, any applications received after the applicable Trade Cut-Off Time will normally be rejected. For Non-ETF Shares, any applications received after the applicable Trade Cut-Off Time will normally be held over until the next Dealing Day but may be accepted for dealing on the relevant Dealing Day (at the discretion of the Directors or their delegates) provided that such applications are received prior to the Valuation Point for such Dealing Day. An application for subscription, if received by the Administrator by the relevant Trade Cut-Off Time, will generally be irrevocable by the applicant and, following acceptance of such application by the ICAV, will generally be binding on both the applicant and the ICAV (save as determined by the Manager).

The subscription price of Shares is based on the Net Asset Value per Share together with Duties and Charges and Subscription Fee, if any. The maximum Subscription Fee that can be applied to a Fund is set out in the relevant Fund Supplement.

In circumstances where the exact provision for Duties and Charges cannot be ascertained in sufficient time in advance of the applicable settlement date for the issue of the relevant Shares as specified in the relevant Fund Supplement, the Duties and Charges paid in respect of the subscription may be estimated. Following the acquisition of Investments by the ICAV, the applicant shall reimburse the ICAV for any shortfall in the estimated sum for Duties and Charges received by the ICAV or, as the case may be, the ICAV shall reimburse the applicant for any excess in the estimated sum for Duties and Charges received by the ICAV in a timely manner and no interest shall accrue or be payable by the ICAV in respect of such excess. The applicant shall reimburse the ICAV for any shortfall in the estimated sum for Duties and Charges received by the ICAV in a timely manner and the ICAV may charge the applicant interest or for costs incurred if the applicant fails to reimburse the ICAV in a timely manner.

Where set out in the relevant Fund Supplement, a fixed amount may be charged in respect of Duties and Charges. Following the acquisition of Investments by the Fund, any shortfall in the amount charged in respect of Duties and Charges shall be borne by the Fund and any excess in the estimated sum for Duties and Charges shall be retained by the Fund.

In the context of each application for subscription for Shares, the Manager (or its appointed delegate) shall have sole discretion as to whether Duties and Charges are charged as a fixed amount or charged to match the exact cost to the ICAV of purchasing the relevant underlying Investments.

The ICAV may charge a Subscription Fee as set out in the relevant Fund Supplement which may be waived in whole or in part at the discretion of the ICAV and/or the Manager (or its appointed delegates).

The Administrator and/or the ICAV reserves the right to request further details from an applicant for Shares. Each applicant must notify the Administrator of any change in their details and furnish the ICAV with whatever additional documents relating to such change as it may request. Amendments to an applicant's registration details and payment instructions will only be effected upon receipt by the Administrator of original documentation signed by the authorised signatories on the account.

It is further acknowledged that the ICAV, the Manager, the Investment Manager and the Administrator shall be indemnified and held harmless by the applicant against any loss arising as a result of a failure to process the subscription if information that has been requested by the ICAV or the Administrator has not been provided by the applicant.

The Trade Cut-Off Time and the Settlement Time for all subscriptions are set out below unless set out in the relevant Fund Supplement.

ETF Shares (Primary Market) - Subscriptions

Only Authorised Participants may instruct a subscription for ETF Shares directly with the ICAV.

During any Initial Offer Period determined by the Directors in relation to each Class of ETF Shares, such ETF Shares will be offered at an Initial Offer Price, as set out in the relevant Fund Supplement. Outside of the Initial Offer Period, ETF Shares may be applied for by Authorised Participants on each Dealing Day at the Net Asset Value per Share plus Duties and Charges and a Subscription Fee where set out in the relevant Fund Supplement.

Authorised Participants, given the nature of the settlement model for ETF Shares, will not appear on the register of Shareholders. However, Authorised Participants will have rights as beneficial holders of ETF Shares. Authorised Participants who are Participants may exercise their rights as beneficial owners in accordance with the terms and conditions applicable to the arrangement between them, in their capacity as a Participant, and Euroclear or Clearstream (as relevant). Authorised Participants who are not Participants may exercise their rights as beneficial owners in accordance with the terms and conditions applicable to the arrangement between them and their respective nominee, broker or Central Securities Depositary (as appropriate) which may be a Participant or have an arrangement with a Participant.

ETF Shares (Primary Market) - Subscription Procedure

All applicants, being Authorised Participants, applying for the first time to create ETF Shares in any Fund must first enter into an Authorised Participant Agreement with the ICAV which may be obtained from the Manager and complete an Application Form obtained from the Administrator that shall be submitted to the Administrator electronic order entry facility (or if agreed with the Administrator by post or by facsimile) . No Shares shall be issued or redeemed until the Investor has evidenced to the Administrator the execution of an Authorised Participant Agreement with the ICAV and completed and delivered an original Application Form and supporting anti-money laundering documentation as described below. The ICAV has absolute discretion to accept or reject any Authorised Participant Agreement.

Measures aimed at the prevention of money laundering may require an applicant to provide verification of identity to the ICAV. The ICAV and/or the Administrator will specify what proof of identity is required, including but not limited to a passport or identification card duly certified by a public authority such as a notary public, or the ambassador in their country of residence, together with evidence of the applicant's address, such as a utility bill or bank statement. In the case of corporate applicants, this may require production of a certified copy of the certificate of incorporation (and any change of name), by-laws, memorandum and articles of association (or equivalent), and the names and addresses of all directors and beneficial owners.

The Administrator reserves the right to request further details or evidence of identity from an applicant for ETF Shares. Authorised Participants must provide such declarations as are reasonably required by the ICAV, including, without limitation, declarations as to matters of Irish and US taxation. In this regard, Authorised Participants should take into account the considerations set out in the sections entitled "Declaration as to Status of Investor" and "Taxation".

Once the Authorised Participant Agreement and supporting anti-money laundering documentation has been processed by the Administrator and accepted by, or on behalf of, the ICAV, an applicant may submit a dealing request to subscribe for Shares in a Fund by an electronic order entry facility or by submitting a dealing form via electronic order entry facility (or if agreed with the Administrator, post or facsimile) to the Administrator. Dealing forms may be obtained from the Administrator. The use of the electronic order entry facility is subject to the prior consent of the Investment Manager or the Administrator and must be in accordance with and comply with the requirements of the Central

Bank. Telephone calls may be recorded. Subscription orders are subject to the Trade Cut-Off Time. Deal instructions received after the Trade Cut-Off Time may be accepted for that Dealing Day, at the discretion of the Directors or their delegate, in exceptional circumstances, provided they are received prior to the Valuation Point.

All applications are at the applicant's own risk. Dealing forms and dealing requests, once submitted, shall be irrevocable save with the consent of the Directors or their delegate (which may be withheld at their discretion). The ICAV, the Manager, the Investment Manager and the Administrator shall not be responsible for any losses arising in the transmission of Authorised Participant Agreements and dealing forms or for any losses arising in the transmission of any dealing request through the electronic order entry facility (or if applicable, facsimile)..

The ICAV has absolute discretion to accept or reject in whole or in part any subscription for Shares without assigning any reason therefor.

ETF Shares (Primary Market) – Cash Subscriptions

Subscription orders for ETF Shares will normally be accepted in amounts equal to, or at least, the Minimum Subscription Amount listed for each of the Funds in the relevant Fund Supplement.

During any Initial Offer Period determined by the Directors in relation to each Class of ETF Shares, such Shares will be offered at an Initial Offer Price, as set out in the relevant Fund Supplement. Outside of the Initial Offer Period, ETF Shares may be subscribed for by Authorised Participants on each Dealing Day at the Net Asset Value per Share plus Duties and Charges and a Subscription Fee where set out in the relevant Fund Supplement.

Cash subscriptions shall be made in the relevant Class Currency.

The Trade Cut-Off Time and the Settlement Time for all subscriptions are as set out in the relevant Fund Supplement.

Directed Transactions

In connection with cash subscriptions for ETF Shares, where agreed in advance with the Manager (or its appointed delegate), an Authorised Participant may request that the ICAV (on behalf of the relevant Fund) enter into a transaction for the purchase of the underlying relevant Investments with the Authorised Participant or one or more brokers designated by such Authorised Participant (each, an "**AP Designated Broker**") and/or in one or more particular markets (each such transaction, a "**Directed Transaction**"). The ability to avail of the Directed Transaction facility shall at any time be at the sole discretion of the Manager (or its appointed delegate).

If any Authorised Participant wishes to avail of the Directed Transaction facility, the Authorised Participant is required to indicate its preference to avail of the Directed Transaction facility at the point of application and, prior to the applicable Trade Cut-Off Time (and in accordance with the procedures established by the Manager (or its appointed delegate)), contact both the Investment Manager (or delegate of the Investment Manager) and the relevant portfolio trading desk of the AP Designated Broker to arrange the Directed Transaction.

If an application for a cash subscription for ETF Shares is accepted on the basis that a Directed Transaction will be permitted, as part of the Authorised Participant's settlement obligations, the Authorised Participant shall be responsible for ensuring that the AP Designated Broker transfers to the ICAV (via the Depositary) the relevant underlying Investments. For the avoidance of doubt, Duties and Charges shall reflect the cost to the ICAV of purchasing the relevant underlying Investments in connection with a subscription for ETF Shares, whether the relevant underlying Investments in connection with the relevant subscription for ETF Shares are purchased solely from the AP Designated Broker or some of such Investments are purchased from other brokers selected by the Investment Manager (for example, where not all of the relevant underlying Investments are available for purchase from the AP Designated Broker). The ICAV, the Manager, the Investment

Manager and the Administrator (and their respective delegates) shall not be responsible, and shall have no liability, if the execution of a Directed Transaction with an AP Designated Broker and, by extension, an Authorised Participant's subscription application, is not carried out due to an omission, error, failed or delayed trade or settlement on the part of the Authorised Participant or the AP Designated Broker.

Failure to settle

In the event that (i) in respect of a cash subscription, an Authorised Participant fails to deliver the required cash within the Settlement Time specified in the relevant Fund Supplement, or (ii) in respect of a cash subscription resulting in a Directed Transaction, an Authorised Participant fails to deliver the required cash within the Settlement Time specified in the relevant Fund Supplement or the AP Designated Broker fails to transfer to the ICAV (via the Depositary) the relevant underlying Investments (or part thereof) within the Settlement Time prescribed by the Manager (or its appointed delegate), the ICAV and/or the Manager (or its appointed delegate) reserves the right to cancel the relevant subscription application.

The Manager (or its appointed delegate) may, in its sole discretion where it believes it is in the best interest of the relevant Fund, decide not to cancel a subscription and provisional allotment of ETF Shares where an Authorised Participant has failed to deliver the required cash within the Settlement Time specified in the relevant Fund Supplement. In such circumstances, the ICAV may temporarily borrow an amount equal to the subscription price and invest the amount borrowed in accordance with the investment objective and policies of the relevant Fund. The ICAV reserves the right to charge the relevant Authorised Participant for any interest or other costs incurred by the ICAV as a result of this borrowing.

In the context of a cash subscription resulting in a Directed Transaction, should an AP Designated Broker fail to transfer to the ICAV (via the Depositary) the relevant underlying Investments (or part thereof) within the Settlement Time prescribed by the Manager (or its appointed delegate), the ICAV and/or the Manager (or its appointed delegate) shall have the right to cancel the Directed Transaction (or relevant part thereof) and transact with one or more alternative brokers and to charge the relevant Authorised Participant for any interest, penalties or other costs incurred by the ICAV relating to the failed Directed Transaction (or relevant part thereof) and any new transactions entered into with alternative brokers.

The Authorised Participant shall indemnify the ICAV for any loss suffered by the ICAV as a result of (i) in the context of a cash subscription, any failure or delay by the Authorised Participant in delivering the required cash including, but not limited to, all costs of whatever nature incurred by a Fund in purchasing Investments in anticipation of receipt, from the Authorised Participant of the required cash payable in respect of a cash subscription or (ii) in the context of a cash subscription resulting in a Directed Transaction, any failure by an AP Designated Broker to transfer to the ICAV (via the Depositary) the relevant underlying Investments (or part thereof) within the Settlement Time prescribed by the Manager (or its appointed delegate), including, but not limited to, any market exposure, interest charges, penalties, and other costs of whatever nature suffered by the ICAV (including, but not limited to, the cost of borrowing and/or the costs associated with cancelling the Directed Transaction (or any relevant part thereof) and entering into new transactions with alternative brokers, each as referred to above). The Authorised Participant will be required to promptly reimburse the ICAV on demand. The ICAV will have the right to cancel the provisional allotment of ETF Shares and/or sell or redeem all or part of the Authorised Participant's holding of ETF Shares or Non-ETF Shares in the Fund (or in any other Fund) in order to meet some or all of these costs.

ETF Shares (Primary Market) – In Specie Subscriptions

Authorised Participants may subscribe for ETF Shares *in specie* (i.e. by the transfer of Investments or predominantly Investments to the ICAV) only when agreed in advance with the Manager or where specified in the relevant Fund Supplement.

The ICAV will publish the Portfolio Composition File for each Class setting out the Investments and/or the anticipated Cash Component to be delivered by Authorised Participants in order to subscribe for ETF Shares *in specie.* Only Investments which form part of the investment objective and policy of a Fund will be included in the Portfolio Composition File. The weightings and holdings of the Portfolio Composition File may differ from time to time. The ICAV receives the calculation of this data from third parties. The provider of the Portfolio Composition File and the ICAV do not make any representation or warranty regardless of which formats the Portfolio Composition File is provided as to the accuracy of the information and shall not be liable for any damages resulting from the use of such information or any error in the information. For the avoidance of doubt, Authorised Participants may deliver Investments which are not included in the Portfolio Composition File provided that such Investments are consistent with the investment objective and policy of the relevant Fund and any costs involved in aligning a Fund's portfolio as a result are paid by the relevant Authorised Participant. The Portfolio Composition File for each Class for each Dealing Day will be available upon request from the Administrator.

Alternatively, the Authorised Participant and the Investment Manager may agree a basket of securities from a list of securities identified by the Investment Manager as appropriate for a Fund in the implementation of a Fund's investment policy, and a cash component (a "**Negotiated Basket**").

Investments delivered in connection with *in specie* subscription requests shall be valued in accordance with the provisions of this Prospectus.

On the Business Day following the Valuation Date corresponding to the Dealing Day for which receipt of an application for Creation Units is accepted, the Administrator will report to the Authorised Participant the amounts of the *in specie* transaction fee and Duties and Charges, if any, to be delivered by the Authorised Participant to the Depositary with the securities and cash comprising the Portfolio Composition File in order to effect the *in specie* subscription.

Shares shall not be issued until the securities and cash which comprise the Portfolio Composition File/the Negotiated Basket, the *in specie* transaction fee and Duties and Charges (if applicable) have been received by the Depositary and, if applicable, the Subscription Fee has been received by the Administrator (or the relevant party specified in a relevant Fund Supplement).

Subscription orders will normally be accepted in amounts equal to or at least the value of the Creation Unit specified in the relevant Fund Supplement.

During any Initial Offer Period determined by the Directors in relation to each Class of ETF Shares, such Shares will be offered at price applicable to *in specie* subscriptions, as set out in the relevant Fund Supplement. Outside of the Initial Offer Period, ETF Shares may be subscribed for on each Dealing Day at the Net Asset Value per Share plus Duties and Charges, the relevant *in specie* transaction fee which shall not exceed 5% of the Net Asset Value of Shares subscribed for on an *in specie* subscription (as the same may be waived or lowered by the Manager either generally or in any particular case) and a Subscription Fee where set out in the relevant Fund Supplement.

Duties and Charges applicable may, following completion of the transaction, result in a negative balance to be charged to, and required to be paid by, the relevant Authorised Participant. Conversely, any positive balance resulting from the aggregate Duties and Charges arising in connection with a completed cash or partial-cash transaction shall be refunded to the Authorised Participant by the relevant Fund.

Settlement period

Settlement for Shares comprising a Creation Unit must be made through a Recognised Clearing and Settlement System and must be made within two Business Days following the Dealing Day for which the application for subscription is accepted unless otherwise stated. The settlement period may vary depending upon the standard settlement periods of the different stock exchanges on which the Shares are traded and the nature of the securities comprising the Portfolio Composition File/the

Negotiated Basket but shall not in any event exceed ten Business Days from the relevant Dealing Day.

Failure to settle

In the event that an Authorised Participant fails to deliver to the Depositary one or more of the securities comprising the Portfolio Composition File/the Negotiated Basket by the designated time, the ICAV or its delegate may reject the application for subscription, or may require the Authorised Participant to pay a fee at least equal to the closing value of such undelivered securities on the Valuation Date for the relevant Dealing Day. On the payment of such amounts, the relevant Creation Unit will be issued. In the event that the actual cost to the ICAV of acquiring the securities (including any Duties and Charges) exceeds the aggregate of the value of such securities on the Valuation Date for the relevant Dealing Day, the *in specie* transaction fee and, if applicable, the Duties and Charges paid by the Authorised Participant, the Authorised Participant will be required to promptly reimburse the ICAV the difference on demand. The ICAV will have the right to sell or redeem all or part of the Authorised Participant's holding of ETF Shares or Non-ETF Shares in the Fund (or in any other Fund) in order to meet some or all of these charges.

Non-ETF Shares - Subscriptions

Save in relation to Qualified Holders, there is no restriction on the type of Investor who may subscribe for Non-ETF Shares.

Non-ETF Shares will be evidenced in such form as set out in the relevant Fund Supplement which offers such Shares.

Each Fund may offer Non-ETF Shares where specified in a relevant Fund Supplement. Dealings in these Shares will principally be in cash but in-kind dealings may be permitted only when agreed in advance with the Manager or where specified in a relevant Fund Supplement.

Non-ETF Shares - Subscription Procedure

All applicants applying for the first time to create Shares in any Fund in the ICAV must first complete the ICAV's Application Form which may be obtained from the Manager. The original signed Application Form should be sent to the Administrator with supporting documentation in relation to money laundering prevention checks. No Non-ETF Shares shall be issued until the Investor has completed and delivered to the Administrator the original Application Form and supporting anti-money laundering documentation as described above. The ICAV has absolute discretion to accept or reject any Application Form.

Measures aimed at the prevention of money laundering may require an applicant to provide verification of identity to the ICAV. The ICAV and/or the Administrator will specify what proof of identity is required, including but not limited to a passport or identification card duly certified by a public authority such as a notary public, or the ambassador in their country of residence, together with evidence of the applicant's address, such as a utility bill or bank statement. In the case of corporate applicants, this may require production of a certified copy of the certificate of incorporation (and any change of name), by-laws, memorandum and articles of association (or equivalent), and the names and addresses of all directors and beneficial owners.

The Administrator reserves the right to request further details or evidence of identity from an applicant for Shares. Investors must provide such declarations as are reasonably required by the ICAV, including, without limitation, declarations as to matters of Irish and US taxation. In this regard, prospective Investors should take into account the considerations set out in the sections entitled "Declaration as to Status of Investor" and "Taxation".

Once the Application Form and supporting anti-money laundering documentation has been processed by the Administrator and accepted by, or on behalf of, the ICAV, an applicant may submit a dealing request to subscribe for Shares in a Fund to the Administrator. Dealing forms may be

obtained from the Administrator. Subscription orders are subject to the Trade Cut-Off Time. Deal instructions received after the Trade Cut-Off Time may be accepted for that Dealing Day, at the discretion of the Directors or their delegate, in exceptional circumstances, provided they are received prior to the Valuation Point. An applicant may submit a dealing request to subscribe for Shares in a Fund by an electronic order entry facility (or if agreed with the Administrator, , post or facsimile) to the Administrator. Dealing forms may be obtained from the Administrator. The use of the electronic order entry facility is subject to the prior consent of the Investment Manager or the Administrator and must be in accordance with and comply with the requirements of the Central Bank. Telephone calls may be recorded.

All applications are at the applicant's own risk. Dealing forms and dealing requests, once submitted, shall be irrevocable save with the consent of the Directors or their delegate (which may be withheld at their discretion). The ICAV, the Manager, the Investment Manager and the Administrator shall not be responsible for any losses arising in the transmission of Application Forms and dealing forms or for any losses arising in the transmission of any dealing request through the electronic order entry facility (or if applicable, post or facsimile).

Non-ETF Shares – Cash Subscriptions

Subscription orders will normally be accepted in amounts equal to, or at least the value of, the Minimum Subscription Amount listed for each of the Funds in the relevant Fund Supplement.

During any Initial Offer Period determined by the Directors in relation to each Class of Non-ETF Shares, such Shares will be offered at an Initial Offer Price, as set out in the relevant Fund Supplement. Outside of the Initial Offer Period, Non-ETF Shares may be subscribed for on each Dealing Day at the Net Asset Value per Share plus Duties and Charges and a Subscription Fee, where set out in the relevant Fund Supplement.

Cash subscriptions shall be made in the relevant Class Currency. Duties and Charges may include trading and Transaction Costs. Duties and Charges applicable to cash and partial-cash transactions may, following completion of the transaction, result in a negative balance to be charged to, and required to be paid by the relevant applicant for Non-ETF Shares. Conversely, any positive balance resulting from the aggregate Duties and Charges arising in connection with a completed cash or partial-cash transaction shall be refunded to the relevant applicant for Non-ETF Shares by the relevant Fund.

The Trade Cut-Off Time and the Settlement Time for all subscriptions are set out in the relevant Fund Supplement.

Failure to Settle

If payment in full in cleared funds in respect of a subscription has not been received by the relevant time, the Manager may cancel the allotment and the applicant for Non-ETF Shares shall indemnify the ICAV for any loss suffered by the Fund as a result of a failure by the applicant to pay the subscription monies by the relevant time. In addition, the Manager will have the right to sell all or part of the applicant's holding of Non-ETF Shares or ETF Shares in the Fund (or in any other Fund) in order to meet some or all of these charges.

Non-ETF Shares – In Specie Subscriptions

Investors may subscribe *in specie* in a Fund (i.e. by the transfer of Investments or predominantly Investments to the Fund) when agreed in advance with the Manager.

The Minimum Subscription Amount for *in specie* subscriptions is the cash equivalent of the Minimum Subscription Amount (net of Duties and Charges), which minimum may be reduced in any case by the Manager in its discretion. Investments delivered in connection with *in specie* subscription requests will be valued in accordance with the provisions of this Prospectus. Shares shall not be

issued until the relevant securities, the *in specie* transaction fee and Duties and Charges (if applicable) have been received by the Depositary. All securities received by the Depositary must comply with the investment objective, investment policy and restrictions of the relevant Fund.

The Manager may issue Shares of any Class of a Fund by way of exchange for Investments provided that:

- in the case of a person who is not an existing Shareholder, no Shares shall be issued until the person concerned has completed and delivered to the Administrator an application form and has satisfied all the requirements of the Manager and the Administrator as to such person's application;

- the nature of the Investments transferred into the Fund are such as would qualify as Investments of such Fund in accordance with the investment objectives, policies and restrictions of such Fund;

- no Shares shall be issued until the Investments shall have been vested in the Depositary or any sub-custodian to the Depositary's satisfaction and the Depositary shall be satisfied that the terms of such settlement will not be such as are likely to result in any material prejudice to the existing Shareholders of the Fund; and

- the Depositary is satisfied that the terms of any exchange would not be such as would be likely to result in any material prejudice to remaining Shareholders and provided that any such exchange shall be effected upon the terms (including provision for paying any expenses of exchange and any preliminary charge as would have been payable for Shares issued for cash) that the number of Shares issued shall not exceed the number which would have been issued for cash against payment of a sum equal to the value of the Investments concerned calculated in accordance with the procedures for the valuation of the assets of the Fund. Such sum may be increased by such amount as the Manager may consider represents an appropriate provision for Duties and Charges which would have been incurred by the Fund in the acquisition of the Investments by purchase for cash or decreased by such amount as the Manager may consider represents Duties and Charges to be paid to the Fund as a result of the direct acquisition by the Fund of the Investments.

Failure to settle

In the event that an applicant fails to deliver to the Depositary one or more of the Investments to be delivered in connection with the *in specie* subscription request by the designated time, the ICAV or its delegate may reject the application for subscription, or may require the applicant to pay a fee at least equal to the closing value of such undelivered Investments on the Valuation Date for the relevant Dealing Day. On the payment of such amounts, the relevant Non-ETF Shares will be issued. In the event that the actual cost to the ICAV of acquiring the Investments (including any Duties and Charges) exceeds the aggregate of the value of such Investments on the Valuation Date for the relevant Dealing Day, the *in specie* transaction fee and, if applicable, the Duties and Charges paid by the applicant, the applicant will be required to promptly reimburse the ICAV the difference on demand. The ICAV will have the right to sell or redeem all or part of the applicant’s holding of Non-ETF Shares or ETF Shares in the Fund (or any other Fund) in order to meet some or all of these charges.

REDEMPTIONS

General

Shares may be redeemed on every Dealing Day (save during any period when the calculation of the Net Asset Value is suspended) at the Net Asset Value per Share less any Duties and Charges and Redemption Fee, if any.

Applications for redemptions received by the Administrator for any Dealing Day before the relevant Trade Cut-Off Time will be processed by the Administrator for that Dealing Day by reference to the Net Asset Value per Share. For ETF Shares, any applications received after the applicable Trade Cut-Off Time will normally be rejected. For Non-ETF Shares, any applications received after the applicable Trade Cut-Off Time will normally be held over until the next Dealing Day but may be accepted for dealing on the relevant Dealing Day (at the discretion of the Directors or their delegates) provided that such applications are received prior to the Valuation Point for such Dealing Day. .

No redemption will be made until the applicant has completed and delivered to the Administrator a redemption request and satisfied all the requirements of the Directors and the Manager as to such applicant's redemption request. Redemption requests shall (save as determined by the Manager) be irrevocable by the applicant and, following acceptance of such application by the ICAV, will be binding on both the applicant and the ICAV and shall be sent by electronic order entry facility (or if agreed with the Administrator, post or fax). Redemption orders sent by facsimile will be at the risk of the redeeming Shareholder. The Administrator will not make redemption payments to third parties and will not pay redemption proceeds until an original Application Form has been received from the redeeming Shareholder and all anti-money laundering procedures have been completed. Should the Shareholder wish for redemption payments to be made into an account other than that specified in the original Application Form, then the Shareholder must submit an original request in writing to the Administrator prior to, or at the time of, the redemption request. The proceeds redemption request received by the Administrator will only be paid to the account of record of the redeeming Shareholder.

Redemptions In Kind

Typically, where an Investor subscribes for Shares on an *in specie* basis, redemptions will be paid on an *in specie* basis, at the discretion of the Manager, and subject as set out in the next proceeding paragraph.

If a Shareholder (which has originally subscribed for Shares in cash) requests redemption of Shares representing 5% or more of the Net Asset Value of a Fund, the Fund may elect to satisfy that redemption request *in specie* and will, if requested by the redeeming Shareholder(s) (and at the risk and cost of that Shareholder(s)), sell assets at the redeeming Shareholder(s) request.

The transfer of assets by way of redemption in kind may be effected directly to the redeeming Shareholder or indirectly via intermediaries.

Redemption Gates

If total redemption requests for a particular Fund on any Dealing Day represent 10% or more of the Net Asset Value of a Fund, each redemption request in respect of Shares in such Fund may, at the discretion of the Manager, having regard for the best interests of Shareholders, be reduced rateably so that the total number of Shares of such Fund for redemption on that Dealing Day shall not exceed 10% of the Net Asset Value. The application of a redemption gate shall apply uniformly to all redeeming Shareholders in the relevant Fund on that Dealing Day. Any part of a redemption request to which effect is not given by reason of the exercise of this power by the Manager shall be treated as if a request had been made in respect of the next Dealing Day and each succeeding Dealing Day (in relation to which the Manager shall have the same power) until the original requests have been satisfied in full.

The redemption price of Shares is based on the Net Asset Value per Share less any Duties and Charges and Redemption Fee, if any.

In circumstances where the exact provision for Duties and Charges cannot be ascertained in sufficient time in advance of the applicable settlement date for the redemption of the relevant Shares as specified in the relevant Fund Supplement, the Duties and Charges paid in respect of the redemption may be estimated.

Following the disposal of Investments by the ICAV, the redeeming Shareholder shall reimburse the ICAV for any shortfall in the estimated sum for Duties and Charges deducted by the ICAV from the redemption price or, as the case may be, the ICAV shall reimburse the redeeming Shareholder for any excess in the estimated sum for Duties and Charges deducted by the ICAV from the redemption price. The ICAV shall reimburse the redeeming Shareholder for any excess in the estimated sum for Duties and Charges deducted by the ICAV from the redemption price in a timely manner and no interest shall accrue or be payable by the ICAV in respect of such excess. The redeeming Shareholder shall reimburse the ICAV for any shortfall in the estimated sum for Duties and Charges deducted by the ICAV from the redemption price in a timely manner and the ICAV may charge the redeeming Shareholder interest or for costs incurred if the applicant fails to reimburse the ICAV in timely manner.

Where set out in the relevant Fund Supplement, a fixed amount may be charged in respect of Duties and Charges. The maximum level of such amount, which shall be expressed as a percentage of the Net Asset Value of Shares being redeemed, shall be specified in the relevant Fund Supplement of the Net Asset Value of Shares being redeemed. Following the disposal of Investments by the Fund, any shortfall in the amount charged in respect of Duties and Charges shall be borne by the Fund and any excess in the estimated sum for Duties and Charges shall be retained by the Fund.

In the context of each application for redemption of Shares, the Manager (or its appointed delegate) shall have sole discretion as to whether Duties and Charges are charged as a fixed amount or charged to match the exact cost to the ICAV of selling the relevant underlying Investments.

The ICAV may charge a Redemption Fee as set out in the relevant Fund Supplement which shall not exceed 3% of the Net Asset Value of the Shares being redeemed and which may be waived in whole or in part at the discretion of the ICAV and/or the Manager (or its appointed delegates). The Redemption Fee shall take into account the estimated transaction costs estimated on a best efforts basis, including any significant market impact of any asset sales to meet redemption requests.

The Trade Cut-Off Time and the Settlement Time for all redemptions are as set out below unless set out in the relevant Fund Supplement.

ETF Shares (Primary Market) –Redemptions

Only Authorised Participants may apply to redeem ETF Shares directly with the ICAV.

Authorised Participants may apply to redeem ETF Shares directly with the ICAV at the Net Asset Value per Share (and after taking account of any Duties and Charges and Redemption Fee) for any Dealing Day in accordance with the procedures set out in this Prospectus.

ETF Shares (Primary Market) - Cash Redemptions

Applications for redemption of ETF Shares will normally be accepted in amounts equal to, or at least, the Minimum Redemption Amount listed for each of the Funds in the relevant Fund Supplement.

ETF Shares may be redeemed on each Dealing Day at the Net Asset Value per Share as adjusted for Duties and Charges and any Redemption Fee (where set out in the relevant Fund Supplement).

In the event that the ICAV has notified all Relevant Stock Exchanges that an affected Fund is open for direct redemptions with the ICAV by Investors other than Authorised Participants, then the Minimum Redemption Amounts listed in the relevant Fund Supplement will not apply.

Any requests for details regarding redemptions should be made in advance of the Trade Cut-Off Time in accordance with any procedures prescribed by the Manager (or its delegate) from time to time.

Directed Transactions

In connection with cash redemptions for ETF Shares, where agreed in advance with the Manager (or its appointed delegate), an Authorised Participant may request that the ICAV (on behalf of the relevant Fund) enter into a transaction for the sale of the underlying relevant Investments with the Authorised Participant or one or more brokers designated by such Authorised Participant (each, an "**AP Designated Broker**") and/or in one or more particular markets (each such transaction, a "**Directed Transaction**"). The ability to avail of the Directed Transaction facility shall at any time be at the sole discretion of the Manager (or its appointed delegate).

If any Authorised Participant wishes to avail of the Directed Transaction facility, the Authorised Participant is required to indicate its preference at the point of application and, prior to the applicable Trade Cut-Off Time (and in accordance with the procedures established by the Manager (or its appointed delegate)), contact both the Investment Manager(or delegate of the Investment Manager) and the relevant portfolio trading desk of the AP Designated Broker to arrange the Directed Transaction.

If an application for a cash redemption of ETF Shares is accepted on the basis that a Directed Transaction will be permitted, as part of the Authorised Participant's settlement obligations, the Authorised Participant shall be responsible for ensuring that the AP Designated Broker purchases the relevant underlying Investments from the ICAV. For the avoidance of doubt, Duties and Charges shall reflect the cost to the ICAV of disposing of the relevant underlying Investments in connection with a redemption of ETF Shares whether the relevant underlying Investments in connection with the relevant redemption for ETF Shares are sold solely to the AP Designated Broker or some of such Investments are sold to other brokers selected by the Investment Manager (for example, where not all of the relevant underlying Investments can be sold to the AP Designated Broker). The ICAV, the Manager, the Investment Manager and the Administrator (and their respective delegates) shall not be responsible, and shall have no liability, if the execution of a Directed Transaction with an AP Designated Broker and, by extension, an Authorised Participant's redemption application, is not carried out due to an omission, error, failed or delayed trade or settlement on the part of the Authorised Participant or the AP Designated Broker.

Failure to settle

In the event that (i) in respect of a cash redemption, an Authorised Participant fails to deliver the required number of ETF Shares within the Settlement Time specified in the relevant Fund Supplement, or (ii) in respect of a cash redemption resulting in a Directed Transaction, an Authorised Participant fails to deliver the required number of ETF Shares within the Settlement Time specified in the relevant Fund Supplement or the AP Designated Broker fails to purchase from the ICAV the underlying Investments (or part thereof) within the Settlement Time prescribed by the Manager (or its appointed delegate), the ICAV and/or the Manager (or its appointed delegate) reserves the right to cancel the relevant redemption application or postpone the settlement of the relevant redemption application until after such time as (i) in the context of a cash redemption, the ICAV has received the required number of ETF Shares from the Authorised Participant, or (ii) in the context of a cash redemption resulting in a Directed Transaction, the AP Designated Broker has purchased from the ICAV the underlying Investments in their entirety.

In the context of a cash redemption resulting in a Directed Transaction, should an AP Designated Broker fail to purchase from the ICAV the relevant underlying Investments (or part thereof) within the Settlement Time prescribed by the Manager (or its appointed delegate), the ICAV and/or the Manager (or its appointed delegate) shall have the right to cancel the Directed Transaction (or relevant part thereof) and transact with one or more alternative brokers and to charge the relevant Authorised Participant for any interest or other costs incurred by the ICAV relating to the failed Directed Transaction (or relevant part thereof) and any new transactions entered into with alternative brokers.

The Authorised Participant shall indemnify the ICAV for any loss suffered by the ICAV as a result of (i) in the context of a cash redemption, any failure or delay by the Authorised Participant in delivering the required number of ETF Shares including, but not limited to, all costs of whatever nature incurred by a Fund in disposing of Investments from the Authorised Participant of the required ETF Shares payable in respect of a cash redemption or (ii) in the context of a cash redemption resulting in a Directed Transaction, any failure by an AP Designated Broker to purchase from the ICAV the relevant underlying Investments (or part thereof) within the Settlement Time prescribed by the Manager (or its appointed delegate), including, but not limited to, any market exposure, interest charges and other costs of whatever nature suffered by the ICAV (including, but not limited to, the cost of borrowing and/or the costs associated with cancelling the Directed Transaction (or any relevant part thereof) and entering into new transactions with alternative brokers, each as referred to above). The Authorised Participant will be required to promptly reimburse the ICAV on demand. The ICAV will have the right to sell or redeem all or part of the Authorised Participant's holding of ETF Shares or Non-ETF Shares in the Fund (or in any other Fund) in order to meet some or all of these costs.

ETF Shares (Primary Market) - in specie redemptions

Authorised Participants may redeem ETF Shares *in specie* only when agreed in advance with the Manager or where specified in the relevant Fund Supplement.

The minimum number of ETF Shares that may be redeemed in specie is equivalent to one Creation Unit. Applications for redemption of ETF Shares will only be accepted from Authorised Participants and will normally be accepted in amounts as equal to or at least the value of the relevant Creation Unit.

The ICAV will publish the Portfolio Composition File for each Class setting out the Investments and/or the anticipated Cash Component to be delivered by the ICAV in order to effect a redemption in specie. Only Investments which form part of the investment objective and policy of a Fund will be included in the Portfolio Composition File. The weightings and holdings of the Portfolio Composition File may differ from time to time. The ICAV receives the calculation of this data from third parties. The provider of the Portfolio Composition File and the ICAV do not make any representation or warranty regardless of which formats the Portfolio Composition File is provided as to the accuracy of the information and shall not be liable for any damages resulting from the use of such information or any error in the information. Typically, the ICAV will deliver to the Authorised Participant a portion of all assets comprising the relevant Fund's portfolio on a pro-rata basis, though the Manager may determine otherwise in the best interests of the remaining Shareholders in the relevant Fund.
The Portfolio Composition File for each Class for each Dealing Day will be available upon request from the Administrator.

On the Business Day following the Valuation Date corresponding to the Dealing Day for which receipt is accepted, the Administrator will report to the applicant the amount of the Cash Component to be delivered by the Depositary to the applicant with the Investments comprising the Portfolio Composition File and the amounts of the in specie transaction fee and Duties and Charges, if any, to be deducted by the Depositary from the redemption proceeds.

Applications for redemptions of Creation Units must be made to the Administrator before the Trade Cut-Off Time in accordance with the specific procedures made available by the Administrator. All applications for redemptions of Creation Units in specie, if received by the Administrator by the relevant Trade Cut-Off Time, will generally be irrevocable by the applicant and, following acceptance of such application by the ICAV, will generally be binding on both the applicant and the ICAV (save as determined by the Manager). The Administrator must accept the request for redemption of Creation Units prior to any delivery instructions being issued to the Depositary in relation to the securities or cash comprising the Portfolio Composition File.

Redemption price

The redemption price will be the aggregate of the Net Asset Value per Share on the relevant Dealing Day of the Shares comprising the Creation Unit less the aggregate of (a) in respect of each Creation Unit, the relevant in specie transaction fee which shall not exceed 5% of the Net Asset Value of Shares redeemed (as the same may be waived or lowered by the Manager either generally or in any particular case), (b) Duties and Charges, and (c) if applicable, any Redemption Fee.

The redemption price per Creation Unit will be payable by transferring to the order of the ICAV the securities comprising the Portfolio Composition File, less a cash amount equal to the relevant in specie transaction fee and any applicable Duties and Charges and any applicable Redemption Fee (where set out in the relevant Fund Supplement).

Settlement period

The standard settlement period for in specie redemptions is two Business Days following the Dealing Day on which the application for redemption is accepted but may vary depending upon the standard settlement periods of the different stock exchanges on which the ETF Shares and the underlying securities of the Fund are traded. Notwithstanding the foregoing the settlement period for payment of in specie redemption proceeds should not exceed ten Business Days. Any cash to be paid in respect of an in specie redemption will be for value on the same day as settlement of the securities.

Partial cash settlement

The ICAV may, in its absolute discretion, satisfy part of the application for in specie redemption in cash, for example in cases in which it believes that an Investment held by a Fund is unavailable for delivery or where it believes that an insufficient amount of that security is held for delivery to the applicant for redemption in specie.

Failure to settle

In the event that an Authorised Participant fails to deliver to the Depositary such number of Shares that at least equates in value to the Minimum Redemption Amount by the designated time, the Manager may cancel the request for redemption and the Authorised Participant shall indemnify the ICAV for any loss suffered by the Fund as a result of a failure by the Authorised Participant to deliver the Shares by the relevant time. The ICAV will have the right to sell or redeem all or part of the Authorised Participant's holding of ETF Shares or Non-ETF Shares in the Fund (or in any other Fund) in order to meet some or all of these charges.

Non-ETF Shares - Redemptions

There is no restriction on the type of investor who may apply to redeem Non-ETF Shares directly with the ICAV at the Net Asset Value per Share (and after taking account of any Duties and Charges and Redemption Fee) for any Dealing Day in accordance with the procedures set out in this Prospectus.

Non-ETF Shares - Cash Redemptions

Applications for redemption will normally be accepted in amounts as equal to, or at least the value of, the Minimum Redemption Amount listed for each of the Funds in the relevant Fund Supplement.

Non-ETF Shares may be redeemed on each Dealing Day at the Net Asset Value per Share as adjusted for Duties and Charges and any Redemption Fee (where set out in the relevant Fund Supplement). Duties and Charges may include trading and transaction costs, and variance in Net Asset Value related to the completion or the sale of a portfolio of the Investments needed to create or redeem the redemption amount. Duties and Charges may include trading and Transaction Costs. Duties and Charges applicable to cash and partial-cash transactions may, following completion of the transaction, result in a negative balance to be charged to, and required to be paid by, the relevant redeeming Investor. Conversely, any positive balance resulting from the aggregate Duties and Charges arising in connection with a completed cash or partial-cash transaction shall be refunded to the redeeming Investor by the relevant Fund.

Any requests for details regarding redemptions should be made in advance of the Trade Cut-Off Time in accordance with any procedures prescribed by the Manager (or its delegate) from time to time.

Failure to settle - Non-ETF Shares - cash redemptions

If such number of Shares that at least equates in value to the Minimum Redemption Amount has not been received by the relevant time, the Manager may cancel the request for redemption and the applicant for Non-ETF Shares shall indemnify the ICAV for any loss suffered by the Fund as a result of a failure by the applicant to deliver the Shares by the relevant time. In addition, the Manager will have the right to sell all or part of the applicant's holding of Non-ETF Shares or ETF Shares in the Fund (or in any other Fund) in order to meet some or all of these charges.

Non-ETF Shares – In Specie Redemptions

The Manager may, at its discretion, redeem Non-ETF Shares of any Class of a Fund by way of exchange for Investments provided that:

i. the redemption request otherwise satisfies all the requirements of the Manager and the Administrator as to such request and the Shareholder seeking redemption of Non-ETF Shares agrees to such course of action. Typically, the ICAV will deliver to the applicant a portion of all assets comprising the relevant Fund's portfolio on a pro-rata basis, though the Manager may determine otherwise in the best interests of the remaining Shareholders in the relevant Fund.

ii. the Depositary and the Manager are satisfied that the terms of any exchange would not be such as would be likely to result in any prejudice to the remaining Shareholders, and elects that instead of the Non-ETF Shares being redeemed in cash, the redemption shall be satisfied in specie by the transfer to the Shareholder of Investments provided that the value thereof shall not exceed the amount which otherwise would have been payable on a cash redemption and provided that the transfer of Investments is approved by the Depositary. Such value may be reduced by such amount as the Manager may consider represents any Duties and Charges to be paid to the Fund as a result of the direct transfer by the Fund of the Investments or increased by such amount as the Manager may consider represents any appropriate provision for Duties and Charges which would have been incurred by the Fund in the disposition of the Investments to be transferred. The shortfall (if any) between the value of the Investments transferred on a redemption in specie and the redemption proceeds which would have been payable on a cash redemption shall be satisfied in cash. Any decline in the value of the Investments to be transferred in settlement of a redemption between the relevant Dealing Day and the day on which Investments are delivered to the redeeming Shareholder shall be borne by the redeeming Shareholder.

If the discretion conferred upon the Manager above is exercised, the Manager shall notify the Depositary and shall supply to the Depositary particulars of the Investments to be transferred and any amount of cash to be paid to the Shareholder. All Duties and Charges in respect of such transfers shall be payable by the Shareholder. Any allocation of Investments pursuant to an in specie redemption is subject to the approval of the Depositary.

The redemption price of Non-ETF Shares is based on the Net Asset Value per Share as adjusted for Duties and Charges and the Redemption Fee, if any.

Failure to settle - Non-ETF Shares – in specie redemptions

If such number of Shares that at least equates in value to the Minimum Redemption Amount has not been received by the relevant time, the Manager may cancel the request for redemption and the applicant shall indemnify the ICAV for any loss suffered by the Fund as a result of a failure by the applicant to deliver the Shares by the relevant time. In addition, the Manager will have the right to sell all or part of the applicant's holding of Non-ETF Shares or ETF Shares in the Fund (or in any other Fund) in order to meet some or all of these charges.

SECONDARY MARKET DEALING OF ETF SHARES

General

ETF Shares may also be acquired or purchased through the secondary market.

Investors may pay more than the then current Net Asset Value per Share when buying ETF Shares on the secondary market and may receive less than the then current Net Asset Value per Share when selling ETF Shares on the secondary market.

The price of any ETF Shares traded on the secondary market will depend, inter alia, on market supply and demand as well as other factors such as prevailing financial market, corporate, economic and political conditions.

ETF Shares of a Fund purchased on the Secondary Market cannot usually be sold directly back to the ICAV. Investors must buy and sell ETF Shares on a Secondary Market with the assistance of an intermediary (e.g. a broker) and may incur fees for doing so.

ETF Shares may be purchased or sold on the Secondary Market by all Investors through relevant Recognised Stock Exchange on which the Shares are admitted to trading or over the counter.

It is expected that the ETF Shares of the Funds will be listed on one or more Recognised Stock Exchanges. The purpose of the listing of the Shares on stock exchange is to enable Investors to buy and sell Shares on the Secondary Market, normally via a broker/dealer or third party administrator, in smaller quantities than would be possible if they were to subscribe and/or redeem Shares through the ICAV in the Primary Market. In accordance with the requirements of the relevant Recognised Stock Exchange, market-makers (which may or may not be an Authorised Participant) are expected to provide liquidity and bid and offer prices to facilitate the Secondary Market trading of the Shares.

All Investors wishing to purchase or sell Shares of a Fund on the Secondary Market should place their orders via their broker. Orders to purchase Shares in the Secondary Market through the Recognised Stock Exchanges, or over the counter, may incur brokerage and/or other costs which are not charged by the ICAV and over which the ICAV has no control. Such charges are publicly available on the Recognised Stock Exchanges on which the Shares are listed or can be obtained from stock brokers. Investors in ETF Shares, given the nature of the settlement model for ETF Shares, will not be recorded on the register of Shareholders. However, Investors will have rights as beneficial holders of the relevant ETF Shares. Investors who are Participants may exercise their beneficial ownership rights by means of their arrangement with Clearstream or Euroclear. Investors who are not Participants may exercise their beneficial ownership rights by means of their arrangement with their respective nominee, broker or CSD (as appropriate) which may be a Participant or have an arrangement with a Participant.

Investors may redeem their Shares through an Authorised Participant by selling its Shares to the Authorised Participant (directly or through a broker).

The market price of a Share listed or traded on a stock exchange may not reflect the Net Asset Value per Share of a Fund. The price of any Shares traded on the Secondary Market will be determined by the market and prevailing economic conditions which may affect the value of the underlying assets. Any transactions in the Shares of a Fund on a stock exchange will be subject to the customary 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 Shares are listed on a stock exchange they will remain listed. Investors wishing to purchase or sell ETF Shares on the Secondary Market should contact their broker.

If the stock exchange value of the Shares of a Fund significantly varies from its Net Asset Value, Shareholders who have acquired their Shares (or, where applicable, any right to acquire a Share that was granted by way of distributing a respective Share) on the Secondary Market shall be allowed

to sell them directly back to the ICAV. For example, this may apply in cases of market disruption such as the absence of a market maker. In such situations, information shall be communicated to the regulated market indicating that the ICAV is open for direct redemptions at the level of the ICAV. Investors should then contact the Administrator regarding the process to be followed to redeem their Shares in these circumstances. In such circumstances, Shares may be redeemed at the Net Asset Value per Share less Duties and Charges.

The Secondary Market dealing timetable depends upon the rules of the exchange upon which the Shares are dealt or the terms of the over the counter trade. Please contact your professional advisor or broker for details of the relevant dealing timetable.

Secondary Market Redemptions

ETF Shares of a Fund purchased on the Secondary Market cannot usually be sold directly back to the ICAV. Investors must buy and sell ETF Shares on a Secondary Market with the assistance of an intermediary (e.g. a broker) and may incur fees for doing so.

However, there are limited circumstances where Investors other than Authorised Participants will be permitted to redeem their shareholding directly with the ICAV.

An Investor (that is not an Authorised Participant) shall have the right, subject to compliance with relevant laws and regulations, to request that the ICAV buys back its ETF Shares in respect of a Fund in circumstances where the Manager has determined in its sole discretion that the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Class differs significantly to the value of a Share of the relevant Class traded on the Secondary Market, for example, where no Authorised Participants are acting, or willing to act, in such capacity in respect of the Class (a "**Secondary Market Disruption Event**").

If, in the view of the Manager, a Secondary Market Disruption Event exists, the Manager will issue a "**Non-AP Buy-Back Notice**" and announcement(s) on the Relevant Stock Exchanges containing the terms of acceptance, minimum redemption amount and contact details for the buy-back of ETF Shares.

The Manager's agreement to buy back any ETF Shares is conditional on the ETF Shares being delivered back into the account of the Administrator at Clearstream or Euroclear and relevant confirmations given by Clearstream or Euroclear. The redemption request will be accepted only on delivery of the ETF Shares.

ETF Shares bought back from an Investor who is not an Authorised Participant will be redeemed in cash. Payment is subject to the Investor having first completed any required identification and anti-money laundering checks. In-kind redemptions may be available at an Investor's request at the Manager's absolute discretion.

Redemption orders will be processed on the Dealing Day on which the ETF Shares are received back into the account of the Administrator by the Trade Cut-Off Time less any applicable Duties and Charges and other reasonable administration costs, provided that the completed buy-back request has also been received.

The Manager may at its complete discretion determine that the Secondary Market Disruption Event is of a long-term nature and is unable to be remedied. In that case the Manager may resolve to compulsorily redeem Investors and may subsequently terminate the Fund.

Any Investor requesting a buyback of its shares in case of a Secondary Market Disruption Event may be subject to taxes as applicable, including any capital gains taxes or transaction taxes. Therefore, it is recommended that prior to making such a request, the Investor seeks professional tax advice in relation to the implications of the buy-back under the laws of the jurisdiction in which they may be subject to tax.

DEALING INFORMATION

Declaration as to Status of Investor

The ICAV will be required, in relation to Non-ETF Shares, to deduct tax on redemption monies and distributions at the applicable rate unless it has received from the relevant applicant (in respect of redemptions) or Shareholder (in respect of distributions) a Relevant Declaration. The ICAV reserves the right to redeem such number of Shares held by such applicant (in respect of redemptions) or Shareholder (in respect of distributions) (as relevant) as may be necessary to discharge the tax liability arising. In addition, the ICAV will be required to account for tax at the applicable rate on the value of the Shares transferred to another entity or person unless it has received from the transferor a Relevant Declaration. The ICAV reserves the right to redeem such number of Shares held by the transferor as may be necessary to discharge the tax liability arising. The ICAV reserves the right to refuse to register a transfer of Shares until it receives a Relevant Declaration as to the transferee's residency or status in a form prescribed by the Revenue Commissioners.

Mandatory Repurchase of Shares and Forfeiture of Dividends

Investors are required to notify the ICAV immediately in the event that they become US Persons. Shareholders who become US Persons will be required to dispose of their Shares to non-US Persons on the next Dealing Day thereafter unless the Shares are held pursuant to an exemption which would allow them to hold the Shares. The ICAV reserves the right to redeem or require the transfer of any Shares which are or become owned, directly or indirectly, by a US Person or other person if the holding of the Shares by such other person is unlawful or, in the opinion of the Directors, the holding might result in the ICAV, the Funds or the Shareholders incurring any liability to taxation or suffering any pecuniary, legal, regulatory or material administrative disadvantage which the ICAV, the Funds or the Shareholders might not otherwise suffer or incur.

Transfer of Shares

All transfers of Shares shall be effected by transfer in writing in any usual or common form and every form of transfer shall state the full name and address of the transferor and the transferee. The instrument of transfer of a Share shall be signed by or on behalf of the transferor. The transferor shall be deemed to remain the holder of the Share until the name of the transferee is entered in the Register, if applicable.

The Directors may decline to register any transfer of Shares if in consequence of such transfer the transferor or transferee would hold less than the relevant minimum holding, if there is such a minimum holding, or would otherwise infringe the restrictions on holding Shares outlined above.

The registration of transfers may be suspended at such times and for such periods as the Directors may from time to time determine, provided always that such registration shall not be suspended for more than thirty days in any year.

The Directors may decline to register any transfer of Shares unless the instrument of transfer is deposited at the registered office of the ICAV or at such other place as the Directors may reasonably require together with such other evidence as the Directors may reasonably require to show the right of the transferor to make the transfer.

The transferee will be required to complete an application form and provide anti-money laundering documentation as required by the Administrator which includes a declaration that the proposed transferee is not a US Person and not acquiring Shares on behalf of a US Person.

Conversion of Shares

With the prior consent of the Directors or their duly appointed delegate, at their discretion, and provided that conversion of Shares is authorised in the relevant Fund Supplement, a Shareholder may convert Shares of one Fund (the "Original Shares") into Shares of the same Fund or into Shares of another Fund (the "New Shares") on giving notice to the Administrator on behalf of the ICAV on or prior to the Trade Cut-Off Time for the relevant Valuation Day (and, in any event, prior to the

Valuation Point), subject to the Shareholder satisfying the minimum investment criteria for the New Class.

No switching charge for the conversion of Original Shares into New Shares will be applied. Conversions may be subject to a Subscription Fee and/or Redemption Fee if applied in the relevant Fund Supplement. Conversion will take place in accordance with the following formula:

$$NS = \frac{(A \times B \times C) - D}{E}$$

where:

NS	=	the number of Shares which will be issued in the new Fund;
A	=	the number of the Shares to be converted;
B	=	the redemption price of the Shares to be converted;
C	=	the currency conversion factor, **if any**, as determined by the Directors;
D	=	a switching charge of up to 3% of the Net Asset Value per Share of each Share to be switched; and
E	=	the Net Asset Value per Share in the new Fund on the relevant Dealing Day.

If NS is not an integral number of Shares the Administrator reserves the right to return the surplus arising to the Shareholder seeking to convert the Shares.

Any currency exchange required to effect a conversion between the Original Class and the New Class will be arranged at prevailing exchange rates and at the cost and risk of the applicant; such foreign exchange may delay dealing until cleared funds are received.

The ICAV shall disclose details of when an application received from a Shareholder to convert Shares is refused.

Umbrella Cash Accounts

In respect of Non-ETF Shares, Investor Monies will be held in a single Umbrella Cash Account. The assets in the Umbrella Cash Account will be assets of the ICAV. Accordingly, the Umbrella Cash Account will not be subject to the Investor Money Regulations and instead will be subject to the "fund monies" regime and, in particular, the guidance issued by the Central Bank entitled "Umbrella Funds - Cash Accounts", as such may be amended, supplemented or replaced from time to time.

Subscription monies received by a Fund in advance of the issue of Shares will be held in the Umbrella Cash Account and will be treated as an asset of the relevant Fund. The subscribing Investors will be unsecured creditors of the relevant Fund with respect to the subscription amount until the corresponding Shares are issued on the relevant Dealing Day. Such Investors will not benefit from any appreciation in the Net Asset Value of the Fund or any other Shareholder rights (as relevant) in respect of the subscription amounts (including dividend entitlements) until such time as the Shares are issued.

Redeeming Shareholders will cease to be Shareholders of the redeemed Shares from the relevant Dealing Day. Redemption and dividend payments will, pending payment to the relevant Investors, be held in the Umbrella Cash Account. Redeeming Investors and Shareholders entitled to dividend payments held in the Umbrella Cash Account will be unsecured creditors of the Fund with respect to those monies. Redeeming Investors will not benefit from any appreciation in the Net Asset Value of

the Fund or any other Shareholder rights (including, without limitation, the entitlement to future dividends) after the Dealing Day in respect of which their redemption application was made.

As indicated in the prospectus section entitled "*Redemptions*", redeeming Investors will not receive redemption proceeds until an original redemption form has been received from the redeeming Investors and all anti-money laundering procedures have been completed. Redeeming Investors should promptly provide outstanding documentation to facilitate the repayment of the relevant redemption proceeds.

The monies held in an Umbrella Cash Account will be commingled with the assets and liabilities of the other Funds and will be exposed to counterparty risk, the risk of market conditions generally, the Fund's creditors and any other risks affecting the relevant Fund such as the incorrect recording of the assets and liabilities attributable to individual Funds. In the event of an insolvency of the Fund, there is no guarantee that the Fund will have sufficient funds to pay unsecured creditors (including Shareholders entitled to the subscription, redemption and dividend payments described above) in full.

For further information on the risks associated with Umbrella Cash Accounts, see "Risks Associated with Umbrella Cash Accounts" in the section entitled "Risk Factors" in this Prospectus. For the avoidance of doubt, subscription, redemption, and distribution proceeds in relation to ETF Shares will be held in a Fund-specific account with the Depositary and not in the Umbrella Cash Account.

Confirmations

A written confirmation of ownership will be sent to the applicant following the Dealing Day. Shares will not be issued until such time as the Administrator is satisfied with all the information and documentation required to identify the applicant and is satisfied that the relevant Investments and Cash Component for in kind subscriptions or cash for cash subscriptions have been received by it.

Publication of the Price of the Shares

Except where the determination of the Net Asset Value has been suspended in the circumstances described under the heading *"Temporary Suspension of Valuation of the Shares and of Sales, Repurchases and Conversions"* below, the Net Asset Value per Share for each Dealing Day shall, on the following Business Day, be notified by the Administrator without delay to all Relevant Stock Exchanges and made available at the registered office of the Administrator and published on www.columbiathreadneedle.com. Such information is for informational purposes only and is not an invitation to subscribe for, redeem or convert Shares at the published Net Asset Value.

iNAV

The Manager may at its discretion make available, or may designate other persons to make available on its behalf, on each Business Day, an iNAV or indicative net asset value for one or more Classes of each of the Funds. The Manager will typically make iNAVs available for certain Classes of the Funds where required by a Relevant Stock Exchange. Where the Manager elects to make an iNAV available on any Business Day, the iNAV will be calculated based upon information available during the trading day or any portion of the trading day and will ordinarily be based upon the then-current value of the assets/exposures of the relevant Fund on such Business Day.

None of the ICAV, the Manager, or the Investment Manager or any of its affiliates, or any third-party calculation agent involved in, or responsible for, the calculation or publication of such iNAVs makes any warranty as to their accuracy or shall be liable to any person who relies on the iNAV.

Publication of a Fund's Investments

A list of the investments held by each Fund will, on a daily basis, be made available on the relevant product page for such Fund at www.columbiathreadneedle.com or where otherwise indicated in respect of a particular Fund in the relevant Fund Supplement, or in such other manner as may be permitted by the Central Bank and disclosed in the relevant Fund Supplement.

Portfolio Composition File

The ICAV publishes a Portfolio Composition File for each Class of ETF Shares for each Business Day (or other days as determined by the ICAV at its discretion) providing an indication of the Investments and Cash Component required for trading in a particular Class. Whilst a Portfolio Composition File is produced for each Class, for the avoidance of doubt, all Investments are held at the Fund level. For a Hedged Class in a Fund, the derivatives used to implement the currency-hedging strategy shall be assets or liabilities of the Fund as a whole but the gains or losses thereon and any costs associated with such derivatives will be attributed to the relevant Hedged Class and reflected in the Portfolio Composition File for the relevant Hedged Class. The Portfolio Composition File for each Class of ETF Shares for each Dealing Day will be available upon request from the Administrator and will be published via one or more market data suppliers.

The Portfolio Composition File sets out the Cash Component to be delivered (a) by Authorised Participants to the ICAV in the case of in specie subscriptions; or (b) by the ICAV to the Authorised Participants in the case of in specie redemptions.

The Portfolio Composition File is prepared by third parties contracted by the ICAV and the Manager. The provider of the Portfolio Composition File, the ICAV and the Manager do not make any representation or warranty (regardless of which formats the Portfolio Composition File is provided to Authorised Participants or Investors) as to the accuracy of the Portfolio Composition File and shall not be liable for any damages resulting from the use of such information or any error in the information comprised within the Portfolio Composition File.

Temporary Suspension of Valuation of the Shares and of Sales, Repurchases and Conversions

The ICAV may at any time, having regard to the best interests of Shareholders and with prior notification to the Depositary and the Manager, temporarily suspend the determination of the Net Asset Value and the sale, conversion and redemption of Shares in any Fund during:-

(a) any period (other than ordinary holiday or customary weekend closings) when any of the principal markets on which any significant portion of the Investments of the relevant Fund from time to time are quoted, listed, traded or dealt in is closed (otherwise than for customary weekend or ordinary holidays) or during which dealings therein are restricted or suspended or trading on any relevant futures exchange or market is restricted or suspended;

(b) any period when, as a result of political, economic, military or monetary events or any circumstances outside the control, responsibility and power of the Directors, disposal or valuation of a substantial portion of the investments of the Fund is not reasonably practicable without this being seriously detrimental to the interests of Investors of the Fund;

(c) any period during which the disposal or valuation of investments which constitute a substantial portion of the assets of the Fund is not practically feasible or if feasible would be possible only on terms materially disadvantageous to Investors;

(d) any period when for any reason the prices of any Investments of the Fund cannot be reasonably, promptly or accurately ascertained by the Administrator;

(e) any period when remittance of monies which will, or may, be involved in the realisation of, or in the payment for, Investments of the Fund cannot, in the opinion of the Directors, be carried out at normal rates of exchange;

(f) any period when the proceeds of the sale or repurchase of the Shares cannot be transmitted to or from the Fund’s account;

(g) any period when any breakdown occurs in the means of communication normally employed in determining the value of any of the relevant Fund's investments;

(h) any period when a notice to terminate the Shares or Fund has been served or when a meeting of Shareholders has been convened to consider a motion to wind up the ICAV or to terminate a Fund;

(i) upon the occurrence of an event causing the ICAV to enter liquidation or a Fund to terminate or Shares to be liquidated; or

(j) any period where the Directors consider it to be in the best interests of the Investors of the ICAV or a Fund to do so.

A suspension of repurchases may be made at any time prior to the payment of the repurchase monies and the removal of the Shareholder's name from the register of members. A suspension of subscriptions may be made at any time prior to the entry of a Shareholder's name on the Register. The ICAV shall not suspend redemptions without also suspending subscriptions and conversions.

Any such suspension shall be notified immediately (without delay) and in any event within the same Business Day to the Central Bank and all Relevant Stock Exchanges which the ICAV is required to notify. The period of suspension shall be temporary and limited to the period necessary to address the exceptional circumstances that justify the decision to suspend. Where possible, all reasonable steps will be taken to bring a period of suspension to an end as soon as possible.

LIQUIDITY MANAGEMENT TOOLS

The Manager is responsible for the ICAV's liquidity risk management. This includes the selection, calibration, activation and deactivation of liquidity management tools ("**LMTs**"). These tools are designed to ensure that a Fund can deal with redemption requests under both normal and stressed market conditions without compromising the interests of Shareholders.

The Manager has selected the LMTs set out below to manage the ICAV's liquidity risk under different market conditions, taking into consideration, among other things: the liquidity profile, investment strategy and investor base, of the ICAV, as well as the results of liquidity stress testing.

The Manager may decide on the calibration and activation of the selected LMTs in the best interest of the Shareholders and as appropriate in light of market conditions and the relevant characteristics of a Fund. The Management Company shall assess whether to activate LMTs individually or in combination with additional LMTs or other liquidity measures.

The LMTs will be applied at the level of the relevant Fund and will, therefore be applicable for all Share Classes of that Fund. Information on the redemption rights applicable to the ICAV in both normal and exceptional circumstances, and the existing redemption arrangements with Shareholders, is set out in the section entitled "**Subscriptions and Redemptions**".

The following LMTs have been selected by the Manager as referred to Annex IIA of the UCITS Directive:

Suspension of subscriptions, repurchases and redemptions

Suspension of subscriptions, repurchases and redemptions means temporarily disallowing the subscription, repurchase and redemption of a Fund's Shares. This LMT is further described in the section entitled "**Temporary Suspension of Valuation of the Shares and of Sales, Repurchases and Conversions**".

Redemption gate

A redemption gate means a temporary and partial restriction of the right of Shareholders to redeem their Shares, so that Shareholders can only redeem a certain portion of their shares. This LMT is further described in the section entitled "**Redemption Gates**".

Redemption in kind

Redemption in kind means transferring assets held by a Fund, instead of cash, to meet redemption requests of Shareholders. In kind redemptions are applicable for professional investors only. This LMT is further described in the section entitled "**Redemptions In Kind**".

Redemption Fee

A redemption fee means a fee, within a predetermined range that takes account of the cost of liquidity, that is paid to a Fund by Shareholders when redeeming Shares, and that ensures that Shareholders who remain in the fund are not unfairly disadvantages. This LMT is further described in the section entitled "**Redemptions**".

In addition to the above identified LMTs, the Manager and ICAV have other tools available for the purposes of managing the ICAV's liquidity

FEES, COSTS AND EXPENSES

The ICAV employs an "all in one" fee structure for its Funds pursuant to which it pays to the Manager out of each Fund's assets a total expense ratio ("**TER**") of a percentage of each Fund's NAV at the Valuation Point.

The Manager is responsible for discharging all operational expenses, including, fees and expenses of the Investment Manager, Depositary (including any custody fees associated to the safekeeping of the Fund's assets and collateral or custody transaction fees that occur outside of the primary market dealing process), Administrator, paying agent, company secretary, iNAV provider, the Directors, the costs of maintaining the Funds and any registration of the Funds with any governmental or regulatory authority; fees related to the listing of the Funds, market makers, settlement agents, the costs associated to the share class hedging, preparation, printing, translating and posting of prospectuses, sales literature and reports to Shareholders, regulatory fees of the Central Bank and other governmental agencies or authority; insurance premiums; fees and expenses for legal, audit; any distribution fees or expenses, cost of establishing the ICAV and each Fund and of registering each Fund in other jurisdictions or with any listing agent or stock exchange and set-up fees.

The Manager or the Investment Manager may enter into agreements with intermediaries in relation to the distribution of the Shares of each Fund, which subject to applicable laws and regulations, may include a rebate out of the fees due to the Manager or the Investment Manager.

The ICAV will pay, out of the assets of each Fund and in addition to the TER, interest, taxes (including irrecoverable value added tax), brokerage commissions and other expenses connected with execution of portfolio transactions, the securities lending fees, extraordinary expenses such as extraordinary legal costs.

In the event the costs and expenses of a Fund or Class that are intended to be covered within the TER exceed the stated maximum TER, the Manager will discharge any excess amounts out of its own assets. Any amount remaining from the TER paid to the Manager after payment of the relevant costs and expenses will be retained by the Manager in return for the provision of its services to the ICAV.

To the extent that there is a change to the expenses to be discharged by the Manager, Shareholders will be notified in advance. If it is proposed to increase the maximum level of the TER for a particular Fund, this will be reflected in an updated version of the Fund Supplement and will be subject to approval by the majority of votes of Shareholders of the relevant Fund or Class passed at a general meeting of the relevant Fund or Class or by all of the Shareholders of the relevant Fund or Class by way of a written resolution.

Portfolio Turnover

A Fund pays Transaction Costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities. A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher Transaction Costs. These costs, which are not reflected in annual Fund operating expenses, are charged to the relevant Funds and therefore affect a Fund's performance.

All of the fees, including the TER, shall be calculated daily and shall accrue daily by reference to the Net Asset Value of a Fund and shall be payable monthly in arrears.

Charging Fees and Expenses to Capital

Share Classes may discharge the TER out of capital. The reason for this policy is to assist Share Classes in trying to maintain a more consistent rate of distributions. While a Fund may be permitted to charge the TER to capital, it may choose not to do so. The ICAV's annual and semi-annual reports will disclose whether Share Classes have charged the TER to capital and the amount.

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

The Board of Directors and Secretary

The Directors control the affairs of the ICAV and are responsible for the overall investment policy. The Directors may delegate certain functions to the Manager. The ICAV shall be managed and its affairs supervised by the Directors whose details (including country of residence) are set out below. The Directors are all non-executive directors. The address of the Directors is the registered office of the ICAV.

Richard B. Vincent – Head of Product & Solutions, UK

Mr. Vincent is Head of Product & Solutions, EMEA. He joined the company in 2013 as Head of Wholesale Solutions. Mr. Vincent's key responsibilities are to develop the product strategy and propositions, as well as ensuring all existing products are managed through the product life-cycle.

Richard began his career in 1996. Prior to joining us, Mr. Vincent spent 10 years as Proposition Director at Skandia/Old Mutual Wealth and before this was Head of eBusiness – Institutional Asset Management for Mellon.

Mr. Vincent has a degree in Financial Services.

Liam Miley – Non-executive director, Ireland

Mr Miley is a non-executive director of a number of fund and other financial services companies. He has over 39 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.

Eimear Cowhey, Non-executive director, Ireland

Ms Cowhey 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, Mrs. Cowhey 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 (International) 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) and speaks regularly at conferences.

The ICAV Secretary is Bradwell Limited.

No Director has:

(a) any unspent convictions in relation to indictable offences; or

(b) been bankrupt or the subject of an involuntary arrangement, or has had a receiver appointed to any asset of such Director; or

(c) been a director of any company which, while she/he was a director with an executive function or within twelve months after she/he ceased to be a director with an executive function, had a receiver appointed or went into compulsory liquidation, creditors voluntary liquidation, administration or company voluntary arrangements, or made any composition or arrangements with its creditors generally or with any class of its creditors; or

(d) been a partner of any partnership, which while she/he was a partner or within twelve months after she/he ceased to be partner, went into compulsory liquidation, administration or partnership voluntary arrangement, or had a receiver appointed to any partnership asset; or

(e) had any official public incrimination or sanctions issued against them by statutory or regulatory authorities (including recognised professional bodies); or

(f) been disqualified by a court from acting as a director or from acting in the management or conduct of affairs of any company.

The Instrument of Incorporation does not stipulate a retirement age for Directors and do 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 ICAV or in which the ICAV is interested provided that she/he has disclosed to the Directors the nature and extent of any material interest which she/he may have. A Director may also vote in respect of any proposal concerning an offer of shares in which she/he is interested as a participant in an underwriting or sub-underwriting arrangement and may also vote in respect of the giving of any security, guarantee or indemnity in respect of money lent by the Director to the ICAV or in respect of the giving of any security, guarantee or indemnity to a third party in respect of a debt obligation of the ICAV for which the Director has assumed responsibility in whole or in part.

The Manager

The ICAV has appointed Threadneedle Management Luxembourg S.A. as its management company pursuant to the Management Agreement. The Manager is a management company registered on the official list of Luxembourg management companies governed by Chapter 15 of the Luxembourg law dated 17 December 2010 on undertakings for collective investment as amended from time to time (the “2010 Law”).

The Manager, formerly known as American Express Bank Asset Management Company (Luxembourg) S.A. and subsequently Standard Chartered Investments (Luxembourg) S.A, was organised on August 24, 2005 as a public limited company (société anonyme) for an unlimited period of time under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. Its articles of incorporation were published in the RESA on 22 September 2005 and were last amended on 31 October 2020. It is registered under the number R.C.S. Luxembourg B 110242 at the Register of Commerce and Companies at the District Court of Luxembourg. Its share capital amounts to Euro 2,519,100 fully paid-up. The Manager is indirectly owned by and is an indirect subsidiary of Ameriprise Financial, Inc. (“**Ameriprise**”).

Under the terms of the Management Agreement, the Manager is appointed to carry out the management, distribution and administration services in respect of the ICAV.

The Manager has agreed to exercise the due care and skill expected from a UCITS management company in carrying out its duties under the Management Agreement. In fulfilling its responsibilities set forth by the 2010 Law and the Management Agreement, the Manager has the discretion to delegate, with the prior consent of the ICAV and CSSF, part or all of its functions and duties under the Management Agreement to any third party provided they are qualified and capable of undertaking the duties in question. Any such appointment will be in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank. The Manager's liability shall not be affected by the fact that it has delegated its functions and duties to third parties.

The Manager has delegated the administration of the ICAV's affairs, including responsibility for the preparation and maintenance of the ICAV's records and accounts and related fund accounting matters, the calculation of the Net Asset Value per Share and the provision of registration services in respect of the Funds to the Administrator.

The Manager has further delegated the investment management responsibilities in respect of the Funds to the Investment Manager identified in each Fund Particulars Supplement. The Manager may delegate some or all of its marketing and distribution duties as distributor, including to sub-distributors in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

The Management Agreement provides that the appointment of the Manager will continue in force unless and until terminated by either party on 3 months prior written notice or otherwise in accordance with the terms of the Management Agreement. The Management Agreement contains provisions regarding the Manager's legal responsibilities. The Manager is not responsible for loss or damage which the ICAV or Fund may sustain or suffer as the result of or in the course of the discharge of its duties unless resulting from its negligence, wilful misconduct, wilful default, recklessness, bad faith or fraud. The Management Agreement contains provisions regarding the indemnification of the Manager by the ICAV in respect of claims of third parties who have acted in the performance of the Manager's duties under the Management Agreement or where the Manager has acted on the proper instructions of the ICAV. Such indemnification shall not extend to losses caused by reason of the negligence, wilful misconduct, wilful default, recklessness, bad faith or fraud of the Manager.

The Manager's main business is the provision of fund management services to collective investment schemes such as the ICAV. The Manager is legally and operationally independent of the Administrator, the Depositary and the Investment Managers.

Parent Company of the Manager

The Manager is part of Columbia Threadneedle Investments, the global asset management business of Ameriprise. The Manager is an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Ameriprise. The Manager may use services provided by affiliated entities within the Ameriprise group of companies. The company secretary of the Manager is Robin SMITH.

The board of directors of the Manager is composed of:

Florian Uleer, *Head of Europe and Middle East Distribution*. Florian is Head of European Wholesale Distribution. He joined Columbia Threadneedle Investments in 2015 as Country Head for Germany. In this role he is responsible for offering the firm's investment solutions to institutional clients and developing business relationships with distribution partners. He has been a Board member of the Manager since 2019.

Before joining the Manager, Florian spent three years at another asset manager as Senior Sales Director, responsible for key accounts including banks, large asset managers, fund of funds, family offices, platforms and investment consultants across Germany and Luxembourg. Prior to that role,

Florian spent five years at an institutional investment firm, where he was responsible for German institutional clients.

Florian holds an MBA from Durham Business School (UK) and the European Business School of Oestrich-Winkel.

***Marc C. Zeitoun**, Head of North America Product and Business Intelligence*. Marc has been a board member since August 2021. Marc is currently Head of North America Product and Business Intelligence at Columbia Threadneedle Investments. In this role, Marc is responsible for all institutional and intermediary product management and development for North America. This includes mutual funds, SMAs, CITs, Seg Accounts, ETFs, CEFs, and private funds. Prior to this role, Marc was the Chief Operating Officer for North America Distribution. Marc has held various product and distribution related positions across in the financial services industry since 1994.

Marc is a Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA accredited). He holds a BA in History from Vassar College, and a MIA in International Business and Finance from Columbia University.

***Jill Griffin,** Head of Luxembourg Business.* Jill has been a board member since October 2023. Jill joined Columbia Threadneedle in April 2023. She is tasked with a broad range of responsibilities that includes providing leadership, strategy and day-to-day management of the Manager's office as well as its branches in Italy, Spain, Netherlands, France, Germany, and Austria. Jill is a voting member of the EMEA Columbia Threadneedle Financial Oversight Risk Committee and member of the EMEA Execution and Risk Leadership Team. She is a Board Director and Chair of the Manager.

Jill has over 30 years of experience in the funds industry covering UCITS and alternative strategies. Prior to joining TMLSA, Jill was the General Manager Allspring Global Investments (aka Wells Fargo Asset Management), Country CEO of Standard Chartered Bank London Luxembourg Branch, a Luxembourg Depositary Bank and before that Managing Director of Northern Trust Global Services Ltd. Luxembourg Branch and Director on the Northern Trust Luxembourg Management Company S.A. Board, a 3rd party "Super Manco" to UCITS and AIFs with predominantly liquid assets. Jill has provided senior engagement on various key Luxembourg regulatory projects such as UCITS V & AIFMD (Northern Trust), Brexit & CSSF Circular 18/698 (WFAM).

***Michael (Mike) Fisher**, Head of Global Operations & Investor Services, EMEA.* Mike has been a board member since February 2024. In addition to his board appointment, Mike is the EMEA Head of Global Operations & Investor Services In this role, he is responsible for directing and leading operational functions in support of EMEA regional priorities and initiatives. In this role, he understands the regional priorities, product offerings, business practices and regulatory regimes and leverages the global operations organisation to meet the needs of the region. The EMEA regional head represents Global Operations & Investor Services ("GOIS") locally in governance functions. The role requires building and driving relationships with EMEA stakeholders in Distribution, Investments, Compliance, Risk and Technology.

Prior to joining Columbia Threadneedle Investments, Mike has held various senior operational and client relationship roles across middle office service providers and financial services providers since 1984.

***Peter Stone** – Chief Operating Officer – Global alternatives business.* Peter joined Columbia Threadneedle Investments in 2004 as the Head of Management Information for EMEA and Asia. In July 2011 he was appointed Head of Finance for EMEA and Asia, leading the Finance department (including Controllership, Treasury, Tax and Management Information teams. In 2020, following a successful career in Finance with a track record of leading the Finance department and contributing actively as Finance director of a number of regulated companies, his role pivoted to include Real Assets Operations responsibilities. In 2022, Peter moved entirely out of Finance and became focused on the group's Alternatives strategy and he was appointed Chief Operating Officer of the new Global Alternatives business.

The **conducting officers** of the Manager are: Jill Griffin, Head of Luxembourg Business, Linda Aliouat, Head of Risk Management; Jacek Berenson, Conducting Officer – Portfolio Management; Claire Manier, Managing Legal Counsel & Compliance Officer; and Aline Zanette, Conducting Officer for Distribution, Branches and Operations.

The Investment Manager

The Manager has appointed Columbia Management Investment Advisers, LLC as investment manager pursuant to the Investment Management Agreement.

The Administrator

The Manager has appointed State Street Fund Services (Ireland) Limited as administrator and registrar of the ICAV pursuant to the Administration Agreement with responsibility for the day-to-day administration of the ICAV's affairs.

The duties and functions of the Administrator include, inter alia, the calculation of the Net Asset Value and the Net Asset Value per Share, the keeping of all relevant records in relation to the ICAV as may be required with respect to the obligations assumed by it pursuant to the Administration Agreement, the preparation and maintenance of the ICAV's books and accounts, liaising with the auditor in relation to the audit of the financial statements of the ICAV and the provision of certain Shareholder registration and transfer agency services in respect of Shares in the ICAV.

The principal activity of the Administrator is to act as administrator for collective investment schemes. The Administrator is regulated by the Central Bank and is a private limited company incorporated in Ireland on 23 March 1992. The Administrator is ultimately owned by State Street Corporation.

The Administration Agreement may be terminated by either party on 90 days written notice or forthwith by notice in writing in certain circumstances such as the insolvency of either party or unremedied breach after notice. The Administration Agreement provides that in the absence of negligence, recklessness, fraud, bad faith, wilful default by the Administrator in connection with the performance of its duties and obligations under the Administration Agreement, the Administrator (including officers, directors, employees and agents) shall not be under any liability (including liability for consequential or indirect damages) to the Shareholders, the ICAV, the Manager, or any other person on account of anything done, omitted or suffered by the Administrator pursuant to the Administration Agreement or in the furtherance of the interests of the ICAV or in accordance with or in pursuance of any request or advice of the ICAV or its duly authorised agent(s) or such other of its delegate(s) of any of them. The Manager, solely out of the assets of the ICAV, has undertaken to hold harmless and indemnify the Administrator against all actions or claims which may be brought against, suffered or incurred by the Administrator, its delegates, directors, officers, employees, servants or agents in the proper performance of its obligations and duties under the Administration Agreement and from and against all taxes on profits or gains of the ICAV which may be assessed upon or become payable by the Administrator or its delegates, directors, officers, employees, servants or agents provided that such indemnity shall only be given in the absence of negligence, recklessness, bad faith, fraud or wilful default on the part of the Administrator or on the part of any of its delegates, directors, officers, employees, servants or agents in connection with the performance of the Administrator's duties and obligations under the Administration Agreement.

The Depositary

The ICAV has appointed State Street Custodial Services (Ireland) Limited as depositary of all of its assets pursuant to the Depositary Agreement.

The Depositary is a limited liability company ultimately owned by State Street Corporation. As at 31 December 2024, the Depositary held funds under custody and administration globally of $46 trillion.

The principal activity of the Depositary is to act as depositary of the assets of collective investment schemes. The Depositary is regulated by the Central Bank.

The Depositary Agreement provides that the Depositary shall act honestly, fairly, professionally and in the interests of the ICAV and the Shareholders and shall exercise due care and diligence in the discharge of its duties and shall be responsible to the ICAV and the Shareholders for the performance of its duties in accordance with the provisions of the UCITS Rules and the Directive. The Depositary shall be liable to the ICAV for the loss of financial instruments held in custody by the Depositary or by one of its delegates and for all other losses suffered by it as a result of the Depositary's negligent or intentional failure to properly fulfil its obligations. The Depositary Agreement may be terminated by either party on 90 days written notice or forthwith by notice in writing in certain circumstances such as the insolvency of either party or unremedied breach after notice provided that the Depositary shall continue to act as depositary until a successor depositary approved by the Central Bank is appointed by the ICAV or the ICAV's authorisation by the Central Bank is revoked. The Depositary has the power to delegate its duties but its liability will not be affected by the fact that it has entrusted to a third party some or all of the assets in its safekeeping. The Agreement provides that the ICAV shall 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 and against all costs, demands and expenses (including 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 negligent or intentional failure to properly fulfil its duties or the loss of financial instruments held in custody pursuant to the terms of the Depositary Agreement.

As at the date of this Prospectus, the Depositary has entered into written agreements delegating the performance of its safekeeping function in respect of certain of the ICAV's assets to sub-custodians. The list of sub-custodians appointed by the Depositary as at the date of this Prospectus is set out in Schedule IV. The use of particular sub-custodians will depend on the markets in which the ICAV invests. Updated information in relation to the Depositary and the discharge of its duties will be made available on request.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE ICAV

Determination of the Net Asset Value

The Administrator shall determine the Net Asset Value per Share of each Class, on each Dealing Day at the Valuation Point on the basis set forth below and in accordance with the Instrument of Incorporation.

The Net Asset Value per Share of the Fund shall be the value of the gross assets attributable to such Fund less all of the liabilities attributable to such Fund (including such provisions as the Administrator considers appropriate in respect of the costs and expenses payable in relation to such Fund) divided by the number of Shares of such Fund outstanding as of the Dealing Day. Any liabilities of the ICAV which are not attributable to any Fund shall be allocated among all of the Funds pro rata to the relative Net Asset Value of the Funds.

The Net Asset Value of each Class shall be determined by calculating the amount of the Net Asset Value attributable to each Class. The amount of the Net Asset Value of the Fund attributable to a Class shall be determined by establishing the proportion of the assets of the Class as at the most recent Net Asset Value calculation or the close of the Initial Offer Period in the case of an initial offer of a Class, adjusted to take account of any subscription orders (after deduction of any redemption orders) and by allocating relevant FX Hedging Class Expenses (as defined below) and fees to the Class and making appropriate adjustments to take account of distributions paid, if applicable, and apportioning the Net Asset Value accordingly. The Net Asset Value per Share of a Class shall be calculated by dividing the Net Asset Value of the Class by the number of Shares in issue in that Class. FX Hedging Class Expenses or fees or charges not attributable to a particular Class may be allocated amongst the Classes based on their respective Net Asset Value or any other reasonable basis determined by the ICAV in consultation with the Administrator and approved by the Depositary having taken into account the nature of the fees and charges, provided that such reasonable basis is fair and equitable. FX Hedging Class Expenses and fees relating specifically to a Class will be charged to that Class. In relation to any Class, in the event that the Class Currency is different from the Base Currency or the currencies in which the Fund's Investments are denominated, any relevant currency conversion costs attributable to the Class will be borne by that Class.

"**FX Hedging Class Expenses**" means all expenses associated with converting currency and the costs and gains/losses of the hedging transactions incurred in relation to the relevant Class.

The Net Asset Value per Share shall be rounded to the 4 decimal places.

In determining the value of the assets of the Fund, each Investment listed, traded or dealt in on a Regulated Market for which market quotations are readily available shall be valued at the last traded price at the Valuation Point in the relevant Regulated Market on the relevant Dealing Day, provided that the value of the Investment listed, traded or dealt in on a Regulated Market but acquired or traded at a premium or at a discount outside or off the relevant stock exchange may be valued, taking into account the level of premium or discount as at the date of valuation of the Investment as the Directors may consider appropriate and the Depositary must ensure that the adoption of such procedure is justifiable in the context of establishing the probable realisation value of the security. If the Investment is normally listed, traded or dealt in on or under the rules of more than one Regulated Market, the relevant Regulated Market shall be that which constitutes the main market for the Investment. If prices for an Investment listed, traded or dealt in on the relevant Regulated Market are not available at the relevant time or are unrepresentative, or in the event that any Investments are not listed or traded on any Regulated Market, such Investment shall be valued at such value as shall be certified with care and good faith as the probable realisation value of the Investment by (i) the Manager or (ii) a competent professional person appointed by the Directors and approved for such purpose by the Depositary which may be the Investment Manager or (iii) by any other means provided the value is approved by the Depositary. Fixed income securities may be valued by any of the persons listed in (i), (ii) or (iii) immediately above using matrix pricing (i.e. valuing securities by

reference to the valuation of other securities which are considered comparable in rating, yield, due date and other characteristics) where reliable market quotations are not available.

Units or shares in collective investment schemes which are not valued in accordance with the provisions above shall be valued on the basis of the latest available net asset value per unit/share as published by the collective investment scheme.

Cash deposits and similar Investments shall be valued at their face value together with accrued interest unless in the opinion of the Directors any adjustment should be made to reflect the fair value thereof.

Exchange traded futures and options contracts (including futures and options on indices) which are dealt in on a Regulated Market shall be valued based on the settlement price as determined by the market where the exchange traded future/option contract is traded. If the settlement price is not available, the contract shall be valued at the probable realisation value estimated with care and in good faith by (i) the Manager; or (ii) a competent person appointed by the Manager and approved for the purpose by the Depositary; or (iii) any other means provided that the value is approved by the Depositary.

OTC derivative contracts which are not traded on a Regulated Market and are not cleared by a clearing counterparty shall be valued on the basis of the mark to market value of the derivative contract or, if market conditions prevent marking to market, reliable and prudent marking to model may be used. OTC derivative contracts which are not traded on a Regulated Market and which are cleared by a clearing counterparty shall be valued on the basis of a quotation provided at least as frequently as the relevant Fund calculates its Net Asset Value by the relevant counterparty and verified at least monthly by a party independent of the counterparty, including the Manager, or another independent party which is approved for such purpose by the Depositary. Forward foreign exchange contracts shall be valued by reference to freely available market quotations. All valuations will adhere to the requirements of EMIR.

Forward foreign exchange contracts shall be valued in the same manner as derivative contracts which are not traded in a Regulated Market or by reference to the price at the Valuation Point at which a new forward contract of the same size and maturity could be undertaken.

The Fund may, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, apply an amortised cost method of valuation in respect of money market instruments with a known residual maturity of less than three months and no specific sensitivity to market parameters, including credit risk.

Any value expressed otherwise than in the Base Currency of the Fund shall be converted into the Base Currency of the Fund at the prevailing exchange rate as of the Valuation Point which is available to the Administrator and which is normally obtained from Bloomberg or Reuters or such other data provider.

The Directors may adjust the Net Asset Value per Share where such an adjustment is considered necessary to reflect the fair value in the context of currency, marketability, dealing costs and/or such other considerations which are deemed relevant.

In the event of it being impossible or incorrect to carry out a valuation of a specific Investment in accordance with the valuation rules set out above or if such valuation is not representative of an asset's fair market value, a competent person appointed by the ICAV and approved for the purpose by the Depositary is entitled to use such other generally recognised valuation method in order to reach a proper valuation of that specific instrument, provided that such method of valuation has been approved by the Depositary and is clearly documented for inspection by the Board.

TAXATION

The following is a general and brief summary of certain Irish tax considerations applicable to the ICAV and details of the withholding taxes or deductions that may be made at source from the income and capital gains paid by the ICAV to Investors who are the beneficial owners of Shares in the ICAV. It does not purport to deal with all of the tax consequences applicable to the ICAV or to all categories of Investors, some of whom may be subject to special rules. The tax consequences of an investment in Shares will depend not only on the nature of the ICAV's operations and the then applicable tax principles, but also on certain factual determinations which cannot be made at this time. Accordingly, its applicability will depend on the particular circumstances of each Investor. It does not constitute tax or legal advice and Investors and prospective Investors are advised to consult their professional advisors concerning possible taxation or other consequences of their subscribing, purchasing, holding, selling, converting or otherwise disposing of the Shares under the laws of Ireland and/or their country of incorporation, establishment, citizenship, residence or domicile, or other liability to tax and in light of their particular circumstances.

The following statements on taxation are based on advice received by the Directors regarding the law and practice in force in Ireland at the date of this document. Legislative, administrative or judicial changes may modify the tax consequences described below and as is the case with any investment, there can be no guarantee that the tax position or proposed tax position prevailing at the time an investment is made will endure indefinitely.

Taxation of the ICAV

Under current Irish law and practice, the ICAV qualifies as an investment undertaking for the purposes of Section 739B of the Taxes Consolidation Act, 1997, as amended ("**TCA**") so long as the ICAV is resident in Ireland. Accordingly, it is generally not chargeable to Irish tax on its income and gains.

As a result of changes introduced in the Finance Act 2016, a new regime applies to IREFs (i.e. Irish Real Estate Funds) which imposes a 20% withholding tax on 'IREF taxable events'. The changes primarily target non-Irish resident investors. On the basis that the ICAV is a UCITS, it is excluded from the definition of an IREF and so these provisions should not be relevant and are not discussed further.

Chargeable Event

Although the ICAV is not chargeable to Irish tax on its income and gains, Irish tax (at rates currently ranging from 25% to 60%) can arise on the happening of a "chargeable event" in respect of the ICAV. A chargeable event includes any payments of distributions to Investors, any encashment, repurchase, redemption, cancellation or transfer of Shares and any deemed disposal of Shares arising as a result of holding Shares for a period of eight years or more. Where a chargeable event occurs, the ICAV is required to account for the Irish tax thereon.

No Irish tax will arise in respect of a chargeable event where:

(a) the Investor is neither resident nor ordinarily resident in Ireland ("**Non-Irish Resident**") and it (or an intermediary acting on its behalf) has made the Relevant Declaration to that effect and the ICAV is not in possession of any information which would reasonably suggest that the information contained in the Relevant Declaration is not, or is no longer, materially correct; or

(b) the Investor is Non-Irish Resident and has confirmed that to the ICAV and the ICAV is in possession of written notice of approval from the Revenue Commissioners to the effect that the requirement to provide the Relevant Declaration of non-residence is deemed to have been complied with in respect of the Investor and the approval has not been withdrawn; or

(c) the Investor is an Exempt Irish Resident as defined below.

A reference to "intermediary" means an intermediary within the meaning of Section 739B(1) of the TCA, being a person who (a) carries on a business which consists of, or includes, the receipt of payments from an investment undertaking on behalf of other persons; or (b) holds units in an investment undertaking on behalf of other persons.

In the absence of a signed and completed Relevant Declaration or written notice of approval from the Revenue Commissioners, as applicable, being in the possession of the ICAV at the relevant time, there is a presumption that the Investor is resident or ordinarily resident in Ireland ("Irish Resident") and is not an Exempt Irish Resident and a charge to tax arises.

A chargeable event does not include:

(a) any transactions (which might otherwise be a chargeable event) in relation to Shares held in a Recognised Clearing System as designated by order of the Revenue Commissioners of Ireland; or

(b) a transfer of Shares between spouses/civil partners and any transfer of Shares between spouses/civil partners or former spouses/civil partners on the occasion of judicial separation, decree of dissolution and/or divorce, as appropriate; or

(c) an exchange by an Investor, effected by way of arm's length bargain, of Shares in a Fund for Shares in another Fund; or

(d) an exchange of Shares arising on a qualifying amalgamation or reconstruction (within the meaning of Section 739H of the TCA) of the ICAV with another investment undertaking.

With respect to Classes of Funds that are ETF Shares, it is the intention of the Directors that the Shares will at all times be held in a Recognised Clearing System. On that basis, it is not envisaged that a chargeable event will arise on which the ICAV will be liable to account for tax with respect to Classes of Funds that are ETF Shares. However, if, for any reason, Shares cease to be held in a Recognised Clearing System and the ICAV becomes liable to account for tax on a chargeable event, the ICAV shall be entitled to deduct from the payment arising on that chargeable event an amount equal to the appropriate tax and/or, where applicable, to repurchase and cancel such number of Shares held by the Investor as is required to meet the amount of tax. The relevant Investor shall indemnify and keep the ICAV indemnified against loss arising to the ICAV by reason of the ICAV becoming liable to account for tax on the happening of a chargeable event.

In addition, where shares are held in a Recognised Clearing System, the obligation falls on the Investor (rather than the ICAV) to self-account for any tax arising on a chargeable event.

Investors and potential Investors should consult their own professional tax advisors concerning possible taxation consequences of purchasing, holding, selling, converting or otherwise disposing of the Shares under the Irish tax law and/ or their country tax law of incorporation, establishment, citizenship, residence or domicile and in light of their particular circumstances.

Irish Courts Service

Where Shares are held by the Irish Courts Service the ICAV is not required to account for Irish tax on a chargeable event in respect of those Shares. Rather, where money under the control or subject to the order of any Court is applied to acquire Shares in the ICAV, the Courts Service assumes, in respect of the Shares acquired, the responsibilities of the ICAV to, *inter alia*, account for tax in respect of chargeable events and file returns.

Exempt Irish Resident Investors

The ICAV will not be required to deduct tax in respect of the following categories of Irish Resident Investors, provided the ICAV has in its possession the Relevant Declarations from those persons (or an intermediary acting on their behalf) and the ICAV is not in possession of any information which

would reasonably suggest that the information contained in the Relevant Declarations is not, or is no longer, materially correct. An Investor who comes within any of the categories listed below and who (directly or through an intermediary) has provided the Relevant Declaration to the ICAV is referred to herein as an "**Exempt Irish Resident**":

(a) a pension scheme which is an exempt approved scheme within the meaning of Section 774 of the TCA, or a retirement annuity contract or a trust scheme to which Section 784 or Section 785 of the TCA, applies;

(b) a company carrying on life business within the meaning of Section 706 of the TCA;

(c) an investment undertaking within the meaning of Section 739B(1) of the TCA, or an investment limited partnership within the meaning of Section 739J of the TCA;

(d) a special investment scheme within the meaning of Section 737 of the TCA;

(e) a charity being a person referred to in Section 739D(6)(f)(i) of the TCA;

(f) a qualifying management company within the meaning of Section 739B(1) of the TCA;

(g) a unit trust to which Section 731(5)(a) of the TCA applies;

(h) a person who is entitled to exemption from income tax and capital gains tax under Section 784A(2) of the TCA where the shares held are assets of an approved retirement fund or an approved minimum retirement fund;

(i) a person who is entitled to exemption from income tax and capital gains tax by virtue of Section 787I of the TCA, and the shares are assets of a Personal Retirement Savings Account (PRSA);

(j) a credit union within the meaning of Section 2 of the Credit Union Act, 1997;

(k) the National Asset Management Agency;

(l) the National Treasury Management Agency or a fund investment vehicle (within the meaning of section 37 of the National Treasury Management Agency (Amendment) Act 2014) of which the Minister for Finance of Ireland is the sole beneficial owner or Ireland acting through the National Treasury Management Agency;

(m) a company within the charge to corporation tax in accordance with Section 110(2) of the TCA (securitisation companies);

(n) in certain circumstances, a company within the charge to corporation tax in accordance with Section 739G(2) of the TCA in respect of payments made to it by the ICAV; or

(o) any other person who is resident or ordinarily resident in Ireland who may be permitted to own shares under taxation legislation or by written practice or concession of the Revenue Commissioners without giving rise to a charge to tax in the ICAV or jeopardising the tax exemptions associated with the ICAV.

There is no provision for any refund of tax to Investors who are Exempt Irish Residents where tax has been deducted in the absence of the Relevant Declarations. A refund of tax may only be made to corporate Investors who are within the charge to Irish corporation tax.

Taxation of Non-Irish Resident Investors

Non-Irish Resident Investors who (directly or through an intermediary) have issued to the ICAV the Relevant Declarations where required, are not liable to Irish tax on the income or gains arising to them from their investment in the ICAV and no tax will be deducted on distributions from the ICAV or payments by the ICAV in respect of an encashment, repurchase, redemption, cancellation or other disposal of their investment. Such Investors are generally not liable to Irish tax in respect of income or gains made from holding or disposing of Shares except where the Shares are attributable to an Irish branch or agency of such Investor.

Unless the ICAV is in possession of written notice of approval from the Revenue Commissioners to the effect that the requirement to provide the Relevant Declaration had been complied with in respect of the Investor and the approval has not been withdrawn, in the event that a non-resident Investor (or an intermediary acting on its behalf) fails to make the Relevant Declaration, tax will be deducted as described above on the happening of a chargeable event and notwithstanding that the Investor is not resident or ordinarily resident in Ireland any such tax deducted will generally not be refundable.

Where a Non-Irish Resident company holds Shares which are attributable to an Irish branch or agency, it will be liable to Irish corporation tax in respect of income and capital distributions it receives from the ICAV under the self-assessment system.

Taxation of Irish Resident Investors

Deduction of Tax

Tax will be deducted and remitted to the Revenue Commissioners by the ICAV from any distributions made by the ICAV to an Irish Resident Investor who is not an Exempt Irish Resident or any gain arising on an encashment, repurchase, cancellation, redemption or other disposal of Shares by such an Investor at the rate of 41%. Any gain will be computed as the difference between the value of the Investor's investment in the ICAV at the date of the chargeable event and the original cost of the investment as calculated under special rules.

Where the Investor is an Irish resident company and the ICAV is in possession of a Relevant Declaration from the Investor that it is a company and which includes the company's tax reference number, tax will be deducted and remitted to the Revenue Commissioners by the ICAV from any distributions made by the ICAV to the Investor and from any gains arising on an encashment, repurchase, redemption, cancellation or other disposal of Shares by the Investor at the rate of 25%.

Deemed Disposals

A deemed disposal of Shares will occur on each and every eighth anniversary of the acquisition of Shares in the ICAV held by Irish Resident Investors who are not Exempt Irish Residents. The ICAV may elect not to account for Irish tax in respect of deemed disposals in certain circumstances. Where the total value of Shares held by Investors who are Irish Resident and, who are not Exempt Irish Residents, is 10% or more of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund, the ICAV will be liable to account for the tax arising on a deemed disposal in respect of Shares in that Fund. However, where the total value of Shares held by such Investors is less than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund, the ICAV may, and it is expected that the ICAV will, elect not to account for tax on the deemed disposal. In this instance, the ICAV will notify relevant Investors that it has made such an election and those Investors will be obliged to account for the tax arising under the self-assessment system themselves.

The deemed gain will be calculated as the difference between the value of the Shares held by the Investor on the relevant eighth year anniversary or, where the ICAV so elects, the value of the Shares on the later of the 30 June or 31 December prior to the date of the deemed disposal and the relevant cost of those Shares. The excess arising will be taxable at the rate of 41% (or in the case of Irish resident corporate Investors where a Relevant Declaration has been made, at the rate of 25%). Tax paid on a deemed disposal should be creditable against the tax liability on an actual disposal of those Shares.

Irish Resident Investors who have suffered a withholding tax should consult their tax advisers to determine their residual Irish tax liability, if any.

The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) The provisions of FATCA are designed to require certain U.S. persons' direct and indirect ownership of certain non-U.S. accounts and non-U.S. entities to be reported by foreign financial institutions ("**FFIs**") to foreign tax authorities who will then provide the information to the IRS.

FATCA compliance is enforced under Irish tax legislation, including the Financial Accounts Reporting (United States of America) Regulations 2014, and reporting rules and practices. The ICAV may require additional information from Investors in order to comply with these provisions. The ICAV may disclose the information, certificates or other documentation that it receives from concerning Investors to the Revenue Commissioners as necessary to comply with the Irish tax legislation and reporting rules and practices relating to FATCA, related intergovernmental agreements or other applicable law or regulation. The Revenue Commissioners, in turn, report such information to the IRS. Each prospective Investor is urged to consult its tax adviser regarding the applicability of FATCA and any other reporting requirements with respect to the prospective Investor's own situation. If applicable, Investors and prospective Investors should contact their intermediary regarding the application of this regime to their investments in the ICAV. Investors refusing to provide the requisite information to the ICAV may be reported to the Irish tax authorities or other parties as necessary to comply with FATCA.

If an Investor causes (directly or indirectly) the ICAV to suffer a withholding for or on account of FATCA ("**FATCA Deduction**"), or other financial penalty, cost, expense or liability, the ICAV may compulsorily repurchase any Shares of such Investor and/or take any action required to ensure that such FATCA Deduction or other financial penalty, cost, expense or liability is economically borne by such Investor. Each Investor and prospective Investor is urged to consult its tax adviser regarding the applicability of FATCA.

The OECD Common Reporting Standard

The Common Reporting Standard and DAC2 (collectively referred to herein as "CRS") provide a common standard for due diligence, reporting and exchange of financial account information. Pursuant to CRS, participating jurisdictions and EU Member States will obtain from reporting financial institutions, and automatically exchange with exchange partners on an annual basis, financial information with respect to all reportable accounts identified by financial institutions on the basis of common due diligence and reporting procedures with the first information exchanges having begun in 2017. As a result the ICAV is required to comply with the CRS due diligence and reporting requirements, as adopted by Ireland. Shareholders may be required to provide additional information to the ICAV to enable the ICAV to satisfy its obligations under the CRS. Failure to provide requested information may subject an investor to liability for any resulting penalties or other charges and/or compulsory redemption of their Shares in the relevant Fund.
In addition, Investors refusing to provide the requisite information to the ICAV may be reported to the Irish tax authorities or other parties as necessary to comply with the CRS.

Investment Undertaking Reporting

Pursuant to Section 891C TCA and the Return of Values (Investment Undertakings) Regulations 2013, the ICAV is obliged to report certain details in relation to Shares held by Investors to the Revenue Commissioners on an annual basis.

The foregoing summary should not be considered to describe fully the income and other tax consequences of an investment in the ICAV. Investors and prospective Investors are strongly urged to consult with their tax advisors, with specific reference to their own situations, with respect to the potential tax consequences of an investment in the ICAV.

GENERAL

Data Protection Notice

Investors should note that the ICAV and/or Manager may handle their personal data ("**Personal Data**" has the meaning given within the General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR))) or Personal Data of individuals connected with an Investor's directors, officers, employees and/or beneficial owners.

This data will be used by or on behalf of the ICAV for the purposes of client identification and the subscription process, management and administration of your holding in the ICAV, statistical analysis, market research and to comply with any applicable legal, taxation or regulatory requirements (including FATCA and CRS). Such data may be disclosed and/or transferred to third parties including regulatory bodies, tax authorities, delegates, advisers and service providers of the ICAV and their or the ICAV's duly authorised agents and any of their respective related, associated or affiliated companies wherever located (including to countries outside the EEA which may not have the same data protection laws as in Ireland) for the purposes specified. Investors have a right to obtain a copy of their personal data kept by the ICAV, the right to rectify any inaccuracies in personal data held by the ICAV and in a number of circumstances a right to be forgotten and a right to restrict or object to processing.

In particular, in order to comply with the Investment Undertaking Reporting, FATCA, the Common Reporting Standard and DAC 2 information reporting regimes implemented in Ireland by Section 891C, Section 891E to Section 891G (inclusive) of the TCA and regulations made pursuant to those sections, Personal Data (including financial information) may be shared with the Revenue Commissioners. The Revenue Commissioners in turn may exchange information (including personal data and financial information) with foreign tax authorities (including foreign tax authorities located outside the EEA). Please consult the AEOI (Automatic Exchange of Information) webpage on www.revenue.ie for further information in this regard.

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

The Privacy Notice prepared in respect of the ICAV and the Manager (in its capacity as the management company of the ICAV) (the "Privacy Notice") contains information on the collection, use, disclosure, transfer and processing of Personal Data by the ICAV and/or Manager and sets out the rights of individuals in relation to their Personal Data held by the ICAV and/or Manager.

The Privacy Notice is available at Privacy and cookie policy | Columbia Threadneedle Investments .

Conflicts of Interest

The ICAV has policies designed to ensure that in all transactions a reasonable effort is made to avoid conflicts of interest and, when they cannot be avoided, that the Funds and their Shareholders are fairly treated.

The Directors, the Manager, the Investment Manager, the Depositary and the Administrator and the delegates and sub-delegates of the Manager or the Depositary may from time to time act as directors, manager, investment manager, investment adviser, depositary, administrator, company secretary, dealer or distributor in relation to, or be otherwise involved in, other funds and accounts established by parties other than the ICAV which have similar investment objectives to those of the ICAV and any Fund. Such other funds and accounts may pay higher fees than a Fund or performance-based fees for such services. The Investment Manager and its affiliates shall not be under any obligation to offer investment opportunities of which any of them becomes aware to the ICAV or to account to the ICAV in respect of (or share with the ICAV or inform the ICAV of) any such transaction or any benefit received by any of them from any such transaction, but will allocate any such opportunities on an equitable basis between the ICAV and other clients, taking into

consideration the investment objectives, investment limitations, capital available for investment and diversification posture of the ICAV and other clients. The Investment Manager may hold Shares in any Fund. It is, therefore, possible that any of them may, in the course of business, have potential conflicts of interests with the ICAV and a Fund. Each of the Directors, the Manager, the Investment Manager, the Depositary and the Administrator will, at all times, have regard in such event to its obligations to the ICAV and the Fund and will ensure that such conflicts are resolved fairly. In addition, any of the foregoing may deal, as principal or agent, with the ICAV in respect of the assets of a Fund, provided that at least one of the conditions in the following paragraphs (a), (b) or (c) is complied with:

(a) the value of the transaction is certified by either: (i) a person who has been approved by the Depositary as being independent and competent; or (ii) a person who has been approved by the Directors as being independent and competent in the case of transactions involving the Depositary;

(b) the transaction is executed on best terms on an organised investment exchange in accordance with the rules of the relevant exchange; or

(c) the transaction is executed on terms which the Depositary is or, in the case of a transaction involving the Depositary, the Directors are, satisfied conformed to the requirement that transactions with such parties be conducted at arm's length and in the best interests of Shareholders.

The Depositary or, in the case of a transaction involving the Depositary, the Directors, shall document how it or they complied with the requirements of (a), (b) or (c) above. Where transactions are conducted in accordance with (c) above, the Depositary or, in the case of a transaction involving the Depositary, the Directors, shall document its or their rationale for being satisfied that the transaction conformed to the requirement that transactions with such parties be conducted at arm's length and in the best interests of Shareholders.

It is anticipated that the Depositary or one of its group companies may provide a currency hedging service to the ICAV in respect of one or more Funds and will have a financial or business interest in such service and will receive remuneration for such services. The Depositary maintains a conflict of interest policy to address this and the Manager monitors such service.

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

The Investment Manager may be responsible for valuing certain securities held by the Funds. The Investment Manager shall be paid a fee by the Manager and consequently a conflict of interest could arise between its interests and those of a Fund. In the event of such a conflict of interests, the Investment Manager shall have regard to its obligations to the ICAV and the Fund and will ensure that such a conflict is resolved fairly and in the best interests of the Shareholders.

Complaints

Information regarding the ICAV's complaint procedures is available to Shareholders free of charge upon request. Shareholders may file complaints about the ICAV free of charge from the Manager

at the following address:

Threadneedle Management Luxembourg S.A.
6E route de Trèves
2633 Senningerberg
Luxembourg

The Share Capital

The share capital of the ICAV shall at all times equal the Net Asset Value of the ICAV. The Directors are empowered to issue up to 500 billion Shares of no par value in the ICAV at the Net Asset Value per Share on such terms as they may think fit. There are no rights of pre-emption upon the issue of Shares in the ICAV. The Subscriber Shares do not participate in the assets of any Fund.

Each of the Shares entitles the Shareholder to participate equally on a pro rata basis in the dividends and net assets of a Fund attributable to the relevant Class in respect of which they are issued, save in the case of dividends declared prior to becoming a Shareholder. The Subscriber Shares' entitlement is limited to the amount subscribed and accrued interest thereon.

The proceeds from the issue of Shares shall be applied in the books of the ICAV to the relevant Fund and shall be used in the acquisition on behalf of the relevant Fund of assets in which the Fund may invest. The records and accounts of each Fund shall be maintained separately.

The Directors reserve the right to redesignate any Class from time to time, provided that Shareholders in that Class shall first have been notified by the ICAV that the Shares will be redesignated and shall have been given the opportunity to have their Shares redeemed by the ICAV, except that this requirement shall not apply where the Directors redesignate Shares in issue in order to facilitate the creation of an additional Class.

Each of the Shares entitles the Shareholder to attend and vote at meetings of the ICAV and of the relevant Class of a Fund represented by those Shares. No Class confers on the holder thereof any preferential or pre-emptive rights or any rights to participate in the profits and dividends of any other Class or any voting rights in relation to matters relating solely to any other Class.

Any resolution to alter the Class rights of the Shares requires the approval of three quarters of the Shareholders of the Shares represented or present and voting at a general meeting duly convened in accordance with the Instrument of Incorporation.

The Instrument of Incorporation of the ICAV empowers the Directors to issue fractional shares in the ICAV. Fractional shares may be issued and shall not carry any voting rights at general meetings of the ICAV or of any Fund or Class and the Net Asset Value of any fractional Share shall be the Net Asset Value per Share adjusted in proportion to the fraction.

It is intended that all but two of the Subscriber Shares will be redeemed by the ICAV at their Net Asset Value on the Dealing Day on which the first issue of Shares is effected after the Initial Offer Period. The Subscriber Shares entitle the Shareholders holding them to attend and vote at all meetings of the ICAV but do not entitle the holders to participate in the dividends or net assets of any Fund or of the ICAV.

The ICAV and Segregation of Liability

The ICAV is an umbrella fund with segregated liability between sub-funds and each Fund may comprise one or more Classes of Shares in the ICAV. The Directors may, from time to time, upon the prior approval of the Central Bank, establish further Funds by the issue of one or more separate Classes of Shares on such terms as the Directors may resolve. The Directors may, from time to time,

in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, establish one or more separate Classes of Shares within each Fund on such terms as the Directors may resolve.

The assets and liabilities of each Fund will be allocated in the following manner:

(a) the proceeds from the issue of Shares representing a Fund shall be applied in the books of the ICAV to the Fund and the assets and liabilities and income and expenditure attributable thereto shall be applied to such Fund subject to the provisions of the Instrument of Incorporation;

(b) where any asset is derived from another asset, such derivative asset shall be applied in the books of the ICAV to the same Fund as the assets from which it was derived and in each valuation of an asset, the increase or diminution in value shall be applied to the relevant Fund;

(c) where the ICAV incurs a liability which relates to any asset of a particular Fund or to any action taken in connection with an asset of a particular Fund, such a liability shall be allocated to the relevant Fund, as the case may be; and

(d) where an asset or a liability of the ICAV cannot be considered as being attributable to a particular Fund, such asset or liability, subject to the approval of the Depositary, shall be allocated to all the Funds pro rata to the Net Asset Value of each Fund.

Any liability incurred on behalf of or attributable to any Fund shall be discharged solely out of the assets of that Fund, and neither the ICAV nor any Director, receiver, examiner, liquidator, provisional liquidator or other person shall apply, nor be obliged to apply, the assets of any such Fund in satisfaction of any liability incurred on behalf of, or attributable to, any other Fund.

There shall be implied in every contract, agreement, arrangement or transaction entered into by the ICAV the following terms, that:

(a) the party or parties contracting with the ICAV shall not seek, whether in any proceedings or by any other means whatsoever or wheresoever, to have recourse to any assets of any Fund in the discharge of all or any part of a liability which was not incurred on behalf of that Fund;

(b) if any party contracting with the ICAV shall succeed by any means whatsoever or wheresoever in having recourse to any assets of any Fund in the discharge of all or any part of a liability which was not incurred on behalf of that Fund, that party shall be liable to the ICAV to pay a sum equal to the value of the benefit thereby obtained by it; and

(c) if any party contracting with the ICAV shall succeed in seizing or attaching by any means, or otherwise levying execution against, the assets of a Fund in respect of a liability which was not incurred on behalf of that Fund, that party shall hold those assets or the direct or indirect proceeds of the sale of such assets on trust for the ICAV and shall keep those assets or proceeds separate and identifiable as such trust property.

All sums recoverable by the ICAV shall be credited against any concurrent liability pursuant to the implied terms set out in (i) to (iii) above.

Any asset or sum recovered by the ICAV shall, after the deduction or payment of any costs of recovery, be applied so as to compensate the Fund.

In the event that assets attributable to a Fund are taken in execution of a liability not attributable to that Fund, and in so far as such assets or compensation in respect thereof cannot otherwise be restored to the Fund affected, the Directors, with the consent of the Depositary, shall certify or cause to be certified, the value of the assets lost to the Fund affected and transfer or pay from the assets of the Fund or Funds to which the liability was attributable, in priority to all other claims against such Fund or Funds, assets or sums sufficient to restore to the Fund affected, the value of the assets or sums lost to it.

A Fund is not a legal person separate from the ICAV but the ICAV may sue and be sued in respect of a particular Fund and may exercise the same rights of set-off, if any, as between its Funds as apply at law in respect of companies and the property of a Fund is subject to orders of the court as it would have been if the Fund were a separate legal person.

Separate records shall be maintained in respect of each Fund.

Meetings and Votes of Shareholders

All general meetings of the ICAV or a Fund shall be held in Ireland.

Notice of Election to Dispense with Annual General Meetings

The Directors have elected, pursuant to section 89(4) of the ICAV Act, to dispense with the holding of annual general meetings of the ICAV. This election is effective for 2025 and subsequent years. However, pursuant to section 89(6) of the ICAV Act: (i) one or more Shareholders of the ICAV holding, or together holding, not less than 10% of the voting rights in the ICAV; or (ii) the auditor of the ICAV, may require the ICAV to hold an annual general meeting in any year by giving notice in writing to the ICAV in the previous year or at least one month before the end of that year.

Only persons entered in the ICAV's register of Shareholders (i.e. registered holders of Shares and Subscriber Shares) are entitled to vote at meetings of the ICAV.

Notices of Meetings and the Exercise of Voting Rights through the International Central Securities Depositary

Notices of general meetings and associated documentation will be issued by the ICAV to the registered holder of the ETF Shares i.e. the Common Depositary's Nominee. Each Participant must look solely to its ICSD and the rules and procedures for the time being of the relevant ICSD governing onward delivery of such notices to the Participants and the Participant's right to exercise voting rights. Investors who are not Participants in the relevant ICSD would need to rely on their broker, nominee, custodian bank or other intermediary which is a Participant, or which has an arrangement with a Participant, in the relevant ICSD to receive any notices of Shareholder meetings of the ICAV and to relay their voting instructions to the relevant ICSD.

The Administrator shall promptly notify the Paying Agent of Shareholder meetings of the ICAV and to relay any associated documentation issued by the ICAV to the Paying Agent, which, in turn, will relay any such notices and documentation to the ICSD. Each ICSD will, in turn, relay notices received from the Paying Agent to its Participants in accordance with its rules and procedures. In accordance with their respective rules and procedures, each ICSD is contractually bound to collate and transfer all votes received from its Participants to the Paying Agent and the Paying Agent is, in turn, contractually bound to collate and transfer all votes received from each ICSD to the Common Depositary's Nominee, which is obligated to vote in accordance with the Paying Agent's voting instructions.

Procedures at General Meetings

The holders of the Subscriber Shares shall, on a poll be entitled to one vote per Subscriber Share, shall not be entitled to any dividends whatsoever in respect of their holding of Subscriber Shares, and shall, in the event of a winding up or dissolution of the ICAV, be entitled (after payment to the holders of the Shares of a sum equal to the Net Asset Value of the Shares as at the date of commencement to wind up) to payment in respect of the nominal amount paid up thereon out of the assets of the ICAV.

The Shareholders shall on a poll be entitled to one vote per Share, shall be entitled to such dividends as the Directors may from time to time declare and, in the event of a winding up or dissolution of the ICAV, be entitled, in priority to the holders of the Subscriber Shares, firstly to an amount equal to the Net Asset Value of the Class held at the date of winding up and, after payment to the holders of the

Subscriber Shares of the nominal amount paid up thereon, to participate in surplus assets of the ICAV (if any).

Subject to the provisions of the Instrument of Incorporation and any special terms as to voting upon which any Shares may be issued or may for the time being be held, at any general meeting on a show of hands every Shareholder who (being an individual) is present in person or (being a corporation) is present by a duly authorised representative and every proxy shall have one vote. To be passed, resolutions of the ICAV in general meeting will require a simple majority of the votes cast by the Shareholders at the meeting at which the resolution is proposed. A majority of not less than 75% of the Shareholders present and (being entitled to vote) voting in general meetings is required in order to (i) amend the Instrument of Incorporation and (ii) wind up the ICAV.

The rights attached to any Class may be varied or abrogated with the consent in writing of Shareholders holding 75% of the issued and outstanding Shares of that Class, or with the sanction of a special resolution passed at a separate general meeting of the holders of the Shares of the Class in accordance with the Instrument of Incorporation.

The quorum for any general meeting convened to consider any alteration to the Class rights of the Shares shall be such number of Shareholders being one or more persons whose holdings comprise one-third of the Shares. The quorum for meetings other than a meeting to consider changes in Class rights shall be one person present in person or by proxy. Fourteen days' notice (excluding the day of posting and the day of the meeting) shall be given in respect of each general meeting of the ICAV. The notice shall specify the venue and time of the meeting and the business to be transacted at the meeting. A proxy may attend on behalf of any Shareholder. An ordinary resolution is a resolution passed by a simple majority of votes cast and a special resolution is a resolution passed by a majority of 75% or more of the votes cast. The Instrument of Incorporation provide that matters may be determined by a meeting of Shareholders on a show of hands unless a poll is requested by five Shareholders or by Shareholders holding 10% or more of the Shares or unless the Chairman of the meeting requests a poll. On a show of hands a Shareholder present at a meeting is entitled to one vote. Each Share (including the Subscriber Shares) gives the holder one vote in relation to any matters relating to the ICAV which are submitted to Shareholders for a vote by poll.

Compulsory Redemption

Shareholders are required to notify the Administrator immediately if they become no longer eligible to be a shareholder in the ICAV or persons who are otherwise subject to restrictions on ownership as set out herein in which Shareholders may be required to redeem or transfer their Shares.

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

(i) any person in breach of the law or requirements of any country or governmental authority by virtue of which such person is not qualified to hold Shares including without limitation any exchange control regulations;

(ii) a person who is, or any person who has acquired such Shares on behalf of, or for the benefit of US Person in contravention of applicable laws and regulations;

(iii) any person, whose holding would cause or be likely to cause the ICAV to be required to register as an "investment company" under the United States Investment Company Act of 1940 or to register any class of its securities under the Securities Act or similar statute;

(iv) any person or persons in circumstances (whether directly or indirectly affecting such person or persons and whether taken alone or in conjunction with any other person or persons connected or not, or any other circumstances appearing to the Directors to be relevant) which in the opinion of the Directors might result in the ICAV or any Fund or Shareholders

of the ICAV or Fund as a whole incurring any liability to taxation or suffering any tax, legal, pecuniary, regulatory liability or material administrative disadvantage which the ICAV, the Fund or the Shareholders or any of them might not otherwise have incurred or suffered;

(v) any person who does not supply any information or declarations required by the Directors within seven days of a request to do so by the Directors;

(vi) any person who, otherwise than as a result of depreciation in the value of his holding, holds less than the Minimum Holding for a particular Fund or Class of Participating Shares; or

(vii) any person who is no longer eligible to be a shareholder in the ICAV.

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

Compulsory (Total) Redemption

If at any time the aggregate Net Asset Value of the ICAV is less than USD 100,000,000 (or equivalent), the ICAV may, by notice to all Shareholders given within four weeks of such time, redeem on the Dealing Day next following the expiry of the notice all (but not some) of the Shares not redeemed. Additionally the Directors may, at any time after the first anniversary of the first issue of Shares of the ICAV, require redemption of all the Shares of a particular Fund or a particular Class, if the Net Asset Value of such Fund or Class is lower than USD 50,000,000 (or equivalent), for a period of 30 consecutive days.

The Instrument of Incorporation also permits the Directors to close a particular Fund or Class (i) where they deem it appropriate because of changes in the economic or political situation affecting the Fund or Class; (ii) where ETF Shares of a Fund are delisted from a Relevant Stock Exchange; (iii) where it is no longer possible or practicable, in the opinion of the Directors, to use FDIs in respect of a Fund or Class for reasons including but not limited to, a situation where it is not economical to do so; (iv) where the Manager resigns or is removed or the Management Agreement is terminated and no replacement manager is appointed within three months from the date of such resignation, removal or termination; (v) where a service provider resigns or is removed, and no suitable successor is appointed; or (vi) at the Directors' discretion on prior notice to Shareholders.

Following the closure of a particular Class, further Shares of that Class may be issued at the discretion of Directors provided that the issue that led to the closure of the Class no longer exists for that Class and the Class is not the last remaining Class in a Fund.

Any such compulsory termination of a Fund or a particular Class will require at least 30 days' prior written notice to Shareholders of the relevant Fund or Class. As an alternative, but subject to prior approval of the Central Bank and of the Shareholders of the Fund or Class affected, the Directors may arrange for a Fund or Class to be merged with another Fund or Class of the ICAV or with another UCITS.

A particular Fund or Class may be closed in circumstances other than those mentioned above with the consent of a simple majority of the Shareholders present or represented at a meeting of Shareholders of that Fund or Class. Any closure determined on by the above provisions will be binding on all the holders of the Shares of the relevant Fund or Class.

Where a particular Fund or Class is terminated, the redemption price payable on termination will be calculated on a basis reflecting the realisation and liquidation costs on closing the Fund or Class.

The Directors have the power to suspend dealings in the Shares of any Fund or Class where it is to be terminated in accordance with the above provisions. Such suspension may take effect at any time after the notice has been given by the Directors as mentioned above or, where the termination requires the approval of Shareholders, after the passing of the relevant resolution. Where Shares of such Fund or Class are not suspended, the prices of Shares may be adjusted to reflect the anticipated realisation and liquidation costs mentioned above.

Closure process for Funds and Classes on Compulsory (Total) Redemption

Where a Fund or a particular Class is to be totally redeemed and terminated in accordance with the above provisions, the Directors shall take the following steps taking into account any minimum notice periods prescribed by a Relevant Stock Exchange, the Central Bank or any relevant competent authority:

Procedure to be followed for ETF Shares

(a) A notification shall be sent to each Shareholder of ETF Shares of the relevant Fund or Class specifying the proposed timetable for the closure including (i) the final date on which the ETF Shares can be bought or sold on all Relevant Stock Exchanges, (ii) the final Dealing Day for subscriptions and redemptions of ETF Shares directly with the ICAV after which all such primary market dealing will be permanently suspended (the "**Final Dealing Day**"), (iii) the date by reference to which all ETF Shares of the Fund or Class which remain in issue shall be compulsorily redeemed (the "**Compulsory Redemption Date**") and (iv) an indicative date on which the Directors propose to distribute the liquidated proceeds from the compulsory redemption of the Shares to the relevant Shareholders (the "**Indicative Settlement Date**");

(b) Notice of the de-listing of the ETF Shares, the permanent suspension of dealing and the termination of the Fund or Class shall be communicated to the Central Bank and all Relevant Stock Exchanges and, to the extent required by the law or practices of the country concerned, to any other competent authority in a Member State or other country in which the relevant ETF Shares are registered for marketing. Such notice shall also be published in such publication(s) as the Directors may determine and, in any event, shall be communicated through the media by which Share prices are published;

(c) The ETF Shares of the relevant Fund or Class shall subsequently be de-listed from all Relevant Stock Exchanges in accordance with the timetable notified to Shareholders;

(d) Dealing in the relevant Fund or Class shall be permanently suspended with effect from the Business Day following the Final Dealing Day;

(e) All ETF Shares of the relevant Fund or Class which remain in issue following the Final Dealing Day shall be compulsorily redeemed on the Compulsory Redemption Date;

(f) Following the Compulsory Redemption Date, the Investment Manager and the Administrator shall take the necessary steps to liquidate the Investments attributable to the relevant Fund or Class for the purposes of determining the final Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Fund or Class;

(g) Once the final Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Fund or Class has been determined by the Administrator, the proceeds of the compulsory redemption of Shares shall be distributed by the Administrator to the Shareholders on or around the Indicative Settlement Date.

The Directors can give no assurance that the distribution of the proceeds from the compulsory redemption of the ETF Shares will take place on the Indicative Settlement Date. The Indicative Settlement Date will be notified to Shareholders of ETF Shares for indicative purposes only, as the liquidation of the Investments attributable to the Fund or Class following the Compulsory Redemption Date can be affected by various factors including delays in the settlement of transactions and repatriation of the Fund's cash.

Secondary market investors:

No distribution proceeds resulting from the Compulsory Redemption of the ETF Shares shall be payable by the ICAV directly to any person other than those persons listed as Shareholders in the Register as at the Compulsory Redemption Date. Please note that Investors who hold ETF Shares will not appear on the ICAV's Register of Shareholders. Such Investors should deal directly with the relevant broker, market maker/Authorised Participant, nominee, clearing agent, Clearstream or Euroclear (as relevant) in respect of their investment.

Authorised Participants only:

An Authorised Participant who submits a valid application for redemption of ETF Shares (the "**Relevant Shares**") on or before the Final Dealing Date shall not be subject to the Compulsory Redemption process in respect of the Relevant Shares. However, in the event that any such application for redemption has not settled in advance of the Compulsory Redemption Date (as a result of the relevant Authorised Participant having failed to deliver the Relevant Shares by such date), the relevant redemption application shall be cancelled. In such circumstances, the number of ETF Shares that were the subject of the cancelled redemption application will be compulsorily redeemed along with all of the other outstanding ETF Shares in the ICAV on the Compulsory Redemption Date. The relevant Authorised Participant whose application was cancelled will be required to reimburse the ICAV to the extent that the redemption price per ETF Share determined in respect of the Compulsory Redemption exceeds the redemption price per ETF Share that would have been payable to the relevant Authorised Participant in respect of the cancelled redemption application had it not been cancelled, such amount representing the loss to the Fund or Class incurred in connection with the cancellation of the redemption application.

Unless the Manager otherwise determines, the ICAV will be responsible for all legal, procedural, stock exchange related and service provider costs incurred in respect of the de-listing, redemption process and termination of a Fund or Class.

Procedure to be followed for Non-ETF Shares

(a) A notification shall be sent to each Shareholder of Non-ETF Shares of the relevant Fund or Class specifying the proposed timetable for the closure including (i) the final Dealing Day for subscriptions and redemptions of Non-ETF Shares directly with the ICAV after which all such dealing will be permanently suspended (the "**Final Dealing Day**"), (ii) the date by reference to which all Non-ETF Shares of the Fund or Class which remain in issue shall be compulsorily redeemed (the "Compulsory Redemption Date") and (iii) an indicative date on which the Directors propose to distribute the liquidated proceeds from the compulsory redemption of the Non-ETF Shares to the relevant Shareholders (the "**Indicative Settlement Date**");

(b) (Notice of the permanent suspension of dealing and the termination of the Fund or Class shall be communicated to the Central Bank and, to the extent required by the law or practices of the country concerned, to any other competent authority in a Member State or other country in which the Non-ETF Shares are registered for marketing. Such notice shall also be published in such publication(s) as the Directors may determine and, in any event, shall be communicated through the media by which Non-ETF Share prices are published;

(c) Dealing in the Fund or Class shall be permanently suspended with effect from the Business Day following the Final Dealing Day;

(d) All Non-ETF Shares which remain in issue following the Final Dealing Day shall be compulsorily redeemed on the Compulsory Redemption Date;

(e) Following the Compulsory Redemption Date, the Investment Manager and the Administrator shall take the necessary steps to liquidate the Investments attributable to the relevant Fund or Class for the purposes of determining the final Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Fund or Class;

(f) Once the final Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Fund or Class has been determined by the Administrator, the proceeds of the compulsory redemption of Shares shall be distributed by the Administrator to the Registrar who will in turn distribute the proceeds to the Shareholders (in accordance with the remittance instructions on file for each holder of Non-ETF Shares).

The Directors can give no assurance that the distribution of the proceeds from the compulsory redemption of the Non-ETF Shares will take place on the Indicative Settlement Date. The Indicative Settlement Date will be notified to Shareholders of Non-ETF Shares for indicative purposes only, as the liquidation of the Investments attributable to the Fund or Class following the Compulsory

Redemption Date can be affected by various factors including delays in the settlement of transactions and repatriation of cash.

Unless the Manager otherwise determines, the ICAV will be responsible for all legal, procedural and service provider costs incurred in respect of the redemption process and termination of a Fund or Class.

Deferred Repurchase

Where a redemption of Shares would result in the number of Shareholders falling below two or such other minimum number stipulated by statute or where a redemption of Shares would result in the issued Share capital of the ICAV falling below such minimum amount as the ICAV may be obliged to maintain pursuant to applicable law, the ICAV may defer the redemption of the minimum number of Shares sufficient to ensure compliance with applicable law. The redemption of such Shares will be deferred until the ICAV is wound up or until the ICAV procures the issue of sufficient Shares to ensure that the redemption can be effected. The ICAV shall be entitled to select the Shares for deferred redemption in such manner as it may deem to be fair and reasonable and as shall be approved by the Depositary.

Reports

In each year the Directors shall arrange to be prepared an annual report and audited annual accounts for the ICAV. Upon publication, which shall be within four months of the end of the financial year, and at least 21 days before the annual general meeting (if applicable), these will be available to Investors and Relevant Stock Exchanges on request by electronic mail and the ICAV shall place a copy of such document on www.columbiathreadneedle.com. In addition, the ICAV shall make available to Investors upon publication, which shall be within two months of the end of the relevant period, a half-yearly report which shall include unaudited half-yearly accounts for the ICAV.

Annual accounts shall be made up to 30 June in each year. Unaudited half-yearly accounts shall be made up to 31 December in each year. The first annual accounts shall be made up to 30 June 2026 and the first half-yearly accounts shall be made up to 31 December 2026.

Audited annual reports and unaudited half-yearly reports incorporating financial statements shall be available free of charge along with the Instrument of Incorporation to Investors and Relevant Stock Exchanges on request by electronic mail. The ICAV shall place copies of such documents on www.columbiathreadneedle.com.

Remuneration Policy of the Manager

The Manager, as part of Columbia Threadneedle Investments EMEA Region, shall apply remuneration policies and practices for identified staff in compliance with the UCITS V Directive (2014/91/ EU) ("**UCITS V**") and regulatory requirements. Further details on the Remuneration Policy can be found at Columbia Threadneedle Investments - Remuneration Policy EMEA.pdf

The up to date details of the remuneration policy shall include, but are not limited to, a description of how remuneration and benefits are calculated and the identities of persons responsible for awarding the remuneration and benefits, including the composition of the remuneration committee.

The remuneration policy is consistent with and promotes sound and effective risk management and does not encourage risk taking which is inconsistent with the risk profiles, rules or instruments of incorporation:

1. the remuneration policy is in line with the business strategy, objectives, values and interests of the Manager and of the investors, and includes measures to avoid conflicts of interest. The Manager has full discretion as to whether any variable remuneration is awarded in compliance with the Remuneration Policy;

2. where remuneration is performance-related, the total amount of remuneration is based on a combination of the assessment as to the performance of the individual and of the business unit and as to their risks and of the overall results of the Manager when assessing individual performance, taking into account financial and non-financial criteria. In particular, employees will not be eligible to receive an incentive award if at any point during the relevant performance year, and the period from the end of the performance year until the award payment date, the employee has been found, not to have met the Manager's standards of performance and conduct;
3. the assessment of performance is set in a multi-year framework with stock awards set with deferral rates in accordance applicable regulation.

Further details on the remuneration policy can be found at en_remuneration_policy.pdf (columbiathreadneedle.co.uk). A paper copy the remuneration policy is available free of charge upon request.

Miscellaneous

(a) The ICAV is not, and has not been since its registration, engaged in any legal or arbitration proceedings and no legal or arbitration proceedings are known to the Directors to be pending or threatened by or against the ICAV.

(b) Except as disclosed in paragraph (iv) below, there are no service contracts in existence between the ICAV and any of its Directors, nor are any such contracts proposed.

(c) At the date of this document, neither the Directors nor their spouses nor their infant children nor any connected person have any direct or indirect interest in the share capital of the ICAV or any options in respect of such capital.

(d) At the date of this document, the ICAV has no loan capital (including term loans) outstanding or created but unissued and no outstanding mortgages, charges or other borrowings or indebtedness in the nature of borrowings, including bank overdrafts and liabilities under acceptances or acceptance credits, finance leases, hire purchase commitments, guarantees or contingent liabilities in respect of any of the Funds.

(e) Save as disclosed herein in the section entitled "Fees, Costs and Expenses" above, no commissions, discounts, brokerage, or other special terms have been granted by the ICAV in relation to Shares issued by the ICAV.

(f) The ICAV does not have, nor has it had since its registration, any employees or subsidiary companies.

SCHEDULE I

The Regulated Markets

The following is a list of regulated stock exchanges and markets in which the assets of each Fund may be listed and/or traded from time to time and is set out in accordance with the regulatory criteria as defined in the Central Bank Regulations. With the exception of permitted investments in unlisted securities, each Fund will only invest in securities traded on a stock exchange or market which meets the regulatory criteria (regulated, operating regularly, be recognised and open to the public) and which is listed in this Prospectus. The Central Bank does not issue a list of approved stock exchanges or markets. A Regulated Market shall comprise any stock exchange which is located in any Member State of the European Union (except Malta); located in any Member State of the EEA (except Liechtenstein) or located in any of the following countries: Australia, Canada, Japan, Hong Kong, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland, the UK, the United States of America; or any stock exchange included in the following list:

- Argentina - the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange;
- Brazil – the B3 stock exchange;
- Chile – the Santiago Stock Exchange (SSE)
- Colombia – the Bolsa de Valores de Colombia;
- Hong Kong – the Hong Kong Exchanges (HKEx), Hong Kong Connect and Hong Kong GEM;
- India – the Bombay Stock Exchangeand the National Stock Exchange;
- Indonesia – the Indonesian Stock Exchange;
- Israel – the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange;
- Malaysia – the Bursa Malaysia Berhad;
- Mexico – the Mexican Stock Exchange;
- Peoples Republic of China - the Shanghai Stock Exchange, Shenzhen Stock Exchange, China Bond Connect and China Interbank Bond Market;
- Peru – Lima Stock Exchange; Philippines – the Philippines Stock Exchange;
- Republic of Korea – the Korean Exchange (KOSDAQ);
- Saudi Arabia - Tadawul Stock Exchange (Saudi SE);
- Singapore – the Singapore Exchange (SGX);
- South Africa – the Johannesburg Securities Exchange;
- Taiwan – the Taiwan Stock Exchange (TSEC) and Taipei Stock Exchange;
- Thailand – the Stock Exchange of Thailand;
- Turkey – the Istanbul Stock Exchange;
- United Arab Emirates - Dubai Financial Market;

or any of the following:

- the market organised by the International Capital Markets Association;
- the “listed money market institutions”, as described in the Bank of England publication “The Regulation of the Wholesale Cash and OTC Derivatives Markets in Sterling, Foreign Currency and Bullion” dated April, 1988 (as amended from time to time);
- the market comprising dealers which are regulated by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York;

- the over-the-counter market conducted by primary and secondary dealers comprising dealers which are regulated by the United States Financial Industry Regulatory Authority and the United States Securities and Exchange Commission;
- Nasdaq; and
- the over-the-counter market in Japan regulated by the Securities Dealers Association of Japan.

The following is a list of regulated futures and options exchanges and markets in which the assets of each Fund may be invested from time to time and is set out in accordance with the Central Banks requirements. The Central Bank does not issue a list of approved futures and options exchanges or markets.

(a) all futures and options exchanges: in a Member State;

(a) in a Member State of the European Economic Area (EEA) (excluding Iceland and Liechtenstein i.e. Norway);

(b) any derivatives and options exchanges included in the following list:

- Chicago Board of Trade;
- Chicago Board of Options Exchange;
- Chicago Mercantile Exchange; ;
- Hong Kong Futures Exchange;
- ICE Futures US
- Johannesburg Securities Exchange (Derivatives)
- Korea Exchange (Derivatives);
- Korea Exchange (KOSPI);
- Mexican Derivatives Exchange;
- Montreal Stock Exchange;
- NASDAQ;
- New Zealand - NZX Futures
- Osaka Derivatives Exchange;
- Oslo Bors (Derivatives)
- SGX Derivatives
- Shanghai Futures Exchange;
- Sydney Futures Exchange;
- Tokyo Futures - Financial Exchange;
- TSX Venture Exchange.

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

SCHEDULE II

Investment Restrictions

1	**Permitted Investments**
	Investments of a UCITS are confined to:
1.1	Transferable securities and money market instruments which are either admitted to official listing on a stock exchange in a Member State or non-Member State or which are dealt on a market which is regulated, operates regularly, is recognised and open to the public in a Member State or non-Member State.
1.2	Recently issued transferable securities which will be admitted to official listing on a stock exchange or other market (as described above) within a year.
1.3	Money market instruments other than those dealt on a regulated market.
1.4	Units of UCITS.
1.5	Units of 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	Recently Issued Transferable Securities Subject to paragraph (2) a responsible person shall not invest any more than 10% of assets of a UCITS in securities of the type to which Regulation 68(1)(d) of the UCITS Regulations 2011 apply. Paragraph (1) does not apply to an investment by a responsible person in US Securities known as “Rule 144 A securities” provided that; (a) the relevant securities have been issued with an undertaking to register the securities with the SEC within 1 year of issue; and (b) the securities are not illiquid securities i.e. they may be realised by the UCITS within 7 days at the price, or approximately at the price, which they are valued by the UCITS.
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	The limit of 10% (in 2.3) is raised to 25% in the case of bonds that are issued by a credit institution which has its registered office in a Member State and is subject by law to special public supervision designed to protect bond-holders. If a UCITS invests more than 5% of its net assets

	in these bonds issued by one issuer, the total value of these investments may not exceed 80% of the net asset value of the UCITS. **This restriction need not be included unless it is intended to avail of this provision and reference must be made to the fact that this requires the prior approval of the Central Bank.**
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	Cash booked in accounts and held as ancillary liquidity shall not exceed 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: - investments in transferable securities or money market instruments; - deposits, and/or - counterparty risk exposures arising from OTC derivatives transactions.
2.10	The limits referred to in 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.7, 2.8 and 2.9 above may not be combined, so that exposure to a single body shall not exceed 35% of net assets.
2.11	Group companies are regarded as a single issuer for the purposes of 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.7, 2.8 and 2.9. However, a limit of 20% of net assets may be applied to investment in transferable securities and money market instruments within the same group.
2.12	A 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 of investment grade), Government of Brazil (provided the issues are investment grade), Government of the People's Republic of China, 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 and 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 by virtue of investment in the units of another investment fund, a responsible person, an investment manager or an investment advisor receives a commission on behalf of the UCITS (including a rebated commission), the responsible person shall ensure that the relevant commission is paid into the property of the UCITS.
4	**Index Tracking UCITS**
4.1	A 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	A UCITS may acquire no more than: (i) 10% of the non-voting shares of any single issuing body; (ii) 10% of the debt securities of any single issuing body; (iii) 25% of the units of any single CIS; (iv) 10% of the money market instruments of any single issuing body. NOTE: The limits laid down in (ii), (iii) and (iv) above may be disregarded at the time of acquisition if at that time the gross amount of the debt securities or of the money market instruments, or the net amount of the securities in issue cannot be calculated.
5.3	5.1 and 5.2 shall not be applicable to: (i) (transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State or its local authorities;

	(ii) transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a non-Member State; (iii) transferable securities and money market instruments issued by public international bodies of which one or more Member States are members; (iv) shares held by a 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 subsidiary companies carrying on only the business of management, advice or marketing in the country where the subsidiary is located, in regard to the repurchase of units at unit-holders' request exclusively on their behalf.
5.4	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	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 sales of: - transferable securities; - money market instruments*; - units of investment funds; or - financial derivative instruments.
5.8	A UCITS may hold ancillary liquid assets.

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

6	**Financial Derivative Instruments ('FDIs')**
6.1	The UCITS global exposure relating to FDI must not exceed its total net asset value.
6.2	Position exposure to the underlying assets of FDI, including embedded FDI in transferable securities or money market instruments, when combined where relevant with positions resulting from direct investments, may not exceed the investment limits set out in the Central Bank UCITS Regulations/Guidance. (This provision does not apply in the case of index based FDI provided the underlying index is one which meets with the criteria set out in the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.)
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.
6.4	Investment in FDIs are subject to the conditions and limits laid down by the Central Bank.

SCHEDULE III

Investment Techniques and Instruments

Permitted financial derivative instruments ("FDI")

1. The ICAV shall only invest assets of a Fund in FDI if:

1.1 the relevant underlying reference assets or indices consist of one or more of the following: instruments referred to in Regulation 68(1)(a) – (f) and (h) of the UCITS Regulations, including financial instruments having one or several characteristics of those assets, financial indices, interest rates, foreign exchange rates or currencies;

1.2 the FDI do not expose the Fund to risks which it could not otherwise assume (e.g., gain exposure to an instrument/issuer/currency to which the Fund cannot have a direct exposure);

1.3 the FDI do not cause the Fund to diverge from its investment objectives;

1.4 the reference in 1.1 above to financial indices shall be understood as a reference to indices which fulfil the following criteria:

(a) they are sufficiently diversified, in that the following criteria are fulfilled:

(i) the index is composed in such a way that price movements or trading activities regarding one component do not unduly influence the performance of the whole index;

(ii) where the index is composed of assets referred to in Regulation 68(1) of the UCITS Regulations, its composition is at least diversified in accordance with Regulation 71 of the UCITS Regulations;

(iii) where the index is composed of assets other than those referred to in Regulation 68(1) of the UCITS Regulations, it is diversified in a way which is equivalent to that provided for in Regulation 71(1) of the UCITS Regulations;

(b) they represent an adequate benchmark for the market to which they refer, in that the following criteria are fulfilled:

(i) the index measures the performance of a representative group of underlyings in a relevant and appropriate way;

(ii) the index is revised or rebalanced periodically to ensure that it continues to reflect the markets to which it refers following criteria which are publicly available;

(iii) the underlyings are sufficiently liquid, which allows users to replicate the index, if necessary;

(c) they are published in an appropriate manner, in that the following criteria are fulfilled:

(i) their publication process relies on sound procedures to collect prices and to calculate and to subsequently publish the index value,

including pricing procedures for components where a market price is not available;

(ii) material information on matters such as index calculation, rebalancing methodologies, index changes or any operational difficulties in providing timely or accurate information is provided on a wide and timely basis.

Where the composition of assets which are used as underlyings by FDI does not fulfil the criteria set out in (a), (b) or (c) above, those FDI shall, where they comply with the criteria set out in Regulation 68(1)(g) of the UCITS Regulations, be regarded as FDI on a combination of the assets referred to in Regulation 68(1)(g)(i) of the UCITS Regulations, excluding financial indices; and

1.5 where the ICAV enters, on behalf of a Fund, into a total return swap or invests in other FDI with similar characteristics, the assets held by the Fund must comply with Regulations 70, 71, 72, 73 and 74 of the UCITS Regulations.

Credit derivatives

2. Credit derivatives, which shall mean unfunded total return OTC swaps are permitted where:

2.1 they allow the transfer of the credit risk of an asset as referred to in paragraph 1.1 above, independently from the other risks associated with that asset;

2.2 they do not result in the delivery or in the transfer, including in the form of cash, of assets other than those referred to in Regulations 68(1) and (2) of the UCITS Regulations;

2.3 they comply with the criteria for OTC FDI set out in paragraph 4 below; and

2.4 their risks are adequately captured by the risk management process of the Fund, and by its internal control mechanisms in the case of risks of asymmetry of information between the Fund and the counterparty to the credit derivative resulting from potential access of the counterparty to non-public information on firms the assets of which are used as underlyings by credit derivatives. The Fund must undertake the risk assessment with the highest care when the counterparty to the FDI is a related party of the Fund or the credit risk issuer.

3. FDI must be dealt in on a market which is regulated, operates regularly, is recognised and is open to the public in a Member State or a non-Member State. Restrictions in respect of individual stock exchanges and markets may be imposed by the Central Bank on a case by case basis.

4. Notwithstanding paragraph 3, a Fund may invest in OTC FDI if:

4.1 the counterparty is: (a) a credit institution that is within any of the categories set out in Regulation 7 of the Central Bank Regulations; (b) an investment firm authorised in accordance with the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive; (c) a group company of an entity issued with a bank holding company licence from the Federal Reserve of the United States of America where that group company is subject to bank holding company consolidated supervision by that Federal Reserve; or (d) such other categories of counterparties as are permitted by the Central Bank;

4.2 where a counterparty within sub-paragraphs (b) or (c) of paragraph 4.1: (a) was subject to a credit rating by an agency registered and supervised by ESMA that rating shall be taken into account by the ICAV in the credit assessment process; and

(b) where a counterparty is downgraded to A-2 or below (or comparable rating) by the credit rating agency referred to in subparagraph (a) of this paragraph 4.2 this shall result in a new credit assessment being conducted of the counterparty by the ICAV without delay;

4.3 where an OTC FDI referred to in paragraph 4.1 above is subject to a novation, the counterparty after the novation must be:

(a) an entity that is within one of the categories set out in paragraph 4.1 above; or

(b) a CCP authorised, or recognised by ESMA under EMIR or, pending recognition by ESMA under Article 25 of EMIR, an entity classified as a derivatives clearing organisation by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission or a clearing agency by the SEC (both CCP);

4.4 risk exposure to the counterparty does not exceed the limits set out in Regulation 70(1)(c) of the UCITS Regulations. In this regard, the Fund shall calculate the counterparty exposure using the positive mark-to-market value of the OTC FDI contract with that counterparty. The Fund may net FDI positions with the same counterparty, provided that the Fund is able to legally enforce netting arrangements with the counterparty. Netting is only permissible with respect to OTC FDI with the same counterparty and not in relation to any other exposures the Fund may have with the same counterparty. The ICAV may take account of collateral received by the Fund in order to reduce the exposure to the counterparty, provided that the collateral meets with the requirements specified in paragraphs (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9) and (10) of Regulation 24 of the Central Bank Regulations; and

4.5 the OTC FDI are subject to reliable and verifiable valuation on a daily basis and can be sold, liquidated or closed by an offsetting transaction at any time at their fair value at the Fund's initiative.

A Fund shall receive such collateral as necessary to ensure that the Fund's risk exposure to the counterparty, taking into account any netting arrangements as described in paragraph 4.4 above, does not exceed limits set out in Regulation 70(1)(c) of the UCITS Regulations.

Where a Fund engages with a counterparty in the context of a Securities Financing Transaction within the meaning of the SFTR (i.e. (i) a repurchase transaction; (ii) a reverse repurchase transaction; and/or (iii) securities lending transaction, each as defined in the SFTR) and/or a total return swap, the criteria for selecting that counterparty shall be those outlined in paragraphs 4.1 and 4.2 above.

5. Collateral received must at all times meet with the requirements set out in paragraphs 25 to 32 below.

6. Collateral passed to an OTC FDI counterparty by or on behalf of a Fund must be taken into account in calculating exposure of the Fund to counterparty risk as referred to in Regulation 70(1)(c) of the UCITS Regulations. Collateral passed may be taken into account on a net basis only if the Fund is able to legally enforce netting arrangements with this counterparty.

Calculation of issuer concentration risk and counterparty exposure risk

7. A Fund using the commitment approach must ensure that its global exposure does not exceed its total Net Asset Value. The Fund may not therefore be leveraged in excess of 100% of its Net Asset Value. A Fund using the VaR approach must employ back testing and stress testing and comply with other regulatory requirements regarding the use of VaR. The

VaR method is detailed in the relevant Fund's risk management procedures for FDI, which are described below under "Risk management process and reporting".

A Fund's expected level of leverage will be disclosed in the relevant Fund Supplement.

The Fund Supplement of a Fund using the VaR approach will disclose the possibility of higher levels of leverage, beyond the expected levels of leverage disclosed, and information on any reference portfolio(s).

For the purpose of calculating the expected leverage of a Fund using VaR:

(i) VaR will be calculated daily and leverage will be calculated as the sum of the notionals of the derivatives used;

(ii) the calculation of leverage may be supplemented with leverage calculated on the basis of a commitment approach; and

(iii) the creation of leveraged exposure to an index via FDI, or the inclusion of a leverage feature in an index, shall be taken into account in assessing the expected and higher levels of leverage which will be disclosed in a Fund Supplement as necessary.

Each Fund must calculate issuer concentration limits as referred to in Regulation 70 of the UCITS Regulations on the basis of the underlying exposure created through the use of FDI pursuant to the commitment approach.

8. The risk exposures to a counterparty arising from OTC FDI transactions and efficient portfolio management techniques must be combined when calculating the OTC counterparty limit as referred to in Regulation 70(1)(c) of the UCITS Regulations.

9. Where the initial margin posted to and variation margin receivable from a broker relating to an exchange-traded FDI or an OTC FDI is not protected by client money rules or other similar arrangements to protect the Fund in the event of the insolvency of the broker, the ICAV shall calculate exposure of the Fund within the OTC counterparty limit referred to in Regulation 70(1)(c) of the UCITS Regulations.

10. The calculation of issuer concentration limits as referred to in Regulation 70 of the UCITS Regulations must take account of any net exposure to a counterparty generated through a stocklending or repurchase agreement. Net exposure refers to the amount receivable by a Fund less any collateral provided by the Fund. Exposures created through the reinvestment of collateral must also be taken into account in the issuer concentration calculations.

11. When calculating exposures for the purposes of Regulation 70 of the UCITS Regulations, the ICAV must establish whether the exposure of the Fund is to an OTC counterparty, a broker, a central counterparty or a clearing house.

12. Position exposure to the underlying assets of FDI, including embedded FDI in transferable securities or money market instruments or collective investment schemes when combined, where relevant, with positions resulting from direct investments, may not exceed the investment limits set out in Regulations 70 and 73 of the UCITS Regulations. When calculating issuer-concentration risk, the FDI (including embedded FDI) must be looked through in determining the resultant position exposure. This position exposure must be taken into account in the issuer concentration calculations. Issuer concentration of a Fund must be calculated using the commitment approach when appropriate or the maximum potential loss as a result of default by the issuer if more conservative. It must also be calculated by all Funds, regardless of whether they use VaR for global exposure purposes. This provision does not apply in the case of index based FDI provided the underlying index is one which meets with the criteria set out in Regulation 71(1) of the UCITS Regulations.

13. A transferable security or money market instrument embedding a FDI shall be understood as a reference to financial instruments which fulfil the criteria for transferable securities or money market instruments set out in the UCITS Regulations and which contain a component which fulfils the following criteria:

    (a) by virtue of that component some or all of the cash flows that otherwise would be required by the transferable security or money market instrument which functions as host contract can be modified according to a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index, or other variable, and therefore vary in a way similar to a stand-alone FDI;

    (b) its economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract;

    (c) it has a significant impact on the risk profile and pricing of the transferable security or money market instrument.

14. A transferable security or a money market instrument shall not be regarded as embedding a FDI where it contains a component which is contractually transferable independently of the transferable security or the money market instrument. Such a component shall be deemed to be a separate financial instrument.

Cover requirements

15. The ICAV shall ensure that, at all times, a Fund is capable of meeting all its payment and delivery obligations incurred by transactions involving FDI.

16. The ICAV shall ensure that, at all times, the risk management process of a Fund includes the monitoring of FDI transactions to ensure that every such transaction is covered adequately.

17. The ICAV shall ensure that, at all times, a transaction in FDI which gives rise to, or could potentially give rise to, a future commitment on behalf of a Fund is covered in accordance with the following:

    (a) in the case of FDI that is, automatically or at the discretion of the Fund, cash-settled, the Fund must, at all times, hold liquid assets that are sufficient to cover the exposure; and

    (b) in the case of FDI which require physical delivery of the underlying asset, the asset must be held at all times by a Fund. Alternatively a Fund may cover the exposure with sufficient liquid assets where:

        (i) the underlying assets consist of highly liquid fixed income securities; and/or

        (ii) the exposure can be covered without the need to hold the underlying assets, the specific FDI are addressed in the risk management process and details are provided in the Prospectus.

Risk management process and reporting

18. A Fund must provide the Central Bank with details of its proposed risk management process vis-à-vis its FDI activity pursuant to Chapter 3 of the Central Bank Regulations. The risk management process is required to include information in relation to:

(a) permitted types of FDI, including embedded FDI in transferable securities and money market instruments;

(b) details of the underlying risks;

(c) relevant quantitative limits and how these will be monitored and enforced; and

(d) methods for estimating risks.

Amendments to the initial filing must be filed with the Central Bank together with Central Bank risk management process application form. The Central Bank may object to the amendments notified to it and amendments and/or associated activities objected to by the Central Bank may not be made.

19. The ICAV must submit a report to the Central Bank on its FDI positions on an annual basis. The report, which must include information which reflects a true and fair view of the types of FDI used by the Funds, the underlying risks, the quantitative limits and the methods used to estimate those risks, must be submitted with the annual report of the ICAV. The ICAV must, at the request of the Central Bank, provide this report at any time.

Techniques and instruments, including repurchase/reverse repurchase agreements and securities lending, for the purposes of efficient portfolio management

20. A Fund may employ techniques and instruments relating to transferable securities and money market instruments subject to the UCITS Regulations and to conditions imposed by the Central Bank. The use of these techniques and instruments should be in line with the best interests of the Fund.

21. Techniques and instruments which relate to transferable securities or money market instruments and which are used for the purpose of efficient portfolio management shall be understood as a reference to techniques and instruments which fulfil the following criteria:

21.1 they are economically appropriate in that they are realised in a cost-effective way;

21.2 they are entered into for one or more of the following specific aims:

(a) reduction of risk;

(b) reduction of cost;

(c) generation of additional capital or income for the Fund with a level of risk which is consistent with the risk profile of the Fund and the risk diversification rules set out in Regulation 71 of the UCITS Regulations; and

21.3 their risks are adequately captured by the risk management process of the Fund.

Repurchase/reverse repurchase agreements and securities lending

22. Repurchase/reverse repurchase agreements and securities lending ("efficient portfolio management techniques") may only be effected in accordance with the conditions and limits set out in the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

23. All assets received by a Fund in the context of efficient portfolio management techniques should be considered as collateral and should comply with the criteria set down in paragraph 25 below.

24. Collateral must, at all times, meet with the criteria in paragraph 36.

25. The ICAV shall ensure that the risk management process identifies, manages and mitigates risks linked to the management of collateral, including operational risks and legal risks.

26. Where a Fund receives collateral on a title transfer basis, the ICAV shall ensure that the collateral is to be held by the Depositary. Where a Fund receives collateral on any basis other than a title transfer basis, that collateral may be held by a third party depositary, provided that the depositary is subject to prudential supervision and is unrelated and unconnected to the provider of the collateral.

27. The ICAV shall not sell, pledge or re-invest the non-cash collateral received by a Fund.

28. The ICAV shall ensure that there is in place an appropriate stress testing policy to ensure regular stress tests are carried out under normal and exceptional liquidity conditions to enable the Fund to assess the liquidity risk attached to the collateral. The liquidity stress testing policy should at least prescribe the following:

    (a) design of stress test scenario analysis including calibration, certification and sensitivity analysis;

    (b) empirical approach to impact assessment, including back-testing of liquidity risk estimates;

    (c) reporting frequency and limit/loss tolerance threshold/s; and

    (d) mitigation actions to reduce loss including haircut policy and gap risk protection.

29. The ICAV shall establish and ensure adherence to a haircut policy for a Fund which is set out in paragraph 40.

30. Where a counterparty to a repurchase or a securities lending agreement which has been entered into by the ICAV on behalf of a Fund: (a) was subject to a credit rating by an agency registered and supervised by ESMA that rating shall be taken into account by the ICAV in the credit assessment process; and (b) where a counterparty is downgraded to A-2 or below (or comparable rating) by the credit rating agency referred to in sub-paragraph (a) this shall result in a new credit assessment being conducted of the counterparty by the ICAV without delay.

31. The ICAV shall ensure that it is at all times able to recall any security that has been lent out or to terminate any securities lending agreement to which it is party.

32. Where the ICAV enters into a reverse repurchase agreement on behalf of a Fund it shall ensure that it is is able at all time able to recall the full amount of cash or to terminate the relevant agreement on either an accrued basis or a mark-to-market basis. In circumstances in which cash is, by virtue of the obligation under Regulation 25(1) of the Central Bank Regulations, recallable at any time on a mark-to-market basis, the ICAV shall use the mark-to-market value of the reverse repurchase agreement for the calculation of the Net Asset Value of the Fund.

33. Where the ICAV enters into a repurchase agreement on behalf of a Fund it shall ensure that it is at all times able to recall any securities that are subject to the repurchase agreement or to terminate the repurchase agreement into which it has entered. Fixed-term repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements that do not exceed seven days should be considered as arrangements on terms that allow the assets to be recalled at any time by the ICAV.

34. Repurchase/reverse repurchase agreements or securities lending do not constitute borrowing or lending for the purposes of Regulation 103 and Regulation 111 of the UCITS Regulations, respectively.

35. The ICAV shall ensure that all the revenues arising from efficient portfolio management techniques and instruments, net of direct and indirect operational costs, are returned to the Fund.

36. **Collateral Policy** Where the Fund receives collateral as a result of trading in FDI on an OTC basis or as result of entry into repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements, collateral obtained shall meet at all times, the following criteria:

(i) Liquidity: Collateral received other than cash will be highly liquid and traded on a regulated market or multilateral trading facility with transparent pricing in order that it can be sold quickly at a price that is close to pre-sale valuation. Collateral received will also comply with the provisions of Regulation 74 of the Central Bank Regulations;

(ii) Valuation: Collateral received will be valued on at least a daily basis and assets that exhibit high price volatility will not be accepted as collateral unless suitably conservative haircuts are in place;

(iii) Issuer credit quality: Collateral received will be of high quality. The Manager shall ensure that:

(a) where the issuer was subject to a credit rating by an agency registered and supervised by ESMA that rating shall be taken into account by the Manager in the credit assessment process; and

(b) where an issuer is downgraded below the two highest short-term credit ratings by the credit rating agency referred to in (i) this shall result in a new credit assessment being conducted of the issuer by the Manager without delay.

(iv) Correlation: Collateral received will be issued by an entity that is independent from the counterparty and is not expected to display a high correlation with the performance of the counterparty;

(v) Diversification (asset concentration): Collateral will be sufficiently diversified in terms of country, markets and issuers with a maximum exposure to a given issuer of 20% of the Fund's Net Asset Value. When the Fund is exposed to different counterparties, the different baskets of collateral will be aggregated to calculate the 20% limit of exposure to a single issuer. By way of derogation from the above diversification requirement (subject to such derogation being permitted by the Central Bank and any additional requirements imposed by the Central Bank), the Fund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State, one or more of its local authorities, non-Member State, or public international body of which one or more Member States belong (and which issuers are set out in Section 2.12 of the "Investment Restrictions" section in Appendix I), provided the Fund will receive securities from at least six different issues with securities from any single issue not accounting for more than 30% of the Fund's Net Asset Value;

(vi) Immediately available: Collateral received will be capable of being fully enforced by the ICAV on behalf of the Fund at any time without reference to or approval from the counterparty.

Permitted types of collateral

37. Where the Fund receives collateral as a result of trading in FDI on an OTC basis or as result of entry into repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements, the Fund intends, subject to the criteria set out in the Central Bank Regulations and Appendix II to the Prospectus, to accept collateral in the following form:

    (a) cash;

    (b) government or other public securities;

    (c) bonds/commercial paper issued by relevant institutions or by non-bank issuers where the issue or the issuer are of high quality;

    (d) certificates of deposit issued by relevant institutions (as defined by the Central Bank Regulations);

    (e) letters of credit with a residual maturity of three months or less, which are unconditional and irrevocable and which are issued by relevant institutions;

    (f) 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.

38. Where the ICAV invests cash collateral received by a Fund, such investments shall only be made in one or more of the following:

    (a) deposits with a credit institution referred to in Regulation 7 of the Central Bank Regulations (which are set out in paragraph 4.1 above);

    (b) high-quality government bonds which, at the time of purchase, have a rating from a recognised rating agency not below than AA (Standard & Poor's and Fitch) or Aa3 (Moody's) or equivalent ratings from other rating agencies;

    (c) reverse repurchase agreements provided the transactions are with a credit institution referred to in Regulation 7 of the Central Bank Regulations (which are set out in paragraph 4.1 above) and the Fund is able to recall at any time the full amount of cash on an accrued basis; or

    (d) short-term money market funds as defined in the ESMA Guidelines on a Common Definition of European Money Market Funds (ref CESR/10-049).

39. Where the ICAV invests cash collateral received by a Fund: (a) that investment shall comply with the diversification requirements applicable to non-cash collateral; and (b) invested cash collateral shall not be placed on deposit with the counterparty or with any entity that is related or connected to the counterparty.

Haircut Policy

40. The Manager has adopted a haircut policy for each class of assets received as collateral by the ICAV. The Manager shall determine the level of haircut applicable to the assets received as collateral, taking into account in particular the type of assets, the credit standing of the issuers, the maturity, the currency, the liquidity and the price volatility of the assets. In respect of the permitted types of collateral above, the Manager's policy is to apply no haircut in respect of cash and to apply a haircut that takes into account the above-mentioned factors in respect of each category of assets and which the Manager considers reflects the market practice.

Level of collateral required

41. Collateral obtained must be marked to market daily and must equal or exceed, in value, at all times the value of the amount invested or securities loaned.

SCHEDULE IV

List of sub-delegates appointed by the Depositary

MARKET	SUB-CUSTODIAN
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	BNP Paribas
Benin	via Standard Chartered Bank Côte d'Ivoire S.A., Abidjan, Ivory Coast
Bermuda	HSBC Bank Bermuda Limited
Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina	UniCredit Bank d.d.
Botswana	Standard Chartered Bank Botswana Limited
Brazil	Citibank, N.A.
Bulgaria	Citibank Europe plc, Bulgaria Branch
	UniCredit Bulbank AD
Burkina Faso	via Standard Chartered Bank Côte d'Ivoire S.A., Abidjan, Ivory Coast
Canada	State Street Trust Company Canada
Chile	Banco de Chile
People's Republic of China	HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited (as delegate of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited)
	China Construction Bank Corporation (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	Citibank, N.A., Cairo branch
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	BNP Paribas

MARKET	SUB-CUSTODIAN
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	Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (HSBC)
Hungary	Citibank Europe plc Magyarországi Fióktelepe
	UniCredit Bank Hungary Zrt.
Iceland	Landsbankinn hf.
India	Deutsche Bank AG
	Citibank
Indonesia	Deutsche Bank AG
Ireland	State Street Bank and Trust Company, United Kingdom branch
Israel	Bank Hapoalim B.M.
Italy	Intesa Sanpaolo S.p.A.
Ivory Coast	Standard Chartered Bank Côte d'Ivoire S.A.
Japan	Mizuho Bank, Limited
	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited
Jordan	Standard Chartered Bank
Kazakhstan	JSC Citibank Kazakhstan
Kenya	Standard Chartered Bank Kenya Limited
Republic of Korea	Deutsche Bank AG
	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited
Kuwait	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited (as delegate of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited)
Latvia	AS SEB banka
Lithuania	AB SEB bankas
Malawi	Standard Bank Limited
Malaysia	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	BNP Paribas
New Zealand	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited
Niger	via Standard Chartered Bank Côte d'Ivoire S.A., Abidjan, Ivory Coast
Nigeria	Stanbic IBTC Bank Plc.
Norway	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ), Sweden (operating through its Oslo branch)
Oman	HSBC Bank Oman S.A.O.G. (as delegate of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited)
Pakistan	Deutsche Bank AG
Panama	Citibank, N.A.
Peru	Citibank del Perú, S.A.
Philippines	Standard Chartered Bank Manila
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)

MARKET	SUB-CUSTODIAN
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
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.	Standard Chartered Bank (Taiwan) Limited (SCB)
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 Centre	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.
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)

This document is a Supplement to the Prospectus dated 18 June 2026 issued by Columbia Threadneedle (Irl) ICAV (the "ICAV"). This Supplement forms part of, and should be read in conjunction with, the Prospectus.

The value of Shares may go up or down and you may not get back the amount you invested. Investors' attention is drawn to the risk warnings contained in the section headed Risk Factors in the Prospectus and, in particular, to the risk warnings contained in the section of this Supplement entitled "Risk Factors".

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

Columbia Threadneedle (Irl) ICAV

(an open-ended Irish collective asset management vehicle which is constituted as an umbrella fund with variable capital and segregated liability between its sub-funds and registered in Ireland with registration number C-557579 and authorised by the Central Bank of Ireland as a UCITS)

SUPPLEMENT

dated 18 June 2026

in respect of

CT QR Series Global Equity Active UCITS ETF

(a sub-fund of the ICAV, the "**Fund**")

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

THE FUND

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks to achieve capital appreciation by investing principally (at least 80%) in equity securities issued by companies globally. **There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.**

Investment Policy

The Fund will seek to achieve its investment objectives by investing in a global portfolio of listed equity and equity-related securities that will be listed or traded on global Regulated Markets.

The Fund will invest up to 20% of its net assets in emerging markets which may include China A shares through the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect and / or the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect.

Investment Strategy

The Investment Manager aims to use a consistent investment approach to select securities, by applying a proprietary quantitative model to its potential investment universe, as further detailed below.

The Investment Manager assesses companies that are both within the MSCI ACWI Index (the "Benchmark") as well as certain companies that are outside the Benchmark using proprietary quantitative equity research models to generate model rankings for individual companies based on certain themes.

The quantitative model ranks companies based on three underlying themes: (i) Quality (capturing securities that have, among other things, more stable business fundamentals such as earnings growth); (ii) Catalyst (capturing securities that have, among other things, stronger performance than comparable securities over the same time period); and (iii) Value (capturing securities that are determined to be attractively priced relative to their intrinsic value). The Investment Manager selects securities that rank most highly with regard to each theme relative to other securities within their industry for investment by the Fund. The Investment Manager uses fundamental research on investee companies to further identify investments that may deliver better relative performance and constructs the portfolio based on the Investment Manager's expertise and knowledge of the companies.

Following application of the quantitative model and fundamental research, the Investment Manager applies Columbia Threadneedle's proprietary ESG Materiality Rating Model (the "**Model**") to assess investee companies' exposure to financially material ESG risks in their respective industries. In applying the Model, the Investment Manager aims for the Fund to have a better weighted average ESGM rating compared to that of the Benchmark over rolling 12-month periods. On average, the Fund will hold a higher proportion of companies (or a higher weight of companies) with strong ESGM ratings (1-3 ratings) compared to companies in the Benchmark. The Fund may invest in companies with weaker ESGM ratings (scoring 4 – 5) provided the Fund's overall weighted average ESGM rating is better than that of the Benchmark. The Investment Manager also applies a number of exclusions relating to controversial weapons, nuclear weapons, thermal coal, tobacco, and breaches of international standards in constructing the portfolio. **Further information on the ESG elements of the Fund's investment strategy can be found in SFDR Annex to this Supplement**.

The Fund is actively managed in reference to the Benchmark which is broadly representative of the companies in which the Fund invests. The Investment Manager believes that the Benchmark is an appropriate comparator for reviewing the Fund's performance. However, the Fund is not constrained by the Benchmark and does not seek to follow the performance of or replicate the Benchmark. It has freedom to select investments with weightings different to, or that are not in the Benchmark. Accordingly, the Fund will be more concentrated than the Benchmark and may display significant divergence from the Benchmark. Deviations from the Benchmark, including guidance on the level of risk relative to the Benchmark, will be considered as part of the Investment Manager's risk monitoring process.

Other Investments

The equity-related securities in which the Fund may invest are Depositary Receipts and warrants arising out of corporate actions.

The Fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in the units/shares of Eligible Collective Investment Schemes where such investments satisfy the requirements of the Central Bank.

For the purposes of managing liquidity, the Fund may also hold cash, bank deposits (including bank deposits at sight, i.e. deposits which can be withdrawn without notice or on short notice), Money Market Instruments or money market funds that are Eligible Collective Investment Schemes for treasury purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions. In normal market conditions, investments in these assets or instruments will not exceed 10% of the Fund's Net Asset Value.

Currency hedging at Class level

The Investment Manager may hedge foreign exchange risk of all Classes that are denominated in a currency other than the Base Currency. The Investment Manager will attempt to mitigate the risk of such fluctuation by using FDI subject to the conditions and within the limits laid down by the Central Bank. For further information, please see the section "**Financial Derivative Instruments**" and "**Currency Hedged Share Classes**" of the Prospectus.

The successful execution of a hedging strategy which mitigates exactly this risk cannot be assured. The implementation of the hedging strategy described above may generate additional costs for the Fund and/or the relevant Share Class.

Benchmark

The Benchmark captures large- and mid-cap representation across developed markets and emerging markets countries, as defined by MSCI. The Benchmark methodology may be amended from time to time by MSCI. Information on the methodology can be found at the link below.

The information set out above is a summary of the principal features of the Benchmark and does not purport to be an exhaustive description.

The Benchmark is provided by MSCI. At the date of the Supplement, MSCI, as administrator of the Benchmark, is listed on the ESMA register of benchmark administrators which may be found at: https://registers.esma.europa.eu/publication.

Further information on the Benchmark can be found at: www.msci.com.

Source: MSCI. MSCI makes no express or implied warranties or representations and shall have no liability whatsoever with respect to any MSCI data contained herein. This supplement is not approved, reviewed or produced by MSCI.

Sustainability-related Disclosure

The Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics within the meaning of Article 8 of SFDR. The environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund are improved management of risks related to human and social capital, the environment, and leadership that are determined by the Investment Manager as being likely to have a material impact on the financial performance (profits, cash flow, etc.) of an investee company. This is achieved by the Investment Manager using the Model to reduce the Fund's overall exposure to investee companies most highly exposed to such risks relative to the Benchmark's overall exposure to such risks using the Model. Risks related to human and social capital include employee health and safety, human rights, and product safety; risks related to the environment include energy management, air quality, and water management; and risks related to leadership include business ethics and corporate behaviour. Other environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund in investing in companies are (i) compliance with accepted international standards and principles; (ii) reduced carbon emissions compared to the Benchmark; (iii)

reduced negative impact on public health compared to the Benchmark; and (iv) avoidance of indiscriminate or disproportionate harm to society.

Integration of Sustainability Risk

The Manager has delegated responsibility for investment management of the Fund to the Investment Manager. The Investment Manager integrates sustainability risk into its investment decision-making process through the specific ESG strategy applied to the Fund to promote environmental and/or social characteristics. In particular, the Investment Manager applies exclusions relating to coal, tobacco, controversial weapons, nuclear weapons, and breaches of international standards and principles. In addition, the Investment Manager applies the Model. The Model assesses how well investee companies manage financially material ESG risks in a particular industry. The Investment Manager favours investment in companies with strong ratings (i.e. companies that are less exposed to financially material ESG risks) to create a Fund that has a better ESG materiality score than its benchmark. As a result of the application of the ESG strategy to the Fund, the likely impact of sustainability risks on the returns of the Fund are expected to be low.

For further details on the Manager's approach to SFDR and the Taxonomy Regulation, please refer to the section of the Prospectus titled "**Sustainability-related Disclosures**".

More information about the promotion of environmental and/or social characteristics is available in the SFDR Annex to this Supplement.

Fund name

"QR" in the name of the Fund stands for '**Quant Redefined**'. "QR" is the brand name used to identify the series of actively managed exchange traded funds offered by Columbia Threadneedle of which the Fund forms part.

PROFILE OF A TYPICAL INVESTOR

The Fund is suitable for investors who:

- seek capital appreciation;
- have a high level of risk tolerance commensurate with an investment in equity securities;
- seek an investment that promotes environmental and social characteristics;
- can tolerate high volatility in the value of their investment; and
- have a long-term investment horizon.

SHARE CLASSES

Details of the Classes available in the Fund, are set out in **Appendix I**. Additional Classes may be created in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

The Manager reserves the right to differentiate between persons who are subscribing for or redeeming Shares and to waive or reduce the Minimum Subscription Amount and Minimum Redemption Amount for any such person or to refuse an application for the subscription of Shares in their absolute discretion.

DIVIDENDS

Where the ICAV intends to declare dividends with respect to one or more Classes of the Fund, the proposed frequency of such dividend declarations shall be set out in **Appendix I**.

It is not the intention of the Directors to declare dividends in respect of the Classes identified as "accumulating" classes in this Supplement. The income and earnings and gains of the Funds will be

accumulated and reinvested. Any change to this policy shall be set out in an updated version of the Supplement and notified to the Shareholders in advance.

It is intended to declare dividends in respect of the Classes identified as “distributing” classes in this Supplement. Distributions in respect of these Classes will be declared on each Distribution Date in each year provided that if such date is not a Business Day, the declaration date will be the Business Day immediately following such date. The distribution will comprise net income of the Fund. Any dividend payments will be confirmed in writing to the relevant Shareholders.

Please refer to the "**Distribution Policy**" section in the Prospectus for further information.

DEALING IN SHARES OF THE FUND

Only the ETF Shares issued in respect of this Fund will be listed and/or traded on the Relevant Stock Exchanges. It is envisaged that ETF Shares will be bought and sold by private and institutional investors on the Secondary Market.

Only Authorised Participants may subscribe for and redeem ETF Shares in the Fund directly with the ICAV in accordance with the section of the Prospectus entitled “**Procedures for Subscriptions and Redemptions**” having regard to the information set out below.

Conversion of Shares is permitted only between Classes within the same Fund, subject to the procedures described in the section of the Prospectus entitled “Conversion of Shares” and the Trade Cut-Off Time applicable to the Fund. Conversions will be processed as a redemption of Shares of the Original Class and a subscription into the New Class, based on the relevant Dealing NAV and having regard to Duties and Charges, with no switching charge applicable.

Only Authorised Participants may request conversions of ETF Shares directly with the ICAV. Investors who acquire ETF Shares on the Secondary Market may not convert directly and should instead sell their existing ETF Shares and purchase Shares of the desired Class on-exchange.

Conversion proceeds will settle within the timeframes applicable to subscriptions and redemptions, as set out under Settlement Date in this Supplement (i.e., up to three (3) Business Days after the Dealing Day).

Base Currency	means USD.
Business Day	means a day on which banks in Ireland and UK are open and/or such other day(s) as the Directors may determine.
Dealing Day	Each Business Day will be a Dealing Day, except (i) a day on which any exchange or market on which a substantial portion of the Sub-Fund’s investments is traded, is closed; and (ii) such other day or days as the Directors may determine and notify to the Administrator and to Shareholders in advance, provided always that there shall be at least one Dealing Day per fortnight.
Dealing NAV	means the Net Asset Value per Share calculated as at the Valuation Point on the relevant Dealing Day.
Initial Offer Period	means the period beginning at 9.00 a.m. (Dublin time) on 22 October 2025 and terminating at 5.00 p.m. (Dublin time) on 22 April 2026 or such other period determined by the Directors in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.
Minimum Redemption Amount	Redemptions will normally be accepted above 200,000 Shares or their cash equivalent. Such minimum amount may be reduced or increased in any case at the discretion of the Manager.

Minimum Subscription Amount	Subscriptions will normally be accepted above 200,000 Shares or their cash equivalent. Such minimum amount may be reduced or increased in any case at the discretion of the Manager.
Redemption Fee	N/A
Settlement Date	means, in respect of subscriptions and redemptions, up to three (3) Business Days after the Dealing Day, or such earlier or later date as may be determined by the Directors and notified to Shareholders from time to time.
Subscription Fee	N/A.
Trade Cut-Off Time	means 4 p.m. (Dublin time) on the Business Day preceding the Dealing Day or such earlier or later time as may be determined by the Manager or the Investment Manager at their discretion with prior notice to Authorised Participants, which is the cut-off time in respect of any Dealing Day for receipt of applications for subscriptions and redemptions in the Fund.
Valuation Point	means close of business in the latest closing market on the Dealing Day or such time as the Directors, in consultation with the Manager, may decide and notify to Shareholders in advance. Global

FEES AND EXPENSES

A total expense ratio figure ("TER") will be paid out of the assets of each Class to the Manager. The TER for each for each Class is set out under the heading "TER" in the table included in the appendix hereto.

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

RISK FACTORS

Investment in the Fund carries with it a degree of risk including, but not limited to, the risks described in the "**Risk Factors**" section of the Prospectus.

In particular, the Fund is subject to the following key risks:

The investments of a Fund are subject to normal market fluctuations and the risks inherent in investment in international securities markets and there can be no assurances that appreciation will occur. Stock markets can be volatile and stock prices can change substantially. Since investment in securities may involve currencies other than the Base Currency or Class Currency, the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund or Class may also be affected by changes in currency rates and exchange control regulations, including currency blockage. The performance of a Fund or Class may depend in part on the ability of the Investment Manager to anticipate and 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.

The value of equity securities can fall as well as rise depending on general market conditions as well as the performance of individual companies. This volatility can sometimes occur unexpectedly and rapidly. In cases of bankruptcy or financial restructuring, shares can lose all or most of their value.

Investments in foreign securities, i.e. securities denominated in a currency different from a Fund's Base Currency, offer potential benefits not available from investments solely in securities denominated in a Fund's Base Currency. However, it also involves significant risks that are not typically associated with investing in securities denominated in a Fund's Base Currency. Indeed, foreign investments may be affected by movements of exchange rates, changes in laws or restrictions applicable to such investments and changes in exchange control regulations (e.g. currency blockage).

Investment in emerging markets may subject the Fund to a greater market volatility risk. This may arise from political and economic instability, lower trading volume and liquidity issues, limited securities markets, economic dependence on a few industries or on international trade revenue from particular commodities, less developed settlement and custodial practices, high levels of inflation, deflation or currency devaluation and reduced regulatory or financial reporting transparency.

The Stock Connect is premised on the functioning of the operational systems of the relevant market participants. Market participants are permitted to participate in this program subject to meeting certain information technology capability, risk management and other requirements as may be specified by the relevant exchange and/or clearing house. The securities regimes and legal systems of Hong Kong stock exchange and PRC stock exchanges differ significantly and market participants may need to address issues arising from the differences on an on-going basis.

The ICAV will seek to reduce a Fund's credit and settlement default risk by ensuring that direct subscriptions for or redemptions of Shares are only made by Authorised Participants and that all such subscriptions and redemptions are settled through a Recognised Clearing and Settlement System on a delivery versus payment basis.

RISK MANAGEMENT

The ICAV will use the commitment approach for the purposes of calculating global exposure for the Fund. The Fund's total exposure will be limited to 100% of Net Asset Value using the commitment approach.

While it is not the Manager's intention to leverage the Fund, any leverage resulting from the use of FDIs will be done in accordance with the UCITS Regulations.

Further detail on the calculation of global exposure is set out in the financial derivative instrument risk management process of the Fund ("**RMP**"). The RMP employed enables the Investment Manager to accurately measure, monitor and manage the various risks associated with FDI, including leverage.

RELEVANT STOCK EXCHANGES

Application has been made in respect of the ETF Shares to Euronext Dublin, the London Stock Exchange and Deutsche Börse Xetra (the "Stock Exchanges") for admission to trading.

Neither the admission of the ETF Shares to trading on the Stock Exchanges nor the approval of the listing particulars pursuant to the listing requirements of any of the Stock Exchanges shall constitute a warranty or representation by the relevant Stock Exchange as to the competence of service providers to or any other party connected with the ICAV, the adequacy of information contained in the listing particulars or the suitability of the ICAV or the Fund for investment purposes.

It is intended that the Shares will be listed and admitted for trading on a number of other stock exchanges, but the ICAV does not warrant or guarantee that such listings will take place or continue to exist.

APPENDIX I

SHARE CLASSES OF THE FUND

Share Class	Class Currency	Hedged/ Unhedged	Initial Offer Period Status	Initial Offer Price per Share	Distribution Policy	Distribution Frequency	TER
USD	USD	Unhedged	Open	10*	Accumulating	N/A	Up to 0.25%
USD	USD	Unhedged	Open	10*	Income	Semi-Annual	Up to 0.25%

*The actual Initial Offer Price per Share may vary from its estimated price depending on movements in the value of the securities between the date of the Supplement and the date that the Initial Offer Period closes. The actual Initial Offer Price per Share will be available from the Administrator and on www.columbiathreadneedle.com.

CT QR SERIES GLOBAL EQUITY ACTIVE UCITS ETF

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

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

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

Product name: CT QR Series Global Equity Active UCITS ETF (the "**Fund**")

Legal entity identifier: TBC

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

●● ☐ **Yes**	●○ ☒ **No**
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** ___ %	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 20% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☒ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** ___%	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The Fund promotes the following environmental and/or social characteristics:

- **Improved management of risks related to human and social capital, the environment, and leadership** that are determined by the Investment Manager as being likely to have a material impact on the financial performance (profits, cash flow, etc.) of an investee company. This is achieved by the Investment Manager by using the Columbia Threadneedle Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Materiality Rating Model (ESGM Rating Model), as further described below, to reduce the Fund's overall exposure to investee companies most highly exposed to such risks relative to the Benchmark's overall exposure to such risks using the ESGM Rating Model. Risks related to human and social capital include employee health and safety, human rights, and product safety; risks related to the environment include energy management, air quality, and water management; and risks related to leadership include business ethics and corporate behaviour.

  Each company's exposure to the financially material ESG risks relevant to its industry is measured on a proprietary scale from least exposed to most exposed, using the ESGM Rating Model.

- **Compliance with accepted international standards and principles**, by excluding companies in violation of, but not limited to, the UN Global Compact Principles (relating to Human Rights, Labour, Environment, Anti-Corruption) and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises;
- **Reduced carbon emissions compared to the MSCI ACWI Index** by excluding companies deriving more than 30% of their revenue from thermal coal-based power generation or extraction;
- **Reduced negative impact on public health compared to the MSCI ACWI Index** through the exclusion of companies deriving more than 5% of their revenue from tobacco production; and
- **Avoidance of indiscriminate or disproportionate harm to society** through the exclusion of companies deriving any revenue from controversial weapons or from direct involvement in nuclear weapons, including warheads and missiles, fissile material and exclusive-use components; or from companies deriving more than 5% of their revenue from other products and services for nuclear weapons, including systems, exclusive delivery platforms and their parts, and support services.

A full list of exclusions is set out in the section titled "***What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?***", below.

While prioritising the financial outcomes of the Fund, the Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics through the integration by the Investment Manager of the following responsible investment measures into the investment decision-making process:

- The Investment Manager uses the ESGM Rating Model to create a Fund that has a better weighted average ESG Materiality (ESGM) rating (i.e., with a higher proportion of companies with a strong ESGM rating) than the MSCI ACWI Index, over rolling 12-month periods.
- On average, the Investment Manager will hold a higher proportion of companies (or a higher weight of companies) with strong ESGM ratings compared to companies in the benchmark. These ESGM ratings, which are on a scale from 1 to 5, indicate how much exposure a company has to financially material ESG risks in a particular industry. A strong rating (a rating of 1-3) indicates that a company has potentially less exposure to identified financially material ESG risks. The Fund may invest in companies that have a weaker rating (4 or 5 rating) provided that the Fund's overall weighted average ESGM rating is better than that of the benchmark over a rolling 12-month period. As part of Fund re-balances, if the Fund's ESGM rating is worse than the benchmark's, the Fund's percentage allocation to companies that have a weaker ESGM rating is reduced and re-allocated to companies that have a strong ESGM rating relative to companies in the benchmark to ensure that the Fund's overall weighted average ESGM rating is better than the benchmark's. Further information on the ESGM Rating Model can be found under the heading "***What investment strategy does this financial product follow?***".

- In line with its **engagement policy**, the Investment Manager may engage with companies that have weaker ESGM ratings (4 or 5 rating) to encourage better management of financially material ESG

risks.

- **The Fund holds a minimum proportion (20%) of sustainable investments** in companies that contribute to an environmental and/or social objective.

The Fund does not use a reference benchmark for the purpose of attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics.

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

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

The Fund has the following sustainability indicators, reflecting the measures explained above:

- The Fund aims to maintain a better weighted average (a lower score is better) ESGM rating compared to the MSCI ACWI Index, assessed over rolling 12-month periods, using the ESGM Rating Model. The Fund's weighted average ESGM rating versus that of the benchmark is monitored on a daily basis by the Investment Manager's compliance systems.

- The Investment Manager invests at least 20% of the Fund's assets in sustainable investments.

- The Investment Manager excludes companies:

  - that it determines are in breach of accepted international standards and principles, including the United Nations (UN) Global Compact Principles and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises; and

  - that generate revenues above specified thresholds from certain activities that are harmful to the environment and/or society.

The exclusion policy is adhered to with the application of strict pre-trade restrictions and is monitored on an ongoing basis.

As these indicators form the basis of the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund, they are also the binding elements of the Fund's ESG strategy – further information on this is provided below.

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

The Investment Manager uses one or more of the criteria below to identify sustainable investments that contribute to an environmental or social objective:

- The contribution of a company to one or more of the 17 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)[1] that have a social or environmental objective. This is measured using the proportion of a company's revenue streams that contribute positively to the targets of the SDGs. Where a company's revenues are at least 50% net positively aligned (i.e. where revenues that have a negative contribution to the SDGs have been subtracted from revenues that have a positive contribution), this indicates that it generates the majority of its revenue from activities contributing to an environmental or social objective.

- A qualitative assessment that a company is involved in activities contributing to an environmental or social objective where the Investment Manager's due diligence concludes and evidences that the contribution of a company's revenues aligned to the SDGs will increase over the medium-term.

- A qualitative assessment and documented evidence that sustainability is a material business driver within a company's operations or business approach, which contributes to positive environmental or

[1] An internationally developed framework of 17 goals and 169 underlying targets that set out a roadmap to a more sustainable world by 2030.

social outcomes.

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

To ensure the sustainable investments do no significant harm (DNSH) to any environmental or social sustainable investment objectives, the Investment Manager applies two checks in addition to the criteria stated above to identify a sustainable investment:

- The exclusion of companies from the Fund that (i) it determines breach international standards and principles (such as the United Nations (UN) Global Compact Principles) (ii) are involved in controversial weapons and (iii) generate revenues above specified thresholds from certain activities that are harmful to the environment and/or society.

- The consideration of Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators. The Investment Manager considers and monitors all mandatory PAIs and certain voluntary PAIs that are deemed particularly relevant to the Fund and where robust data – as determined by the Investment Manager – is available. The Investment Manager has developed data-driven thresholds for each indicator to determine "significance", capturing how material an indicator is for an industry or sector, and what is considered particularly poor practice relating to that indicator.

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

Investments which are reported as sustainable investments have been assessed to ensure that they do not significantly harm (DNSH) sustainability objectives using an in-house data-driven model and investment team due diligence.

This model identifies harm by using data-driven thresholds against a selection of PAI indicators. Companies which fall below these thresholds are flagged as potentially harmful. This is then considered taking account of the materiality of the harm, whether harm has or is occurring, and whether mitigating activities are underway to address harm. Where data is not available, investment teams seek to satisfy that no significant harm has taken place through desk-based research or company engagement.

In addition, all equity investments are subject to the exclusion criteria, ensuring minimum environmental and social safeguards are in place even for companies that do not have a strong ESGM rating.

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

The sustainable investments are aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the United Nations (UN) Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, including the principles and rights set out in the eight fundamental conventions identified in the Declaration of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and the International Bill of Human Rights. The Fund excludes companies which breach UN Global Compact (UNGC) Principles and further considers good conduct when making investments. In addition, the DNSH checks also assess companies for explicit harm against the underlying principles of the UNGC and OECD Guidelines.

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

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

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

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

☒ Yes

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

Yes. The Investment Manager proactively considers the PAIs of the investment decisions it makes for the Fund that may negatively harm sustainability factors through a combination of exclusions, investment research and monitoring and engaging with investee companies. The consideration of PAIs in this context is in addition to the Investment Manager taking into account all mandatory PAIs as part of its assessment of the "do no significant harm" principle when determining if an investment is a "sustainable investment".

As part of portfolio construction and stock selection, the Fund has in place exclusions that correspond to sustainability indicators and investments that breach these exclusions cannot be held by the Fund. The exclusions applied by the Fund relate to global norms, fossil fuel exposure (specifically coal) and controversial weapons. In addition, the Investment Manager considers PAIs as part of research into, and engagement with, investee companies on environmental sustainability indicators relating to decarbonisation and biodiversity, and social factors such as board gender diversity and discrimination.

More information on how the Fund considers the PAIs of its investment decisions on sustainability factors will be made available in the Fund's Annual Report**.** Please see below for the full list of PAI indicators – detail on how these are taken into account can be found above under the section "*How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?*".

	Exclusions	**Stewardship**[2]
1.1. GHG emissions		✓
1.2. Carbon footprint		✓
1.3. GHG intensity of investee companies		✓
1.4. Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector	✓[3]	✓
1.5. Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production	✓[4]	✓
1.6. Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector		✓
1.7. Activities negatively affecting biodiversity sensitive areas		✓
1.10. Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	✓	✓
1.13. Board gender diversity		✓
1.14. Exposure to controversial weapons (antipersonnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)	✓	
3.7. Incidents of discrimination		✓

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Fund's investment strategy is to seek capital appreciation by investing principally in the equity securities issued by companies globally. The Fund is actively managed in reference to the MSCI ACWI Index. The Investment Manager assesses companies that are both within the MSCI ACWI Index as well as certain companies that are outside this benchmark using a proprietary quantitative model to generate model rankings

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

are considered as part of engagement prioritisation.
ısion relates to coal investments only.
ısion relates to coal investments only.

for individual companies. The quantitative model ranks securities based on three underlying themes: (i) Quality; (ii) Catalyst; and (iii) Value, resulting in the Investment Manager selecting securities that rank most highly with regard to each factor relative to other securities within their industry. Further information on the Fund's investment strategy can be found in the Supplement.

Using the ESGM Rating Model (the "Model"), the Fund aims to compare favourably with the MSCI ACWI Index over rolling 12-month periods. The Model, owned and developed by Columbia Threadneedle Investments, builds on the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB®) Standards, and aims to assess companies' exposure to financially material ESG risks in their respective industries, and how well they are managing these risks.

The output of the Model is a rating from 1 to 5, with a rating of 1 signifying that a company is least exposed to financially material ESG risks, and a rating of 5 signifying that a company is most highly exposed to financially material ESG risks. The intermediate ratings between 1 and 5 reflect varying degrees of exposure to financially material ESG risk, with 2 signifying minimal exposure, 3 signifying medium exposure, and 4 signifying high exposure. Ratings 1 – 3 are grouped together as indicating companies with lower exposure to these risks, while ratings 4 – 5 are grouped together as indicating higher exposure.

The Model aggregates specific, financially material exposures into a single, comprehensive risk indicator which directly informs investment analysis. The ESGM rating highlights the most significant sustainability concerns (for example, those related to human and social capital which include employee health and safety, human rights, and product safety; those related to the environment which include energy management, air quality, and water management; and those related to leadership which include business ethics and corporate behaviour) for each investee company and are focused on how exposed a company is to these risks.

In limited circumstances, where sufficient data is not available to calculate the ESGM rating in respect of one or more of the Fund's investments or constituents of the benchmark, the Investment Manager will rely on its own due diligence/research on specific companies to determine their rating under the Model. The Investment Manager's own due diligence/research is based on research on specific companies, company knowledge and engagement by analysts and/or portfolio managers to assign an ESGM rating to a company for which data is not available.

To achieve a better weighted average (i.e. lower) ESGM rating for the Fund compared to that of the benchmark over rolling 12-month periods, the Fund's weighted average ESGM rating is assessed as part of Fund re-balances: if the ESGM rating is worse than the benchmark's, then the Fund's percentage allocation to companies that have a weaker ESGM rating (4 or 5 rating) is reduced and re-allocated to companies that have a strong ESGM rating (1 to 3 rating), to ensure that the Fund's weighted average ESGM rating is better than that of the benchmark. On average, the Investment Manager will hold a higher proportion of companies (or a higher weight of companies) with strong ESGM ratings compared to companies in the benchmark.

To support and enhance the promotion of environmental and social characteristics, the Investment Manager may, in line with its engagement policy, engage with companies that have weaker ESGM ratings to encourage better management of financially material ESG risks and opportunities. The Investment Manager's engagement activities – which is defined by the Investment Manager as having constructive dialogue with a company – are focused on topics that could have a material impact on the financial performance of a company, relating to human and social capital, the environment, and leadership. The purpose of engagement is to support long-term investment returns by increasing transparency of key ESG-related risks and opportunities, and reducing material negative impacts that the Investment Manager's investment decisions could have on these factors. Further information can be found in the Investment Manager's engagement policy which is available at Responsible Investment - Engagement policy and approach.pdf.

In addition, companies are excluded from the Fund that (i) the Investment Manager determines are in breach of international standards and principles (such as the United Nations Global Compact Principles) or (ii) generate revenues above specified thresholds in certain activities that are harmful to the environment and/or society.

- ***What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain***

each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The following elements of the ESG investment strategy are binding on the Fund:

1. Columbia Threadneedle ESG Materiality Rating

- The Fund must maintain, overall, a better weighted average ESGM rating (i.e., a higher proportion of companies with a strong ESGM rating) when compared with the MSCI ACWI Index over rolling 12-month periods as assessed by the ESGM Rating Model. While the Fund does not commit to a minimum proportion of companies under each rating, the Fund intends to invest mainly (in excess of 50% of the Fund's net assets) in companies with a strong ESGM rating (1 to 3 rating) in seeking to ensure that the Fund maintains a better weighted average ESGM rating compared to the benchmark, though the Fund may also invest in companies that have a weaker rating (4 or 5 rating) provided that the Fund's overall weighted average ESGM rating is better than that of the benchmark over a rolling 12-month period. As part of Fund re-balances, if the Fund's ESGM rating is worse than the benchmark's, then the Fund's percentage allocation to companies that have a weaker ESGM rating (4 or 5 rating) is reduced and re-allocated to companies that have a strong ESGM rating (1 to 3rating) to ensure that its weighted average ESGM rating is better than the benchmark's. For the avoidance of doubt, companies with an ESGM rating of 4 or 5 are not excluded, but their percentage allocation will be managed to ensure that the Fund maintains an overall weighted average ESGM rating above the benchmark over a rolling 12-month period. The Investment Manager will engage with such companies as part of its overall strategy to promote environmental and/or social characteristics and to encourage better management of financially material ESG risks.

2. Exclusions: revenue thresholds

The Fund also excludes companies: (i) deriving any revenue from controversial weapons or from direct involvement in nuclear weapons, including warheads and missiles, fissile material and exclusive-use components; (ii) deriving more than 5% of their revenue from other products and services for nuclear weapons, including systems, exclusive delivery platforms and their parts, and support services; (iii) deriving more than 5% of their revenue from tobacco production; and (iv) deriving more than 30% of their revenue from thermal coal-based power generation or extraction.

3. Exclusions: breach of international standards

The Fund excludes companies that are determined by the Investment Manager to be in breach of accepted international standards and principles such as, but not limited to, the United Nations (UN) Global Compact Principles, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the International Labour Organization (ILO) Labour Standards, and the United Nations (UN) Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

4. Sustainable Investments

The Fund commits to investing at least 20% of its assets in sustainable investments.

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

There is no commitment to reduce the scope of investments by a minimum rate prior to the application of the investment strategy. However, application of the exclusion criteria will have the effect of reducing the number of securities available for investment by the Fund.

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

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

All companies in which investments are made are subject to a pre-investment good governance assessment and ongoing post-investment review of governance practices. The Investment Manager uses third-party data, such as from MSCI ESG and ISS, to assess a company's governance practices and supplements this with its fundamental research.

Pre-investment: The Investment Manager assesses all companies before investment. It may engage with a

company to better understand or to encourage improvements relating to any flagged issues. If, however, it is concluded from the assessment that the company demonstrates poor governance practices, the Investment Manager will not invest in its securities.

Post-investment: Investee companies are monitored on an ongoing basis to confirm that there has been no material diminution in governance practices. If any issues are flagged, the Investment Manager may engage with the company to better understand these as part of its review. However, where it is considered that the company no longer demonstrates good governance practices, the securities will be divested from the Fund as soon as reasonably practicable.

The Investment Manager has developed a data-driven model which flags poor practices and controversies relating to the four pillars of good governance as outlined by SFDR to inform its assessment and monitoring of investee companies. The model covers:

1. Board structure: including board and key committee composition, diversity and inclusion, and commitments and policies.
2. Compensation: including pay-for-performance, use of equity, non-executive pay, and termination practices.
3. Employee relations: including compliance with labour standards, such as child labour, discrimination, and health and safety.
4. Tax quality: including tax reporting and corporate tax gap.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

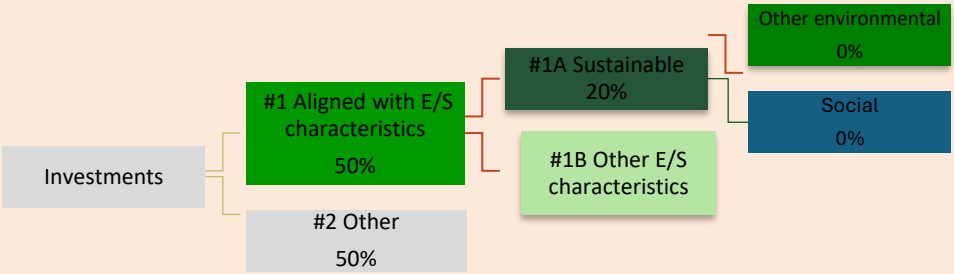
Concerning the planned proportion of investments used to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics):

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The Investment Manager ensures that the binding elements of the investment strategy are applied to at least 90% of the total net assets of the Fund (i.e. the entire portfolio excluding investments in ancillary liquid assets, bank deposits, money market instruments or money market funds for liquidity or treasury purposes).

At least 50% of the Fund's assets are held in investments that promote environmental and/or social characteristics and a minimum of 20% of the Fund's assets are classified as sustainable investments with an environmental and/or social objective.

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



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor qualify as sustainable investments.
The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:
- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or

social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

Concerning the other investments (#2 Other):

Other investments may include:

(i) ancillary liquid assets (i.e. bank deposit at sight) which are held for the purposes of liquidity management;

(ii) bank deposits, money market instruments or money market funds held for treasury purposes;

(iii) derivatives for hedging purposes;

(iv) investments which are neither aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund, nor qualify as sustainable investments, held for investment purposes in line with the Fund's investment objective.

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

The Fund does not use derivatives for the purposes of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by it.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for fossil gas include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For nuclear energy, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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

There is no commitment to EU Taxonomy-aligned investments at the present time.

- ***Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[5]?***

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

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

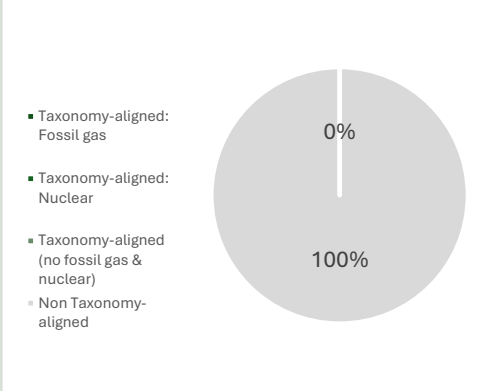
1.Taxonomy-alignment of investments including sovereign bonds*

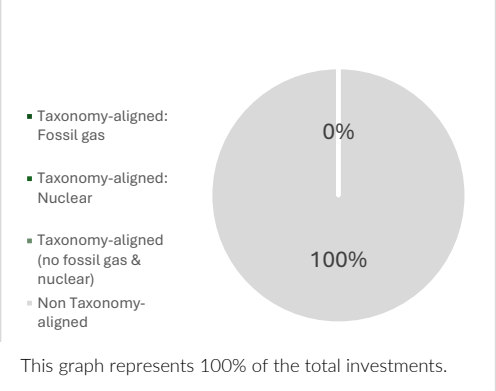
2. Taxonomy-alignment of investments excluding sovereign bonds*

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

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

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





**For the purpose of these graphs, "sovereign bonds" consist of all sovereign exposures.*

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

Not applicable.

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

The minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy held in the Fund is 0%. The extent to which such sustainable investments will have an environmental objective will vary depending on the investment opportunities available.

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

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The minimum share of socially sustainable investments held in the Fund is 0%. The extent to which such sustainable investments will have a social objective will vary depending on the investment opportunities available.

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

Other investments include (i) ancillary liquid assets (i.e. bank deposit at sight) which are held for the purposes of liquidity management; (ii) bank deposits, money market instruments or money market funds held for treasury purposes; (iii) derivatives for hedging purposes; and (iv) investments which are neither aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund, nor qualify as sustainable investments (which are held for investment purposes in line with the Fund's investment objective).

All equity investments are subject to the exclusion policy, ensuring minimum environmental and social safeguards are in place even for companies that do not meet the criteria for the promotion of environmental and/or social characteristics of the Fund.

For ancillary liquid assets, bank deposits and derivatives, counterparties are assessed via the ESGM rating and their risk rating is factored into the Investment Manager's internal risk rating score.

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

The Fund does not use the MSCI ACWI Index to measure whether it attains the environmental and/or social characteristics that the Fund promotes.

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

How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Not applicable.

How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?

Not applicable.

How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?

Not applicable.

Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?

Not applicable.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website below by searching for your particular Fund and accessing the Fund's Key Documents by selecting your share class:

https://www.columbiathreadneedle.lu/en/retl/our-funds/find-your-fund

This document is a Supplement to the Prospectus dated 18 June 2026 issued by Columbia Threadneedle (Irl) ICAV (the "ICAV"). This Supplement forms part of, and should be read in conjunction with, the Prospectus.

The value of Shares may go up or down and you may not get back the amount you invested. Investors' attention is drawn to the risk warnings contained in the section headed Risk Factors in the Prospectus and, in particular, to the risk warnings contained in the section of this Supplement entitled "Risk Factors".

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

Columbia Threadneedle (Irl) ICAV

(an open-ended Irish collective asset management vehicle which is constituted as an umbrella fund with variable capital and segregated liability between its sub-funds and registered in Ireland with registration number C-557579 and authorised by the Central Bank of Ireland as a UCITS)

SUPPLEMENT

dated 18 June 2026

in respect of

CT QR Series European Equity Active UCITS ETF

(a sub-fund of the ICAV, the "**Fund**")

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

THE FUND

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks to achieve capital appreciation by investing principally (at least 80%) in equity securities issued by companies in Europe. **There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.**

Investment Policy

The Fund will seek to achieve its investment objectives by investing in a portfolio of listed equity and equity-related securities of European companies that will be listed or traded on Regulated Markets.

Investment Strategy

The Investment Manager aims to use a consistent investment approach to select securities, by applying a proprietary quantitative model to its potential investment universe, as further detailed below.

The Investment Manager assesses companies that are both within the MSCI Europe Index (the "Benchmark") as well as certain companies that are outside the Benchmark using proprietary quantitative equity research models to generate model rankings for individual companies based on certain themes.

The quantitative model ranks companies based on three underlying themes: (i) Quality (capturing securities that have, among other things, more stable business fundamentals such as earnings growth); (ii) Catalyst (capturing securities that have, among other things, stronger performance than comparable securities over the same time period); and (iii) Value (capturing securities that are determined to be attractively priced relative to their intrinsic value). The Investment Manager selects securities that rank most highly with regard to each theme relative to other securities within their industry for investment by the Fund. The Investment Manager uses fundamental research on investee companies to further identify investments that may deliver better relative performance and constructs the portfolio based on the Investment Manager's expertise and knowledge of the companies.

Following application of the quantitative model and fundamental research, the Investment Manager applies Columbia Threadneedle's proprietary ESG Materiality Rating Model (the "**Model**") to assess investee companies' exposure to financially material ESG risks in their respective industries. In applying the Model, the Investment Manager aims for the Fund to have a better weighted average ESGM rating compared to that of the Benchmark over rolling 12-month periods. On average, the Fund will hold a higher proportion of companies (or a higher weight of companies) with strong ESGM ratings (1-3 ratings) compared to companies in the Benchmark. The Fund may invest in companies with weaker ESGM ratings (scoring 4 – 5) provided the Fund's overall weighted average ESGM rating is better than that of the Benchmark. The Investment Manager also applies a number of exclusions relating to controversial weapons, nuclear weapons, thermal coal, tobacco, and breaches of international standards in constructing the portfolio. **Further information on the ESG elements of the Fund's investment strategy can be found in SFDR Annex to this Supplement**.

The Fund is actively managed in reference to the Benchmark which is broadly representative of the companies in which the Fund invests. The Investment Manager believes that the Benchmark is an appropriate comparator for reviewing the Fund's performance. However, the Fund is not constrained by the Benchmark and does not seek to follow the performance of or replicate the Benchmark. It has freedom to select investments with weightings different to, or that are not in the Benchmark. Accordingly, the Fund will be more concentrated than the Benchmark and may display significant divergence from the Benchmark. Deviations from the Benchmark, including guidance on the level of risk relative to the Benchmark, will be considered as part of the Investment Manager's risk monitoring process.

Other Investments

The equity-related securities in which the Fund may invest are Depositary Receipts and warrants arising out of corporate actions.

The Fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in the units/shares of Eligible Collective Investment Schemes where such investments satisfy the requirements of the Central Bank.

For the purposes of managing liquidity, the Fund may also hold cash, bank deposits (including bank deposits at sight, i.e. deposits which can be withdrawn without notice or on short notice), Money Market Instruments or money market funds that are Eligible Collective Investment Schemes for treasury purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions. In normal market conditions, investments in these assets or instruments will not exceed 10% of the Fund's Net Asset Value.

Currency hedging at Class level

The Investment Manager may hedge foreign exchange risk of all Classes that are denominated in a currency other than the Base Currency. The Investment Manager will attempt to mitigate the risk of such fluctuation by using FDI subject to the conditions and within the limits laid down by the Central Bank. For further information, please see the section "**Financial Derivative Instruments**" and "**Currency Hedged Share Classes**" of the Prospectus.

The successful execution of a hedging strategy which mitigates exactly this risk cannot be assured. The implementation of the hedging strategy described above may generate additional costs for the Fund and/or the relevant Share Class.

Benchmark

The Benchmark captures large- and mid-cap representation from across developed markets in Europe, covering approximately 85% of the free-float adjusted market capitalisation across the European developed markets equity universe. The Benchmark methodology may be amended from time to time by MSCI. Information on the methodology can be found at the link below.

The information set out above is a summary of the principal features of the Benchmark and does not purport to be an exhaustive description. The Benchmark is provided by MSCI. At the date of the Supplement, MSCI, as administrator of the Benchmark, is listed on the ESMA register of benchmark administrators which may be found at: https://registers.esma.europa.eu/publication.

Further information on the Benchmark can be found at: www.msci.com.

Source: MSCI. MSCI makes no express or implied warranties or representations and shall have no liability whatsoever with respect to any MSCI data contained herein. This supplement is not approved, reviewed or produced by MSCI.

Sustainability-related Disclosure

The Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics within the meaning of Article 8 of SFDR. The environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund are improved management of risks related to human and social capital, the environment, and leadership that are determined by the Investment Manager as being likely to have a material impact on the financial performance (profits, cash flow, etc.) of an investee company. This is achieved by the Investment Manager using the Model to reduce the Fund's overall exposure to investee companies most highly exposed to such risks relative to the Benchmark's overall exposure to such risks using the Model. Risks related to human and social capital include employee health and safety, human rights, and product safety; risks related to the environment include energy management, air quality, and water management; and risks related to leadership include business ethics and corporate behaviour. Other environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund in investing in companies are (i) compliance with accepted international standards and principles; (ii) reduced carbon emissions compared to the Benchmark; (iii) reduced negative impact on public health compared to the Benchmark; and (iv) avoidance of indiscriminate or disproportionate harm to society.

Integration of Sustainability Risk

The Manager has delegated responsibility for investment management of the Fund to the Investment Manager. The Investment Manager integrates sustainability risk into its investment decision-making process through the specific ESG strategy applied to the Fund to promote environmental and/or social characteristics. In particular, the Investment Manager applies exclusions relating to coal, tobacco, controversial weapons, nuclear weapons, and breaches of international standards and principles. In addition, the Investment Manager applies the Model. The Model assesses how well investee companies manage financially material ESG risks in a particular industry. The Investment Manager favours investment in companies with strong ratings (i.e. companies that are less exposed to financially material ESG risks) to create a Fund that has a better ESG materiality score than its benchmark. As a result of the application of the ESG strategy to the Fund, the likely impact of sustainability risks on the returns of the Fund are expected to be low
For further details on the Manager's approach to SFDR and the Taxonomy Regulation, please refer to the section of the Prospectus titled "**Sustainability-related Disclosures**".

More information about the promotion of environmental and/or social characteristics is available in the SFDR Annex to this Supplement.

Fund name

"QR" in the name of the Fund stands for '**Quant Redefined**'. "QR" is the brand name used to identify the series of actively managed exchange traded funds offered by Columbia Threadneedle of which the Fund forms part.

PROFILE OF A TYPICAL INVESTOR

The Fund is suitable for investors who:

- seek capital appreciation;
- have a high level of risk tolerance commensurate with an investment in equity securities;
- seek an investment that promotes environmental and social characteristics;
- can tolerate high volatility in the value of their investment; and
- have a long-term investment horizon.

SHARE CLASSES

Details of the Classes available in the Fund, are set out in **Appendix I**. Additional Classes may be created in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

The Manager reserves the right to differentiate between persons who are subscribing for or redeeming Shares and to waive or reduce the Minimum Subscription Amount and Minimum Redemption Amount for any such person or to refuse an application for the subscription of Shares in their absolute discretion.

DIVIDENDS

Where the ICAV intends to declare dividends with respect to one or more Classes of the Fund, the proposed frequency of such dividend declarations shall be set out in **Appendix I**.

It is not the intention of the Directors to declare dividends in respect of the Classes identified as "accumulating" classes in this Supplement. The income and earnings and gains of the Funds will be accumulated and reinvested. Any change to this policy shall be set out in an updated version of the Supplement and notified to the Shareholders in advance.

It is intended to declare dividends in respect of the Classes identified as “distributing” classes in this Supplement. Distributions in respect of these Classes will be declared on each Distribution Date in each year provided that if such date is not a Business Day, the declaration date will be the Business Day immediately following such date. The distribution will comprise net income of the Fund. Any dividend payments will be confirmed in writing to the relevant Shareholders.

Please refer to the "**Distribution Policy**" section in the Prospectus for further information.

DEALING IN SHARES OF THE FUND

Only the ETF Shares issued in respect of this Fund will be listed and/or traded on the Relevant Stock Exchanges. It is envisaged that ETF Shares will be bought and sold by private and institutional investors on the Secondary Market.

Only Authorised Participants may subscribe for and redeem ETF Shares in the Fund directly with the ICAV in accordance with the section of the Prospectus entitled “**Procedures for Subscriptions and Redemptions**” having regard to the information set out below.

Conversion of Shares is permitted only between Classes within the same Fund, subject to the procedures described in the section of the Prospectus entitled “Conversion of Shares” and the Trade Cut-Off Time applicable to the Fund. Conversions will be processed as a redemption of Shares of the Original Class and a subscription into the New Class, based on the relevant Dealing NAV and having regard to Duties and Charges, with no switching charge applicable.

Only Authorised Participants may request conversions of ETF Shares directly with the ICAV. Investors who acquire ETF Shares on the Secondary Market may not convert directly and should instead sell their existing ETF Shares and purchase Shares of the desired Class on-exchange.

Conversion proceeds will settle within the timeframes applicable to subscriptions and redemptions, as set out under Settlement Date in this Supplement (i.e., up to three (3) Business Days after the Dealing Day).

Base Currency	means EUR.
Business Day	means a day on which banks in Ireland and UK are open and/or such other day(s) as the Directors may determine.
Dealing Day	means every Business Day (excluding, for each Fund, any day on which a market on which securities included in the relevant Index are listed or traded is closed and/or the day preceding any such day provided that a list of such closed market days will be published for each Fund on the website at www.columbiathreadneedle.com) and/or such other day or days as the Directors may determine and notify to the Administrator and to Shareholders in advance.
Dealing NAV	means the Net Asset Value per Share calculated as at the Valuation Point on the relevant Dealing Day.
Initial Offer Period	means the period beginning at 9.00 a.m. (Dublin time) on 22 October 2025 and terminating at 5.00 p.m. (Dublin time) on 22 April 2026 or such other period determined by the Directors in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.
Minimum Redemption Amount	Redemptions will normally be accepted above 100,000 Shares or their cash equivalent. Such minimum amount may be reduced or increased in any case at the discretion of the Manager.
Minimum Subscription Amount	Subscriptions will normally be accepted above 100,000 Shares or their cash equivalent. Such minimum amount may be reduced or increased in any case at the discretion of the Manager.
Redemption Fee	N/A

Settlement Date	means, in respect of subscriptions and redemptions, up to three (3) Business Days after the Dealing Day, or such earlier or later date as may be determined by the Directors and notified to Shareholders from time to time.
Subscription Fee	N/A
Trade Cut-Off Time	means 2.30 p.m. (Dublin time) on the Dealing Day or such earlier or later time as may be determined by the Manager or the Investment Manager at their discretion with prior notice to Authorised Participants, which is the cut-off time in respect of any Dealing Day for receipt of applications for subscriptions and redemptions in the Fund.
Valuation Point	means close of business in the latest closing market on the Dealing Day or such time as the Directors, in consultation with the Manager, may decide and notify to Shareholders in advance.

FEES AND EXPENSES

A total expense ratio figure ("TER") will be paid out of the assets of each Class to the Manager. The TER for each for each Class is set out under the heading "TER" in the table included in the appendix hereto.

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

RISK FACTORS

Investment in the Fund carries with it a degree of risk including, but not limited to, the risks described in the "**Risk Factors**" section of the Prospectus.

In particular, the Fund is subject to the following key risks:

The investments of a Fund are subject to normal market fluctuations and the risks inherent in investment in international securities markets and there can be no assurances that appreciation will occur. Stock markets can be volatile and stock prices can change substantially. Since investment in securities may involve currencies other than the Base Currency or Class Currency, the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund or Class may also be affected by changes in currency rates and exchange control regulations, including currency blockage. The performance of a Fund or Class may depend in part on the ability of the Investment Manager to anticipate and 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.

The value of equity securities can fall as well as rise depending on general market conditions as well as the performance of individual companies. This volatility can sometimes occur unexpectedly and rapidly. In cases of bankruptcy or financial restructuring, shares can lose all or most of their value.

Investments in foreign securities, i.e. securities denominated in a currency different from a Fund's Base Currency, offer potential benefits not available from investments solely in securities denominated in a Fund's Base Currency. However, it also involves significant risks that are not typically associated with investing in securities denominated in a Fund's Base Currency. Indeed, foreign investments may be affected by movements of exchange rates, changes in laws or restrictions applicable to such investments and changes in exchange control regulations (e.g. currency blockage).

The ICAV will seek to reduce a Fund's credit and settlement default risk by ensuring that direct subscriptions for or redemptions of Shares are only made by Authorised Participants and that all such subscriptions and redemptions are settled through a Recognised Clearing and Settlement System on a delivery versus payment basis.

RISK MANAGEMENT

The ICAV will use the commitment approach for the purposes of calculating global exposure for the Fund. The Fund's total exposure will be limited to 100% of Net Asset Value using the commitment approach.

While it is not the Manager's intention to leverage the Fund, any leverage resulting from the use of FDIs will be done in accordance with the UCITS Regulations.

Further detail on the calculation of global exposure is set out in the financial derivative instrument risk management process of the Fund ("**RMP**"). The RMP employed enables the Investment Manager to accurately measure, monitor and manage the various risks associated with FDI, including leverage.

RELEVANT STOCK EXCHANGES

Application has been made in respect of the ETF Shares to Euronext Dublin, the London Stock Exchange and Deutsche Börse Xetra (the "Stock Exchanges") for admission to trading.

Neither the admission of the ETF Shares to trading on the regulated market of the Stock Exchanges nor the approval of the listing particulars pursuant to the listing requirements of any of the Stock Exchanges shall constitute a warranty or representation by the relevant Stock Exchange as to the competence of service providers to or any other party connected with the ICAV, the adequacy of information contained in the listing particulars or the suitability of the ICAV or the Fund for investment purposes.

It is intended that the Shares will be listed and admitted for trading on a number of other stock exchanges, but the ICAV does not warrant or guarantee that such listings will take place or continue to exist.

APPENDIX I

SHARE CLASSES OF THE FUND

Share Class	Class Currency	Hedged/ Unhedged	Initial Offer Period Status	Initial Offer Price per Share	Distribution Policy	Distribution Frequency	TER
EUR	EUR	Unhedged	Open	10*	Accumulating	N/A	Up to 0.25%
EUR	EUR	Unhedged	Open	10*	Income	Semi-Annual	Up to 0.25%

*The actual Initial Offer Price per Share may vary from its estimated price depending on movements in the value of the securities between the date of the Supplement and the date that the Initial Offer Period closes. The actual Initial Offer Price per Share will be available from the Administrator and on www.columbiathreadneedle.com.

CT QR SERIES EUROPEAN EQUITY ACTIVE UCITS ETF

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

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

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

Product name: CT QR Series European Equity Active UCITS ETF (the "**Fund**")

Legal entity identifier: TBC

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

●● ☐ **Yes**	●○ ☒ **No**
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** ___ %	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 20% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☒ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** ___%	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The Fund promotes the following environmental and/or social characteristics:

- **Improved management of risks related to human and social capital, the environment, and leadership** that are determined by the Investment Manager as being likely to have a material impact on the financial performance (profits, cash flow, etc.) of an investee company. This is achieved by the Investment Manager by using the Columbia Threadneedle Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Materiality Rating Model (ESGM Rating Model), as further described below, to reduce the Fund's overall exposure to investee companies most highly exposed to such risks relative to the Benchmark's overall exposure to such risks using the ESGM Rating Model. Risks related to human and social capital include employee health and safety, human rights, and product safety; risks related to the environment include energy management, air quality, and water management; and risks related to leadership include business ethics and corporate behaviour.

  Each company's exposure to the financially material ESG risks relevant to its industry is measured on a proprietary scale from least exposed to most exposed, using the ESGM Rating Model.

- **Compliance with accepted international standards and principles**, by excluding companies in violation of, but not limited to, the UN Global Compact Principles (relating to Human Rights, Labour, Environment, Anti-Corruption) and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises;
- **Reduced carbon emissions compared to the MSCI Europe Index** by excluding companies deriving more than 30% of their revenue from thermal coal-based power generation or extraction;
- **Reduced negative impact on public health compared to the MSCI Europe Index** through the exclusion of companies deriving more than 5% of their revenue from tobacco production; and
- **Avoidance of indiscriminate or disproportionate harm to society** through the exclusion of companies deriving any revenue from controversial weapons or from direct involvement in nuclear weapons, including warheads and missiles, fissile material and exclusive-use components; or from companies deriving more than 5% of their revenue from other products and services for nuclear weapons, including systems, exclusive delivery platforms and their parts, and support services.

A full list of exclusions is set out in the section titled "***What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?***", below.

While prioritising the financial outcomes of the Fund, the Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics through the integration by the Investment Manager of the following responsible investment measures into the investment decision-making process:

- The Investment Manager uses the ESGM Rating Model to create a Fund that has a better weighted average ESG Materiality (ESGM) rating (i.e. with a higher proportion of companies with a strong ESGM rating) than its benchmark, the MSCI Europe Index, over rolling 12-month periods.
- On average, the Investment Manager will hold a higher proportion of companies (or a higher weight of companies) with strong ESGM ratings compared to companies in the benchmark. These ESGM ratings, which are on a scale from 1 to 5, indicate how much exposure a company has to financially material ESG risks in a particular industry. A strong rating (a rating of 1-3) indicates that a company has potentially less exposure to identified financially material ESG risks. The Fund may invest in companies that have a weak rating (4 or 5 rating) provided that the Fund's overall weighted average ESGM rating is better than that of the benchmark over a rolling 12-month period. As part of Fund re-balances, if the Fund's ESGM rating is worse than the benchmark's, then the Fund's percentage allocation to companies that have a weak ESGM rating (4 or 5 rating) is reduced and re-allocated to companies that have a strong ESGM rating relative to companies in the benchmark to ensure that the Fund's overall weighted average ESGM rating is better than the benchmark's.

- In line with its **engagement policy**, the Investment Manager may engage with companies that have weaker ESGM ratings (4 or 5 rating) to encourage better management of financially material ESG risks.

- **The Fund holds a minimum proportion (20%) of sustainable investments** in companies that contribute to an environmental and/or social objective.

The Fund does not use a reference benchmark for the purpose of attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics.

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

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

The Fund has the following sustainability indicators, reflecting the measures explained above:

- The Fund aims to maintain a better weighted average (a lower score is better) ESGM rating compared to the MSCI Europe Index, assessed over rolling 12-month periods, using the ESG Materiality Rating Model. The Fund's weighted average ESGM rating versus that of the benchmark is monitored on a daily basis by the Investment Manager's compliance systems.

- The Investment Manager invests at least 20% of the Fund's assets in sustainable investments.

- The Investment Manager excludes companies:

  - that it determines are in breach of accepted international standards and principles, including the United Nations (UN) Global Compact Principles and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises; and

  - that generate revenues above specified thresholds from certain activities that are harmful to the environment and/or society.

The exclusion policy is adhered to with the application of strict pre-trade restrictions and is monitored on an ongoing basis.

As these indicators form the basis of the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund, they are also the binding elements of the Fund's ESG strategy – further information on this is provided below.

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

The Investment Manager uses one or more of the criteria below to identify sustainable investments that contribute to an environmental or social objective:

- The contribution of a company to one or more of the 17 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)[1] that have a social or environmental objective. This is measured using the proportion of a company's revenue streams that contribute positively to the targets of the SDGs. Where a company's revenues are at least 50% net positively aligned (i.e. where revenues that have a negative contribution to the SDGs have been subtracted from revenues that have a positive contribution), this indicates that it generates the majority of its revenue from activities contributing to an environmental or social objective.

- A qualitative assessment that a company is involved in activities contributing to an environmental or social objective where the Investment Manager's due diligence concludes and evidences that the contribution of a company's revenues aligned to the SDGs will increase over the medium-term.

- A qualitative assessment and documented evidence that sustainability is a material business driver within a company's operations or business approach, which contributes to positive environmental or social outcomes.

- ***How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause***

[1] An internationally developed framework of 17 goals and 169 underlying targets that set out a roadmap to a more sustainable world by 2030.

significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

To ensure the sustainable investments do no significant harm (DNSH) to any environmental or social sustainable investment objectives, the Investment Manager applies two checks in addition to the criteria stated above to identify a sustainable investment:

- The exclusion of companies from the Fund that (i) it determines breach international standards and principles (such as the United Nations (UN) Global Compact Principles) (ii) are involved in controversial weapons and (iii) generate revenues above specified thresholds from certain activities that are harmful to the environment and/or society.

- The consideration of Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators. The Investment Manager considers and monitors all mandatory PAIs and certain voluntary PAIs that are deemed particularly relevant to the Fund and where robust data – as determined by the Investment Manager – is available. The Investment Manager has developed data-driven thresholds for each indicator to determine "significance", capturing how material an indicator is for an industry or sector, and what is considered particularly poor practice relating to that indicator.

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

Investments which are reported as sustainable investments have been assessed to ensure that they do not significantly harm (DNSH) sustainability objectives using an in-house data-driven model and investment team due diligence.

This model identifies harm by using data-driven thresholds against a selection of PAI indicators. Companies which fall below these thresholds are flagged as potentially harmful. This is then considered taking account of the materiality of the harm, whether harm has or is occurring, and whether mitigating activities are underway to address harm. Where data is not available, investment teams seek to satisfy that no significant harm has taken place through desk-based research or company engagement.

In addition, all equity investments are subject to the exclusion criteria, ensuring minimum environmental and social safeguards are in place even for companies that do not have a strong ESGM rating.

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

The sustainable investments are aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the United Nations (UN) Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, including the principles and rights set out in the eight fundamental conventions identified in the Declaration of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and the International Bill of Human Rights. The Fund excludes companies which breach UN Global Compact (UNGC) Principles and further considers good conduct when making investments. In addition, the DNSH checks also assess companies for explicit harm against the underlying principles of the UNGC and OECD Guidelines.

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

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

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

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

☒ Yes

Yes. The Investment Manager proactively considers the PAIs of the investment decisions it makes for the Fund that may negatively harm sustainability factors through a combination of exclusions, investment

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

research and monitoring and engaging with investee companies. The consideration of PAIs in this context is in addition to the Investment Manager taking into account all mandatory PAIs as part of its assessment of the "do no significant harm" principle when determining if an investment is a "sustainable investment".

As part of portfolio construction and stock selection, the Fund has in place exclusions that correspond to sustainability indicators and investments that breach these exclusions cannot be held by the Fund. The exclusions applied by the Fund relate to global norms, fossil fuel exposure (specifically coal) and controversial weapons. In addition, the Investment Manager considers PAIs as part of research into, and engagement with, investee companies on environmental sustainability indicators relating to decarbonisation and biodiversity, and social factors such as board gender diversity and discrimination.

More information on how the Fund considers the PAIs of its investment decisions on sustainability factors will be made available in the Fund's Annual Report**.** Please see below for the full list of PAI indicators – detail on how these are taken into account can be found above under the section "*How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?".*

	Exclusions	**Stewardship**[2]
1.1. GHG emissions		✓
1.2. Carbon footprint		✓
1.3. GHG intensity of investee companies		✓
1.4. Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector	✓[3]	✓
1.5. Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production	✓[4]	✓
1.6. Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector		✓
1.7. Activities negatively affecting biodiversity sensitive areas		✓
1.10. Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	✓	✓
1.13. Board gender diversity		✓
1.14. Exposure to controversial weapons (antipersonnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)	✓	
3.7. Incidents of discrimination		✓

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

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

The Fund's investment strategy is to seek capital appreciation by investing principally in the equity securities issued by companies in Europe. The Fund is actively managed in reference to the MSCI Europe Index. The Investment Manager assesses companies that are both within the MSCI Europe Index as well as certain companies that are outside this benchmark using a proprietary quantitative model to generate model rankings for individual companies. The quantitative model ranks securities based on three underlying themes: (i) Quality; (ii) Catalyst; and (iii) Value, resulting in the Investment Manager selecting securities that rank most highly with regard to each factor relative to other securities within their industry. Further information on the

[2] PAIs are considered as part of engagement prioritisation.
[3] Exclusion relates to coal investments only.
[4] Exclusion relates to coal investments only.

Fund's investment strategy can be found in the Supplement.

Using the ESGM Rating Model (the "Model"), the Fund aims to compare favourably with the MSCI Europe Index over rolling 12-month periods.

The Model, owned and developed by Columbia Threadneedle Investments, builds on the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB®) Standards, and aims to assess companies' exposure to financially material ESG risks in their respective industries, and how well they are managing these risks.

The output of the Model is a rating from 1 to 5, with 1 signifying that a company is least exposed to financially material ESG risks, and a rating of 5 signifying that a company is most highly exposed to financially material ESG risks. The intermediate ratings between 1 and 5 reflect varying degrees of exposure to financially material ESG risk, with 2 signifying minimal exposure, 3 signifying medium exposure, and 4 signifying high exposure. Ratings 1 – 3 are grouped together as indicating companies with lower exposure to these risks, while ratings 4 – 5 are grouped together as indicating higher exposure.

The Model aggregates specific, financially material exposures into a single, comprehensive risk indicator which directly informs investment analysis. The ESGM rating highlights the most significant sustainability concerns (for example, those related to human and social capital which include employee health and safety, human rights, and product safety; those related to the environment which include energy management, air quality, and water management; and those related to leadership which include business ethics and corporate behaviour) for each investee company and are focused on how exposed a company is to these risks.

In limited circumstances, where sufficient data is not available to calculate the ESGM rating in respect of one or more of the Fund's investments or constituents of the benchmark, the Investment Manager will rely on its own due diligence/research on specific companies to determine their rating under the Model. The Investment Manager's own due diligence/research is based on research on specific companies, company knowledge and engagement by analysts and/or portfolio managers to assign an ESGM rating to a company for which data is not available.

To achieve a better weighted average (i.e. lower) ESGM rating for the Fund compared to that of the benchmark over rolling 12-month periods, the Fund's weighted average ESGM rating is assessed as part of Fund re-balances: if the ESGM rating is worse than the benchmark's, then the Fund's percentage allocation to companies that have a weaker ESGM rating (4 or 5 rating) is reduced and re-allocated to companies that have a strong ESGM rating (1 to 3 rating), to ensure that the Fund's weighted average ESGM rating is better than that of the benchmark. On average, the Investment Manager will hold a higher proportion of companies (or a higher weight of companies) with strong ESGM ratings compared to companies in the benchmark.

To support and enhance the promotion of environmental and social characteristics, the Investment Manager may, in line with its engagement policy, engage with companies that have weaker ESGM ratings to encourage better management of financially material ESG risks and opportunities. The Investment Manager's engagement activities – which is defined by the Investment Manager as having constructive dialogue with a company – are focused on topics that could have a material impact on the financial performance of a company, relating to human and social capital, the environment, and leadership. The purpose of engagement is to support long-term investment returns by increasing transparency of key ESG-related risks and opportunities, and reducing material negative impacts that the Investment Manager's investment decisions could have on these factors. Further information can be found in the Investment Manager's engagement policy which is available at Responsible Investment - Engagement policy and approach.pdf.

In addition, companies are excluded from the Fund that (i) the Investment Manager determines are in breach of international standards and principles (such as the United Nations Global Compact Principles) or (ii) generate revenues above specified thresholds in certain activities that are harmful to the environment and/or society.

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

The following elements of the ESG investment strategy are binding on the Fund:

1. **Columbia Threadneedle ESG Materiality Rating**

- The Fund must maintain, overall, a better weighted average ESGM rating (i.e. a higher proportion of companies with a strong ESGM rating) when compared with the MSCI Europe Index over rolling 12-month periods as assessed by the ESGM Rating Model. While the Fund does not commit to a minimum proportion of companies under each rating, the Fund intends to invest mainly (in excess of 50% of the Fund's net assets) in companies with a strong ESGM rating (1 to 3 rating) in seeking to ensure that the Fund maintains a better weighted average ESGM rating compared to the benchmark, though the Fund may also invest in companies that have a weaker rating (4 or 5 rating) provided that the Fund's overall weighted average ESGM rating is better than that of the benchmark over a rolling 12-month period. As part of Fund re-balances, if the Fund's ESGM rating is worse than the benchmark's, then the Fund's percentage allocation to companies that have a weaker ESGM rating (4 or 5 rating) is reduced and re-allocated to companies that have a strong ESGM rating (1 to 3 rating) to ensure that the Fund's weighted average ESGM rating is better than the benchmark's. For the avoidance of doubt, companies with an ESGM rating of 4 or 5 are not excluded, but their percentage allocation will be managed to ensure that the Fund maintains an overall weighted average ESGM rating above the benchmark over a rolling 12-month period. The Investment Manager will engage with such companies as part of its overall strategy to promote environmental and/or social characteristics and to encourage better management of financially material ESG risks.

2. **Exclusions: revenue thresholds**

The Fund also excludes companies: (i) deriving any revenue from controversial weapons or from direct involvement in nuclear weapons, including warheads and missiles, fissile material and exclusive-use components; (ii) deriving more than 5% of their revenue from other products and services for nuclear weapons, including systems, exclusive delivery platforms and their parts, and support services; (iii) deriving more than 5% of their revenue from tobacco production; and (iv) deriving more than 30% of their revenue from thermal coal-based power generation or extraction .

3. **Exclusions: breach of international standards**

The Fund excludes companies that are determined by the Investment Manager to be in breach of accepted international standards and principles such as, but not limited to, the United Nations (UN) Global Compact Principles, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the International Labour Organization (ILO) Labour Standards, and the United Nations (UN) Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

4. **Sustainable Investments**

The Fund commits to investing at least 20% of its assets in sustainable investments.

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

There is no commitment to reduce the scope of investments by a minimum rate prior to the application of the investment strategy. However, application of the exclusion criteria will have the effect of reducing the number of securities available for investment by the Fund.

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

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

All companies in which investments are made are subject to a pre-investment good governance assessment and ongoing post-investment review of governance practices. The Investment Manager uses third-party data, such as from MSCI ESG and ISS, to assess a company's governance practices and supplements this with its fundamental research.

Pre-investment: The Investment Manager assesses all companies before investment. It may engage with a company to better understand or to encourage improvements relating to any flagged issues. If, however, it is concluded from the assessment that the company demonstrates poor governance practices, the Investment

Manager will not invest in its securities.

Post-investment: Investee companies are monitored on an ongoing basis to confirm that there has been no material diminution in governance practices. If any issues are flagged, the Investment Manager may engage with the company to better understand these as part of its review. However, where it is considered that the company no longer demonstrates good governance practices, the securities will be divested from the Fund as soon as reasonably practicable.

The Investment Manager has developed a data-driven model which flags poor practices and controversies relating to the four pillars of good governance as outlined by SFDR to inform its assessment and monitoring of investee companies. The model covers:

1. Board structure: including board and key committee composition, diversity and inclusion, and commitments and policies.
2. Compensation: including pay-for-performance, use of equity, non-executive pay, and termination practices.
3. Employee relations: including compliance with labour standards, such as child labour, discrimination, and health and safety.
4. Tax quality: including tax reporting and corporate tax gap.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

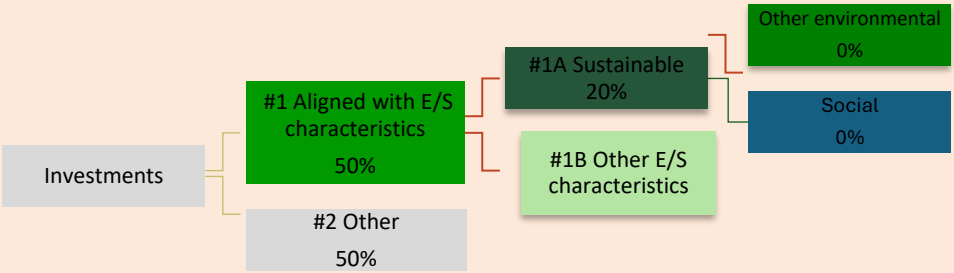
Concerning the planned proportion of investments used to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics):

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The Investment Manager ensures that the binding elements of the investment strategy are applied to at least 90% of the total net assets of the Fund(i.e. the entire portfolio excluding investments in ancillary liquid assets, bank deposits, money market instruments or money market funds for liquidity or treasury purposes).

At least 50% of the Fund's assets are held in investments that promote environmental and/or social characteristics and a minimum of 20% of the Fund's assets are classified as sustainable investments with an environmental and/or social objective.

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



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor qualify as sustainable investments.
The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:
- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

Concerning the other investments (#2 Other):

Other investments may include:

(i) ancillary liquid assets (i.e. bank deposit at sight) which are held for the purposes of liquidity management;

(ii) bank deposits, money market instruments or money market funds held for treasury purposes;

(iii) derivatives for hedging purposes;

(iv) investments which are neither aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund, nor qualify as sustainable investments, held for investment purposes in line with the Fund's investment objective.

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

The Fund does not use derivatives for the purposes of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by it.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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

There is no commitment to EU Taxonomy-aligned investments at the present time.

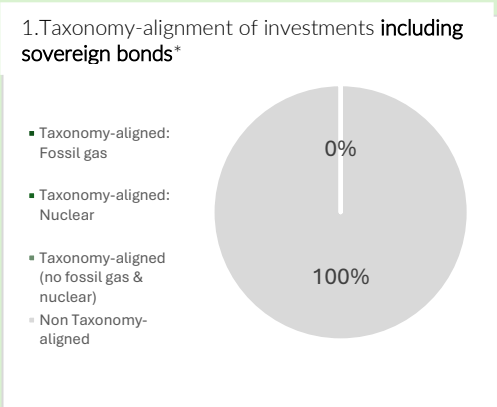
- ***Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[5]?***

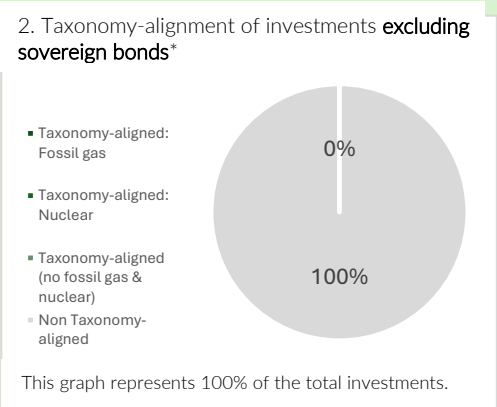
☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

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





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

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

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

**For the purpose of these graphs, "sovereign bonds" consist of all sovereign exposures.*

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

Not applicable.

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

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

The minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy held in the Fund is 0%. The extent to which such sustainable investments will have an environmental objective will vary depending on the investment opportunities available.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The minimum share of socially sustainable investments held in the Fund is 0%. The extent to which such sustainable investments will have a social objective will vary depending on the investment opportunities available .

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

Other investments include (i) ancillary liquid assets (i.e. bank deposit at sight) which are held for the purposes of liquidity management; (ii) bank deposits, money market instruments or money market funds held for treasury purposes; (iii) derivatives for hedging purposes; and (iv) investments which are neither aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund, nor qualify as sustainable investments (which are held for investment purposes in line with the Fund's investment objective).

All equity investments are subject to the exclusion policy, ensuring minimum environmental and social safeguards are in place even for companies that do not meet the criteria for the promotion of environmental or social characteristics.

For ancillary liquid assets, bank deposits and derivatives, counterparties are assessed via the ESGM rating and their risk rating is factored into the Investment Manager's internal risk rating score.

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

The Fund does not use the MSCI Europe Index to measure whether it attains the environmental and/or social characteristics that the Fund promotes.

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

How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Not applicable.

How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?

Not applicable.

How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?

Not applicable.

Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?

Not applicable.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website below by searching for your particular Fund and accessing the Fund's Key Documents by selecting your share class:

https://www.columbiathreadneedle.lu/en/retl/our-funds/find-your-fund

This document is a Supplement to the Prospectus dated 18 June 2026 issued by Columbia Threadneedle (Irl) ICAV (the "ICAV"). This Supplement forms part of, and should be read in conjunction with, the Prospectus.

The value of Shares may go up or down and you may not get back the amount you invested. Investors' attention is drawn to the risk warnings contained in the section headed Risk Factors in the Prospectus and, in particular, to the risk warnings contained in the section of this Supplement entitled "Risk Factors".

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

Columbia Threadneedle (Irl) ICAV

(an open-ended Irish collective asset management vehicle which is constituted as an umbrella fund with variable capital and segregated liability between its sub-funds and registered in Ireland with registration number C-557579 and authorised by the Central Bank of Ireland as a UCITS)

SUPPLEMENT

dated 18 June 2026

in respect of

CT QR Series US Equity Active UCITS ETF

(a sub-fund of the ICAV, the "**Fund**")

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

THE FUND

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks to achieve capital appreciation by investing principally (at least 80%) in equity securities issued by companies in the US. **There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.**

Investment Policy

The Fund will seek to achieve its investment objectives by investing in a portfolio of listed equity and equity-related securities of US companies that will be listed or traded on Regulated Markets.

Investment Strategy

The Investment Manager aims to use a consistent investment approach to select securities, by applying a proprietary quantitative model to its potential investment universe, as further detailed below.

The Investment Manager assesses companies that are both within the Russell 1000 Index (the "Benchmark") as well as certain companies that are outside the Benchmark using proprietary quantitative equity research models to generate model rankings for individual companies based on certain themes.

The quantitative model ranks companies based on three underlying themes: (i) Quality (capturing securities that have, among other things, more stable business fundamentals such as earnings growth); (ii) Catalyst (capturing securities that have, among other things, stronger performance than comparable securities over the same time period); and (iii) Value (capturing securities that are determined to be attractively priced relative to their intrinsic value). The Investment Manager selects securities that rank most highly with regard to each theme relative to other securities within their industry for investment by the Fund. The Investment Manager uses fundamental research on investee companies to further identify investments that may deliver better relative performance and constructs the portfolio based on the Investment Manager's expertise and knowledge of the companies.

Following application of the quantitative model and fundamental research, the Investment Manager applies Columbia Threadneedle's proprietary ESG Materiality Rating Model (the "**Model**") to assess investee companies' exposure to financially material ESG risks in their respective industries. In applying the Model, the Investment Manager aims for the Fund to have a better weighted average ESGM rating compared to that of the Benchmark over rolling 12-month periods. On average, the Fund will hold a higher proportion of companies (or a higher weight of companies) with strong ESGM ratings (1-3 ratings) compared to companies in the Benchmark. The Fund may invest in companies with weaker ESGM ratings (scoring 4 – 5) provided the Fund's overall weighted average ESGM rating is better than that of the Benchmark. The Investment Manager also applies a number of exclusions relating to controversial weapons, nuclear weapons, thermal coal, tobacco, and breaches of international standards in constructing the portfolio. **Further information on the ESG elements of the Fund's investment strategy can be found in SFDR Annex to this Supplement**.

The Fund is actively managed in reference to the Benchmark which is broadly representative of the companies in which the Fund invests. The Investment Manager believes that the Benchmark is an appropriate comparator for reviewing the Fund's performance. However, the Fund is not constrained by the Benchmark and does not seek to follow the performance of or replicate the Benchmark. It has freedom to select investments with weightings different to, or that are not in the Benchmark. Accordingly, the Fund will be more concentrated than the Benchmark and may display significant divergence from the Benchmark. Deviations from the Benchmark, including guidance on the level of risk relative to the Benchmark, will be considered as part of the Investment Manager's risk monitoring process.

Other Investments

The equity-related securities in which the Fund may invest are Depositary Receipts and warrants arising out of corporate actions.

The Fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in the units/shares of Eligible Collective Investment Schemes where such investments satisfy the requirements of the Central Bank.

For the purposes of managing liquidity, the Fund may also hold cash, bank deposits (including bank deposits at sight, i.e. deposits which can be withdrawn without notice or on short notice), Money Market Instruments or money market funds that are Eligible Collective Investment Schemes for treasury purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions. In normal market conditions, investments in these assets or instruments will not exceed 10% of the Fund's Net Asset Value.

Currency hedging at Class level

The Investment Manager may hedge foreign exchange risk of all Classes that are denominated in a currency other than the Base Currency. The Investment Manager will attempt to mitigate the risk of such fluctuation by using FDI subject to the conditions and within the limits laid down by the Central Bank. For further information, please see the section "**Financial Derivative Instruments**" and "**Currency Hedged Share Classes**" of the Prospectus.

The successful execution of a hedging strategy which mitigates exactly this risk cannot be assured. The implementation of the hedging strategy described above may generate additional costs for the Fund and/or the relevant Share Class.

Benchmark

The Benchmark measures the performance of the large-cap segment of the US equity universe and is a subset of the Russell 3000 Index which is designed to represent approximately 98% of the investable US equity market. The Benchmark methodology may be amended from time to time by FTSE Russell. Information on the methodology can be found at the link below.

The information set out above is a summary of the principal features of the Benchmark and does not purport to be an exhaustive description. The Benchmark is provided by FTSE Russell.

Further information on the Benchmark can be found at: www.ftserussell.com.

Source: FTSE Russell. FTSE Russell makes no express or implied warranties or representations and shall have no liability whatsoever with respect to any FTSE Russell data contained herein. This supplement is not approved, reviewed or produced by FTSE Russell.

Sustainability-related Disclosure

The Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics within the meaning of Article 8 of SFDR. The environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund are improved management of risks related to human and social capital, the environment, and leadership that are determined by the Investment Manager as being likely to have a material impact on the financial performance (profits, cash flow, etc.) of an investee company. This is achieved by the Investment Manager using the Model to reduce the Fund's overall exposure to investee companies most highly exposed to such risks relative to the Benchmark's overall exposure to such risks using the Model. Risks related to human and social capital include employee health and safety, human rights, and product safety; risks related to the environment include energy management, air quality, and water management; and risks related to leadership include business ethics and corporate behaviour. Other environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund in investing in companies are (i) compliance with accepted international standards and principles; (ii) reduced carbon emissions compared to the Benchmark; (iii) reduced negative impact on public health compared to the Benchmark; and (iv) avoidance of indiscriminate or disproportionate harm to society.

Integration of Sustainability Risk

The Manager has delegated responsibility for investment management of the Fund to the Investment Manager. The Investment Manager integrates sustainability risk into its investment decision-making process through the specific ESG strategy applied to the Fund to promote environmental and/or social characteristics. In particular, the Investment Manager applies exclusions relating to coal, tobacco, controversial weapons, nuclear weapons, and breaches of international standards and principles. In addition, the Investment Manager applies the Model. The Model assesses how well investee companies manage financially material ESG risks in a particular industry. The Investment Manager favours investment in companies with strong ratings (i.e. companies that are less exposed to financially material ESG risks) to create a Fund that has a better ESG materiality score than its benchmark. As a result of the application of the ESG strategy to the Fund, the likely impact of sustainability risks on the returns of the Fund are expected to be low.

For further details on the Manager's approach to SFDR and the Taxonomy Regulation, please refer to the section of the Prospectus titled "**Sustainability-related Disclosures**".

More information about the promotion of environmental and/or social characteristics is available in the SFDR Annex to this Supplement.

Fund name

"QR" in the name of the Fund stands for '**Quant Redefined**'. "QR" is the brand name used to identify the series of actively managed exchange traded funds offered by Columbia Threadneedle of which the Fund forms part.

PROFILE OF A TYPICAL INVESTOR

The Fund is suitable for investors who:

- seek capital appreciation;
- have a high level of risk tolerance commensurate with an investment in equity securities;
- seek an investment that promotes environmental and social characteristics;
- can tolerate high volatility in the value of their investment; and
- have a long-term investment horizon.

SHARE CLASSES

Details of the Classes available in the Fund, are set out in **Appendix I**. Additional Classes may be created in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

The Manager reserves the right to differentiate between persons who are subscribing for or redeeming Shares and to waive or reduce the Minimum Subscription Amount and Minimum Redemption Amount for any such person or to refuse an application for the subscription of Shares in their absolute discretion.

DIVIDENDS

Where the ICAV intends to declare dividends with respect to one or more Classes of the Fund, the proposed frequency of such dividend declarations shall be set out in **Appendix I**.

It is not the intention of the Directors to declare dividends in respect of the Classes identified as "accumulating" classes in this Supplement. The income and earnings and gains of the Funds will be accumulated and reinvested. Any change to this policy shall be set out in an updated version of the Supplement and notified to the Shareholders in advance.

It is intended to declare dividends in respect of the Classes identified as “distributing” classes in this Supplement. Distributions in respect of these Classes will be declared on each Distribution Date in each year provided that if such date is not a Business Day, the declaration date will be the Business Day immediately following such date. The distribution will comprise net income of the Fund. Any dividend payments will be confirmed in writing to the relevant Shareholders.

Please refer to the "**Distribution Policy**" section in the Prospectus for further information.

DEALING IN SHARES OF THE FUND

Only the ETF Shares issued in respect of this Fund will be listed and/or traded on the Relevant Stock Exchanges. It is envisaged that ETF Shares will be bought and sold by private and institutional investors on the Secondary Market.

Only Authorised Participants may subscribe for and redeem ETF Shares in the Fund directly with the ICAV in accordance with the section of the Prospectus entitled “**Procedures for Subscriptions and Redemptions**” having regard to the information set out below.

Conversion of Shares is permitted only between Classes within the same Fund, subject to the procedures described in the section of the Prospectus entitled “Conversion of Shares” and the Trade Cut-Off Time applicable to the Fund. Conversions will be processed as a redemption of Shares of the Original Class and a subscription into the New Class, based on the relevant Dealing NAV and having regard to Duties and Charges, with no switching charge applicable.

Only Authorised Participants may request conversions of ETF Shares directly with the ICAV. Investors who acquire ETF Shares on the Secondary Market may not convert directly and should instead sell their existing ETF Shares and purchase Shares of the desired Class on-exchange.

Conversion proceeds will settle within the timeframes applicable to subscriptions and redemptions, as set out under Settlement Date in this Supplement (i.e., up to three (3) Business Days after the Dealing Day).

Base Currency	means USD.
Business Day	means a day on which banks in Ireland and UK are open and/or such other day(s) as the Directors may determine.
Dealing Day	means every Business Day (excluding, for each Fund, any day on which a market on which securities included in the relevant Index are listed or traded is closed and/or the day preceding any such day provided that a list of such closed market days will be published for each Fund on the website at www.columbiathreadneedle.com and/or such other day or days as the Directors may determine and notify to the Administrator and to Shareholders in advance.
Dealing NAV	means the Net Asset Value per Share calculated as at the Valuation Point on the relevant Dealing Day.
Initial Offer Period	means the period beginning at 9.00 a.m. (Dublin time) on 22 October 2025 and terminating at 5.00 p.m. (Dublin time) on 22 April 2026 or such other period determined by the Directors in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.
Minimum Redemption Amount	Redemptions will normally be accepted above 100,000 Shares or their cash equivalent. Such minimum amount may be reduced or increased in any case at the discretion of the Manager
Minimum Subscription Amount	Subscriptions will normally be accepted above 100,000 Shares or their cash equivalent. Such minimum amount may be reduced or increased in any case at the discretion of the Manager
Redemption Fee	N/A

Settlement Date	means, in respect of subscriptions and redemptions, up to three (3) Business Days after the Dealing Day, or such earlier or later date as may be determined by the Directors and notified to Shareholders from time to time.
Subscription Fee	N/A
Trade Cut-Off Time	means 3 p.m. (Dublin time) on the Dealing Day or such earlier or later time as may be determined by the Manager or the Investment Manager at their discretion with prior notice to Authorised Participants, which is the cut-off time in respect of any Dealing Day for receipt of applications for subscriptions and redemptions in the Fund.
Valuation Point	means close of business in the latest closing market on the Dealing Day or such time as the Directors, in consultation with the Manager, may decide and notify to Shareholders in advance.

FEES AND EXPENSES

A total expense ratio figure ("TER") will be paid out of the assets of each Class to the Manager. The TER for each for each Class is set out under the heading "TER" in the table included in the appendix hereto.

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

RISK FACTORS

Investment in the Fund carries with it a degree of risk including, but not limited to, the risks described in the "**Risk Factors**" section of the Prospectus.

In particular, the Fund is subject to the following key risks:

The investments of a Fund are subject to normal market fluctuations and the risks inherent in investment in securities markets and there can be no assurances that appreciation will occur. Stock markets can be volatile and stock prices can change substantially. The performance of a Fund or Class may depend in part on the ability of the Investment Manager to anticipate and 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.

The value of equity securities can fall as well as rise depending on general market conditions as well as the performance of individual companies. This volatility can sometimes occur unexpectedly and rapidly. In cases of bankruptcy or financial restructuring, shares can lose all or most of their value.

The ICAV will seek to reduce a Fund's credit and settlement default risk by ensuring that direct subscriptions for or redemptions of Shares are only made by Authorised Participants and that all such subscriptions and redemptions are settled through a Recognised Clearing and Settlement System on a delivery versus payment basis.

RISK MANAGEMENT

The ICAV will use the commitment approach for the purposes of calculating global exposure for the Fund. The Fund's total exposure will be limited to 100% of Net Asset Value using the commitment approach.

While it is not the Manager's intention to leverage the Fund, any leverage resulting from the use of FDIs will be done in accordance with the UCITS Regulations.

Further detail on the calculation of global exposure is set out in the financial derivative instrument risk management process of the Fund ("**RMP**"). The RMP employed enables the Investment Manager to accurately measure, monitor and manage the various risks associated with FDI, including leverage.

RELEVANT STOCK EXCHANGES

Application has been made in respect of the ETF Shares to Euronext Dublin, the London Stock Exchange and Deutsche Börse Xetra (the "Stock Exchanges") for admission to trading.

Neither the admission of the ETF Shares to trading on the Stock Exchnages nor the approval of the listing particulars pursuant to the listing requirements of any of the Stock Exchanges shall constitute a warranty or representation by the relevant Stock Exchange as to the competence of service providers to or any other party connected with the ICAV, the adequacy of information contained in the listing particulars or the suitability of the ICAV or the Fund for investment purposes.

It is intended that the Shares will be listed and admitted for trading on a number of other stock exchanges, but the ICAV does not warrant or guarantee that such listings will take place or continue to exist.

APPENDIX I

SHARE CLASSES OF THE FUND

Share Class	Class Currency	Hedged/ Unhedged	Initial Offer Period Status	Initial Offer Price per Share	Distribution Policy	Distribution Frequency	TER
USD	USD	Unhedged	Open	10*	Accumulating	N/A	Up to 0.20%
USD	USD	Unhedged	Open	10*	Income	Semi-Annual	Up to 0.20%

*The actual Initial Offer Price per Share may vary from its estimated price depending on movements in the value of the securities between the date of the Supplement and the date that the Initial Offer Period closes. The actual Initial Offer Price per Share will be available from the Administrator and on www.columbiathreadneedle.com.

CT QR SERIES US EQUITY ACTIVE UCITS ETF

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

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

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

Product name: CT QR Series US Equity Active UCITS ETF (the "**Fund**")

Legal entity identifier: TBC

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

●● ☐ **Yes**	●○ ☒ **No**
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** ___ %	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 20% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☒ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** ___%	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The Fund promotes the following environmental and/or social characteristics:

- **Improved management of risks related to human and social capital, the environment, and leadership** that are determined by the Investment Manager as being likely to have a material impact on the financial performance (profits, cash flow, etc.) of an investee company. This is achieved by the Investment Manager by using the Columbia Threadneedle Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Materiality Rating Model (ESGM Rating Model), as further described below, to reduce the Fund's overall exposure to investee companies most highly exposed to such risks relative to the Benchmark's overall exposure to such risks using the ESGM Rating Model. Risks related to human and social capital include employee health and safety, human rights, and product safety; risks related to the environment include energy management, air quality, and water management; and risks related to leadership include business ethics and corporate behaviour.

  Each company's exposure to the financially material ESG risks relevant to its industry is measured on a proprietary scale from least exposed to most exposed, using the ESGM Rating Model.

- **Compliance with accepted international standards and principles**, by excluding companies in violation of, but not limited to, the UN Global Compact Principles (relating to Human Rights, Labour, Environment, Anti-Corruption) and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises;
- **Reduced carbon emissions compared to the Russell 1000 Index** by excluding companies deriving more than 30% of their revenue from thermal coal-based power generation or extraction;
- **Reduced negative impact on public health compared to the Russell 1000 Index** through the exclusion of companies deriving more than 5% of their revenue from tobacco production; and
- **Avoidance of indiscriminate or disproportionate harm to society** through the exclusion of companies deriving any revenue from controversial weapons or from direct involvement in nuclear weapons, including warheads and missiles, fissile material and exclusive-use components; or from companies deriving more than 5% of their revenue from other products and services for nuclear weapons, including systems, exclusive delivery platforms and their parts, and support services.

A full list of exclusions is set out in the section titled "***What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?***", below.

While prioritising the financial outcomes of the Fund, the Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics through the integration by the Investment Manager of the following responsible investment measures into the investment decision-making process:

- The Investment Manager uses the ESGM Rating Model to create a Fund that has a better weighted average ESG Materiality (ESGM) rating (i.e. with a higher proportion of companies with a strong ESGM rating) than the Russell 1000 Index, over rolling 12-month periods.
  On average, the Investment Manager will hold a higher proportion of companies (or a higher weight of companies) with strong ESGM ratings compared to companies in the benchmark. These ESGM ratings, which are on a scale from 1 to 5, indicate how much exposure a company has to financially material ESG risks in a particular industry. A strong rating (a rating of 1-3) indicates that a company has potentially less exposure to identified financially material ESG risks. The Fund may invest in companies that have a weak rating (4 or 5 rating) provided that the Fund's overall weighted average ESGM rating is better than that of the benchmark over a rolling 12-month period. As part of Fund re-balances, if the Fund's ESGM rating is worse than the benchmark's, the Fund's percentage allocation to companies that have a weak ESGM rating (4 or 5 rating) is reduced and re-allocated to companies that have a strong ESGM rating relative to companies in the benchmark to ensure that the Fund's overall weighted average ESGM rating is better than the benchmark's. Further information on the ESGM Rating Model can be found under the heading "***What investment strategy does this financial product follow?***".

- In line with its **engagement policy**, the Investment Manager may engage with companies that have weaker ESGM ratings (4 or 5 rating) to encourage better management of financially material ESG

risks.

- **The Fund holds a minimum proportion (20%) of sustainable investments** in companies that contribute to an environmental and/or social objective.

The Fund does not use a reference benchmark for the purpose of attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics.

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

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

The Fund has the following sustainability indicators, reflecting the measures explained above:

- The Fund aims to maintain a better weighted average (a lower score is better) ESGM rating compared to the Russell 1000 Index, assessed over rolling 12-month periods, using the ESG Materiality Rating Model. The Fund's weighted average ESGM rating versus that of the benchmark is monitored on a daily basis by the Investment Manager's compliance systems.

- The Investment Manager invests at least 20% of the Fund's assets in sustainable investments.

- The Investment Manager excludes companies:

  - that it determines are in breach of accepted international standards and principles, including the United Nations (UN) Global Compact Principles and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises; and

  - that generate revenues above specified thresholds from certain activities that are harmful to the environment and/or society.

The exclusion policy is adhered to with the application of strict pre-trade restrictions and is monitored on an ongoing basis.

As these indicators form the basis of the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund, they are also the binding elements of the Fund's ESG strategy – further information on this is provided below.

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

The Investment Manager uses one or more of the criteria below to identify sustainable investments that contribute to an environmental or social objective:

- The contribution of a company to one or more of the 17 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)[1] that have a social or environmental objective. This is measured using the proportion of a company's revenue streams that contribute positively to the targets of the SDGs. Where a company's revenues are at least 50% net positively aligned (i.e. where revenues that have a negative contribution to the SDGs have been subtracted from revenues that have a positive contribution), this indicates that it generates the majority of its revenue from activities contributing to an environmental or social objective.

- A qualitative assessment that a company is involved in activities contributing to an environmental or social objective where the Investment Manager's due diligence concludes and evidences that the contribution of a company's revenues aligned to the SDGs will increase over the medium-term.

- A qualitative assessment and documented evidence that sustainability is a material business driver within a company's operations or business approach, which contributes to positive environmental or social outcomes.

[1] An internationally developed framework of 17 goals and 169 underlying targets that set out a roadmap to a more sustainable world by 2030.

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

To ensure the sustainable investments do no significant harm (DNSH) to any environmental or social sustainable investment objectives, the Investment Manager applies two checks in addition to the criteria stated above to identify a sustainable investment:

- The exclusion of companies from the Fund that (i) it determines breach international standards and principles (such as the United Nations (UN) Global Compact Principles) (ii) are involved in controversial weapons and (iii) generate revenues above specified thresholds from certain activities that are harmful to the environment and/or society.

- The consideration of Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators. The Investment Manager considers and monitors all mandatory PAIs and certain voluntary PAIs that are deemed particularly relevant to the Fund and where robust data – as determined by the Investment Manager – is available. The Investment Manager has developed data-driven thresholds for each indicator to determine "significance", capturing how material an indicator is for an industry or sector, and what is considered particularly poor practice relating to that indicator.

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

Investments which are reported as sustainable investments have been assessed to ensure that they do not significantly harm (DNSH) sustainability objectives using an in-house data-driven model and investment team due diligence.

This model identifies harm by using data-driven thresholds against a selection of PAI indicators. Companies which fall below these thresholds are flagged as potentially harmful. This is then considered taking account of the materiality of the harm, whether harm has or is occurring, and whether mitigating activities are underway to address harm. Where data is not available, investment teams seek to satisfy that no significant harm has taken place through desk-based research or company engagement.

In addition, all equity investments are subject to the exclusion criteria, ensuring minimum environmental and social safeguards are in place even for companies that do not have a strong ESGM rating.

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

The sustainable investments are aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the United Nations (UN) Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, including the principles and rights set out in the eight fundamental conventions identified in the Declaration of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and the International Bill of Human Rights. The Fund excludes companies which breach UN Global Compact (UNGC) Principles and further considers good conduct when making investments. In addition, the DNSH checks also assess companies for explicit harm against the underlying principles of the UNGC and OECD Guidelines.

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

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

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

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

☒ Yes

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

Yes. The Investment Manager proactively considers the PAIs of the investment decisions it makes for the Fund that may negatively harm sustainability factors through a combination of exclusions, investment research and monitoring and engaging with investee companies. The consideration of PAIs in this context is in addition to the Investment Manager taking into account all mandatory PAIs as part of its assessment of the "do no significant harm" principle when determining if an investment is a "sustainable investment".

As part of portfolio construction and stock selection, the Fund has in place exclusions that correspond to sustainability indicators and investments that breach these exclusions cannot be held by the Fund. The exclusions applied by the Fund relate to global norms, fossil fuel exposure (specifically coal) and controversial weapons. In addition, the Investment Manager considers PAIs as part of research into, and engagement with, investee companies on environmental sustainability indicators relating to decarbonisation and biodiversity, and social factors such as board gender diversity and discrimination.

More information on how the Fund considers the PAIs of its investment decisions on sustainability factors will be made available in the Fund's Annual Report**.** Please see below for the full list of PAI indicators – detail on how these are taken into account can be found above under the section "*How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?"*.

	Exclusions	**Stewardship**[2]
1.1. GHG emissions		✓
1.2. Carbon footprint		✓
1.3. GHG intensity of investee companies		✓
1.4. Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector	✓[3]	✓
1.5. Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production	✓[4]	✓
1.6. Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector		✓
1.7. Activities negatively affecting biodiversity sensitive areas		✓
1.10. Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	✓	✓
1.13. Board gender diversity		✓
1.14. Exposure to controversial weapons (antipersonnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)	✓	
3.7. Incidents of discrimination		✓

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

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

The Fund's investment strategy is to seek capital appreciation by investing principally in the equity securities issued by companies in the US. The Fund is actively managed in reference to the Russell 1000 Index. The Investment Manager assesses companies that are both within the Russell 1000 Index as well as certain companies that are outside this benchmark using a proprietary quantitative model to generate model rankings for individual companies. The quantitative model ranks securities based on three underlying themes: (i)

[2] [illegible] are considered as part of engagement prioritisation.
[3] Exclusion relates to coal investments only.
[4] Exclusion relates to coal investments only.

Quality; (ii) Catalyst; and (iii) Value, resulting in the Investment Manager selecting securities that rank most highly with regard to each factor relative to other securities within their industry. Further information on the Fund's investment strategy can be found in the Supplement.

Using the ESGM Rating Model (the "Model"), the Fund aims to compare favourably with the Russell 1000 Index over rolling 12-month periods.

The Model, owned and developed by Columbia Threadneedle Investments, builds on the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB®) Standards, and aims to assess companies' exposure to financially material ESG risks in their respective industries, and how well they are managing these risks.

The output of the Model is a rating from 1 to 5, with 1 signifying that a company is least exposed to financially material ESG risks, and a rating of 5 signifying that a company is most highly exposed to financially material ESG risks. The intermediate ratings between 1 and 5 reflect varying degrees of exposure to financially material ESG risk, with 2 signifying minimal exposure, 3 signifying medium exposure, and 4 signifying high exposure. Ratings 1 – 3 are grouped together as indicating companies with lower exposure to these risks, while ratings 4 – 5 are grouped together as indicating higher exposure.

The Model aggregates specific, financially material exposures into a single, comprehensive risk indicator which directly informs investment analysis. The ESGM rating highlights the most significant sustainability concerns (for example, those related to human and social capital which include employee health and safety, human rights, and product safety; those related to the environment which include energy management, air quality, and water management; and those related to leadership which include business ethics and corporate behaviour) for each investee company and are focused on how exposed a company is to these risks.

In limited circumstances, where sufficient data is not available to calculate the ESGM rating in respect of one or more of the Fund's investments or constituents of the benchmark, the Investment Manager will rely on its own due diligence/research on specific companies to determine their rating under the Model. The Investment Manager's own due diligence/research is based on research on specific companies, company knowledge and engagement by analysts and/or portfolio managers to assign an ESGM rating to a company for which data is not available.

To achieve a better weighted average (i.e. lower) ESGM rating for the Fund compared to that of the benchmark over rolling 12-month periods, the Fund's weighted average ESGM rating is assessed as part of Fund re-balances: if the ESGM rating is worse than the benchmark's, then the Fund's percentage allocation to companies that have a weaker ESGM rating (4 or 5 rating) is reduced and re-allocated to companies that have a strong ESGM rating (1 to 3 rating), to ensure that the Fund's weighted average ESGM rating is better than that of the benchmark. On average, the Investment Manager will hold a higher proportion of companies (or a higher weight of companies) with strong ESGM ratings compared to companies in the benchmark.

To support and enhance the promotion of environmental and social characteristics, the Investment Manager may, in line with its engagement policy, engage with companies that have weaker ESGM ratings to encourage better management of financially material ESG risks and opportunities. The Investment Manager's engagement activities – which is defined by the Investment Manager as having constructive dialogue with a company – are focused on topics that could have a material impact on the financial performance of a company, relating to human and social capital, the environment, and leadership. The purpose of engagement is to support long-term investment returns by increasing transparency of key ESG-related risks and opportunities, and reducing material negative impacts that the Investment Manager's investment decisions could have on these factors. Further information can be found in the Investment Manager's engagement policy which is available at Responsible Investment - Engagement policy and approach.pdf.

In addition, companies are excluded from the Fund that (i) the Investment Manager determines are in breach of international standards and principles (such as the United Nations Global Compact Principles) or (ii) generate revenues above specified thresholds in certain activities that are harmful to the environment and/or society.

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

The following elements of the ESG investment strategy are binding on the Fund:

1. Columbia Threadneedle ESG Materiality Rating

- The Fund must maintain, overall, a better weighted average ESGM rating (i.e. a higher proportion of companies with a strong ESGM rating) when compared with the Russell 1000 Index over rolling 12-month periods as assessed by the ESGM Rating Model. While the Fund does not commit to a minimum proportion of companies under each rating, the Fund intends to invest mainly (in excess of 50% of the Fund's net assets) in companies with a strong ESGM rating (1 to 3 rating) in seeking to ensure that the Fund maintains a better weighted average ESGM rating compared to the benchmark, though the Fund may also invest in companies that have a weaker rating (4 or 5 rating) provided that the Fund's overall weighted average ESGM rating is better than that of the benchmark over a rolling 12-month period. As part of Fund re-balances, if the Fund's ESGM rating is worse than the benchmark's, then the Fund's percentage allocation to companies that have a weaker ESGM rating (4 or 5 rating) is reduced and re-allocated to companies that have a strong ESGM rating (1 to 3 rating) to ensure that the Fund's weighted average ESGM rating is better than the benchmark's. For the avoidance of doubt, companies with an ESGM rating of 4 or 5 are not excluded, but their percentage allocation will be managed to ensure that the Fund maintains an overall weighted average ESGM rating above the benchmark over a rolling 12-month period. The Investment Manager will engage with such companies as part of its overall strategy to promote environmental and/or social characteristics and to encourage better management of financially material ESG risks.

2. Exclusions: revenue thresholds

The Fund also excludes companies: (i) deriving any revenue from controversial weapons or from direct involvement in nuclear weapons, including warheads and missiles, fissile material and exclusive-use components; (ii) deriving more than 5% of their revenue from other products and services for nuclear weapons, including systems, exclusive delivery platforms and their parts, and support services; (iii) deriving more than 5% of their revenue from tobacco production; and (iv) deriving more than 30% of their revenue from thermal coal-based power generation or extraction.

3. Exclusions: breach of international standards

The Fund excludes companies that are determined by the Investment Manager to be in breach of accepted international standards and principles such as, but not limited to, the United Nations (UN) Global Compact Principles, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the International Labour Organization (ILO) Labour Standards, and the United Nations (UN) Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

4. Sustainable Investments

The Fund commits to investing at least 20% of its assets in sustainable investments.

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

There is no commitment to reduce the scope of investments by a minimum rate prior to the application of the investment strategy. However, application of the exclusion criteria will have the effect of reducing the number of securities available for investment by the Fund.

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

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

All companies in which investments are made are subject to a pre-investment good governance assessment and ongoing post-investment review of governance practices. The Investment Manager uses third-party data, such as from MSCI ESG and ISS, to assess a company's governance practices and supplements this with its fundamental research.

Pre-investment: The Investment Manager assesses all companies before investment. It may engage with a company to better understand or to encourage improvements relating to any flagged issues. If, however, it is concluded from the assessment that the company demonstrates poor governance practices, the Investment

Manager will not invest in its securities.

Post-investment: Investee companies are monitored on an ongoing basis to confirm that there has been no material diminution in governance practices. If any issues are flagged, the Investment Manager may engage with the company to better understand these as part of its review. However, where it is considered that the company no longer demonstrates good governance practices, the securities will be divested from the Fund as soon as reasonably practicable.

The Investment Manager has developed a data-driven model which flags poor practices and controversies relating to the four pillars of good governance as outlined by SFDR to inform its assessment and monitoring of investee companies. The model covers:

1. Board structure: including board and key committee composition, diversity and inclusion, and commitments and policies.
2. Compensation: including pay-for-performance, use of equity, non-executive pay, and termination practices.
3. Employee relations: including compliance with labour standards, such as child labour, discrimination, and health and safety.
4. Tax quality: including tax reporting and corporate tax gap.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

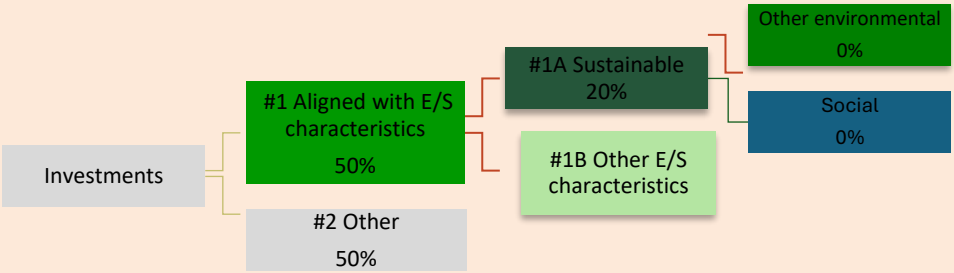
Concerning the planned proportion of investments used to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics):

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The Investment Manager ensures that the binding elements of the investment strategy are applied to at least 90% of the total net assets of the Fund (i.e. the entire portfolio excluding investments in ancillary liquid assets, bank deposits, money market instruments or money market funds for liquidity or treasury purposes).

At least 50% of the Fund's assets are held in investments that promote environmental and/or social characteristics and a minimum of 20% of the Fund's assets are classified as sustainable investments with an environmental and/or social objective.

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



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor qualify as sustainable investments.
The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:
- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

Concerning the other investments (#2 Other):

Other investments may include:

(i) ancillary liquid assets (i.e. bank deposit at sight) which are held for the purposes of liquidity management;

(ii) bank deposits, money market instruments or money market funds held for treasury purposes;

(iii) derivatives for hedging purposes;

(iv) investments which are neither aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund, nor qualify as sustainable investments, held for investment purposes in line with the Fund's investment objective.

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

The Fund does not use derivatives for the purposes of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by it.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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

There is no commitment to EU Taxonomy-aligned investments at the present time.

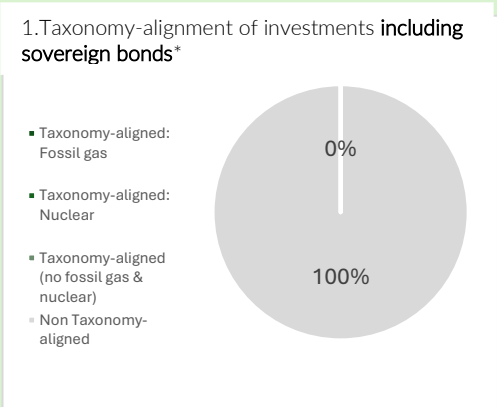
- ***Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[5]?***

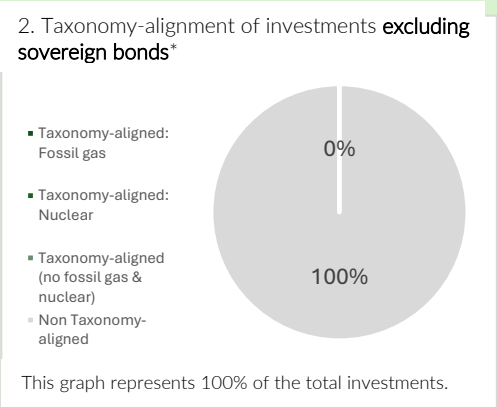
☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

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





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

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

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

**For the purpose of these graphs, "sovereign bonds" consist of all sovereign exposures.*

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

Not applicable.

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

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

The minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy held in the Fund is 0%. The extent to which such sustainable investments will have an environmental objective will vary depending on the investment opportunities available.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The minimum share of socially sustainable investments held in the Fund is 0%. The extent to which such sustainable investments will have a social objective will vary depending on the investment opportunities available .

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

Other investments include (i) ancillary liquid assets (i.e. bank deposit at sight) which are held for the purposes of liquidity management; (ii) bank deposits, money market instruments or money market funds held for treasury purposes; (iii) derivatives for hedging purposes; and (iv) investments which are neither aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund, nor qualify as sustainable investments (which are held for investment purposes in line with the Fund's investment objective).

All equity investments are subject to the exclusion policy, ensuring minimum environmental and social safeguards are in place even for companies that do not meet the criteria for the promotion of environmental or social characteristics.

For ancillary liquid assets, bank deposits and derivatives, counterparties are assessed via the ESGM rating and their risk rating is factored into the Investment Manager's internal risk rating score.

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

The Fund does not use the Russell 1000 Index to measure whether it attains the environmental and/or social characteristics that the Fund promotes.

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

How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Not applicable.

How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?

Not applicable.

How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?

Not applicable.

Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?

Not applicable.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website below by searching for your particular Fund and accessing the Fund's Key Documents by selecting your share class:

https://www.columbiathreadneedle.lu/en/retl/our-funds/find-your-fund

This document is a Supplement to the Prospectus dated 18 June 2026 issued by Columbia Threadneedle (Irl) ICAV (the "ICAV"). This Supplement forms part of, and should be read in conjunction with, the Prospectus.

The value of Shares may go up or down and you may not get back the amount you invested. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors. Investors' attention is drawn to the risk warnings contained in the section headed Risk Factors in the Prospectus and, in particular, to the risk warnings contained in the section of this Supplement entitled "Risk Factors".

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

Columbia Threadneedle (Irl) ICAV

(an open-ended Irish collective asset management vehicle which is constituted as an umbrella fund with variable capital and segregated liability between its sub-funds and registered in Ireland with registration number C-557579 and authorised by the Central Bank of Ireland as a UCITS)

SUPPLEMENT

dated 18 June 2026

in respect of

CT QR Series Emerging Markets Equity Active UCITS ETF

(a sub-fund of the ICAV, the "**Fund**")

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

THE FUND

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks to achieve capital appreciation by investing principally (at least 80%) in equity securities issued by companies in emerging markets. **There is no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.**

Investment Policy

The Fund will seek to achieve its investment objectives by investing in a portfolio of listed equity and equity-related securities of emerging markets companies that will be listed or traded on Regulated Markets. The Fund may invest in China A shares through the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect and / or the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect. The Fund's exposure to China may be up to 40% of its net assets.

Investment Strategy

The Investment Manager aims to use a consistent investment approach to select securities, by applying a proprietary quantitative model to its potential investment universe, as further detailed below.

The Investment Manager assesses companies that are both within the MSCI Emerging Markets Index (the "Benchmark") as well as certain companies that are outside the Benchmark using proprietary quantitative equity research models to generate model rankings for individual companies based on certain themes.

The quantitative model ranks companies based on three underlying themes: (i) Quality (capturing securities that have, among other things, more stable business fundamentals such as earnings growth); (ii) Catalyst (capturing securities that have, among other things, stronger performance than comparable securities over the same time period); and (iii) Value (capturing securities that are determined to be attractively priced relative to their intrinsic value). The Investment Manager selects securities that rank most highly with regard to each theme relative to other securities within their industry for investment by the Fund. The Investment Manager uses fundamental research on investee companies to further identify investments that may deliver better relative performance and constructs the portfolio based on the Investment Manager's expertise and knowledge of the companies.

Following application of the quantitative model and fundamental research, the Investment Manager applies Columbia Threadneedle's proprietary ESG Materiality Rating Model (the "**Model**") to assess investee companies' exposure to financially material ESG risks in their respective industries. In applying the Model, the Investment Manager aims for the Fund to have a better weighted average ESGM rating compared to that of the Benchmark over rolling 12-month periods. On average, the Fund will hold a higher proportion of companies (or a higher weight of companies) with strong ESGM ratings (1-3 ratings) compared to companies in the Benchmark. The Fund may invest in companies with weaker ESGM ratings (scoring 4 – 5) provided the Fund's overall weighted average ESGM rating is better than that of the Benchmark. The Investment Manager also applies a number of exclusions relating to controversial weapons, nuclear weapons, thermal coal, tobacco, and breaches of international standards in constructing the portfolio. **Further information on the ESG elements of the Fund's investment strategy can be found in SFDR Annex to this Supplement**.

The Fund is actively managed in reference to the Benchmark which is broadly representative of the companies in which the Fund invests. The Investment Manager believes that the Benchmark is an appropriate comparator for reviewing the Fund's performance. However, the Fund is not constrained by the Benchmark and does not seek to follow the performance of or replicate the Benchmark. It has freedom to select investments with weightings different to, or that are not in the Benchmark. Accordingly, the Fund will be more concentrated than the Benchmark and may display significant divergence from the Benchmark. Deviations from the Benchmark, including guidance on the level of risk relative to the Benchmark, will be considered as part of the Investment Manager's risk monitoring process.

Other Investments

The equity-related securities in which the Fund may invest are Depositary Receipts and warrants arising out of corporate actions.

The Fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in the units/shares of Eligible Collective Investment Schemes where such investments satisfy the requirements of the Central Bank.

For the purposes of managing liquidity, the Fund may also hold cash, bank deposits (including bank deposits at sight, i.e. deposits which can be withdrawn without notice or on short notice), Money Market Instruments or money market funds that are Eligible Collective Investment Schemes for treasury purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions. In normal market conditions, investments in these assets or instruments will not exceed 10% of the Fund's Net Asset Value.

Currency hedging at Class level

The Investment Manager may hedge foreign exchange risk of all Classes that are denominated in a currency other than the Base Currency. The Investment Manager will attempt to mitigate the risk of such fluctuation by using FDI subject to the conditions and within the limits laid down by the Central Bank. For further information, please see the section "**Financial Derivative Instruments**" and "**Currency Hedged Share Classes**" of the Prospectus.

The successful execution of a hedging strategy which mitigates exactly this risk cannot be assured. The implementation of the hedging strategy described above may generate additional costs for the Fund and/or the relevant Share Class.

Benchmark

The Benchmark captures large- and mid-cap representation across emerging markets, covering approximately 85% of the free float adjusted market capitalisation in each relevant emerging markets country as determined by MSCI. The Benchmark methodology may be amended from time to time by MSCI. Information on the methodology can be found at the link below.

The information set out above is a summary of the principal features of the Benchmark and does not purport to be an exhaustive description. The Benchmark is provided by MSCI. At the date of the Supplement, MSCI, as administrator of the Benchmark, is listed on the ESMA register of benchmark administrators which may be found at: https://registers.esma.europa.eu/publication.

Further information on the Benchmark can be found at: www.msci.com.

Source: MSCI. MSCI makes no express or implied warranties or representations and shall have no liability whatsoever with respect to any MSCI data contained herein. This supplement is not approved, reviewed or produced by MSCI.

Sustainability-related Disclosure

The Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics within the meaning of Article 8 of SFDR. The environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund are improved management of risks related to human and social capital, the environment, and leadership that are determined by the Investment Manager as being likely to have a material impact on the financial performance (profits, cash flow, etc.) of an investee company. This is achieved by the Investment Manager using the Model to reduce the Fund's overall exposure to investee companies most highly exposed to such risks relative to the Benchmark's overall exposure to such risks using the Model. Risks related to human and social capital include employee health and safety, human rights, and product safety; risks related to the environment include energy management, air quality, and water management; and risks related to leadership include business ethics and corporate behaviour. Other environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund in investing in companies are (i) compliance with accepted international standards and principles; (ii) reduced carbon emissions compared to the Benchmark; (iii) reduced negative impact on public health compared to the Benchmark; and (iv) avoidance of indiscriminate or disproportionate harm to society.

Integration of Sustainability Risk

The Manager has delegated responsibility for investment management of the Fund to the Investment Manager. The Investment Manager integrates sustainability risk into its investment decision-making process through the specific ESG strategy applied to the Fund to promote environmental and/or social characteristics. In particular, the Investment Manager applies exclusions relating to coal, tobacco, controversial weapons, nuclear weapons, and breaches of international standards and principles. In addition, the Investment Manager applies the Model. The Model assesses how well investee companies manage financially material ESG risks in a particular industry. The Investment Manager favours investment in companies with strong ratings (i.e. companies that are less exposed to financially material ESG risks) to create a Fund that has a better ESG materiality score than its benchmark. As a result of the application of the ESG strategy to the Fund, the likely impact of sustainability risks on the returns of the Fund are expected to be low.

For further details on the Manager's approach to SFDR and the Taxonomy Regulation, please refer to the section of the Prospectus titled "**Sustainability-related Disclosures**".

More information about the promotion of environmental and/or social characteristics is available in the SFDR Annex to this Supplement.

Fund name

"QR" in the name of the Fund stands for '**Quant Redefined**'. "QR" is the brand name used to identify the series of actively managed exchange traded funds offered by Columbia Threadneedle of which the Fund forms part.

PROFILE OF A TYPICAL INVESTOR

The Fund is suitable for investors who:

- seek capital appreciation;
- have a high level of risk tolerance commensurate with an investment in equity securities;
- seek an investment that promotes environmental and social characteristics;
- can tolerate high volatility in the value of their investment; and
- have a long-term investment horizon.

SHARE CLASSES

Details of the Classes available in the Fund, are set out in **Appendix I**. Additional Classes may be created in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

The Manager reserves the right to differentiate between persons who are subscribing for or redeeming Shares and to waive or reduce the Minimum Subscription Amount and Minimum Redemption Amount for any such person or to refuse an application for the subscription of Shares in their absolute discretion.

DIVIDENDS

Where the ICAV intends to declare dividends with respect to one or more Classes of the Fund, the proposed frequency of such dividend declarations shall be set out in **Appendix I**.

It is not the intention of the Directors to declare dividends in respect of the Classes identified as "accumulating" classes in this Supplement. The income and earnings and gains of the Funds will be accumulated and reinvested. Any change to this policy shall be set out in an updated version of the Supplement and notified to the Shareholders in advance.

It is intended to declare dividends in respect of the Classes identified as “distributing” classes in this Supplement. Distributions in respect of these Classes will be declared on each Distribution Date in each year provided that if such date is not a Business Day, the declaration date will be the Business Day immediately following such date. The distribution will comprise net income of the Fund. Any dividend payments will be confirmed in writing to the relevant Shareholders.

Please refer to the "**Distribution Policy**" section in the Prospectus for further information.

DEALING IN SHARES OF THE FUND

Only the ETF Shares issued in respect of this Fund will be listed and/or traded on the Relevant Stock Exchanges. It is envisaged that ETF Shares will be bought and sold by private and institutional investors on the Secondary Market.

Only Authorised Participants may subscribe for and redeem ETF Shares in the Fund directly with the ICAV in accordance with the section of the Prospectus entitled “**Procedures for Subscriptions and Redemptions**” having regard to the information set out below.

Conversion of Shares is permitted only between Classes within the same Fund, subject to the procedures described in the section of the Prospectus entitled “Conversion of Shares” and the Trade Cut-Off Time applicable to the Fund. Conversions will be processed as a redemption of Shares of the Original Class and a subscription into the New Class, based on the relevant Dealing NAV and having regard to Duties and Charges, with no switching charge applicable.

Only Authorised Participants may request conversions of ETF Shares directly with the ICAV. Investors who acquire ETF Shares on the Secondary Market may not convert directly and should instead sell their existing ETF Shares and purchase Shares of the desired Class on-exchange.

Conversion proceeds will settle within the timeframes applicable to subscriptions and redemptions, as set out under Settlement Date in this Supplement (i.e., up to three (3) Business Days after the Dealing Day).

Base Currency	means USD.
Business Day	means a day on which banks in Ireland or UK are open and/or such other day(s) as the Directors may determine.
Dealing Day	means every Business Day (excluding, for each Fund, any day on which a market on which securities included in the relevant Index are listed or traded is closed and/or the day preceding any such day provided that a list of such closed market days will be published for each Fund on the website at www.columbiathreadneedle.com) and/or such other day or days as the Directors may determine and notify to the Administrator and to Shareholders in advance.
Dealing NAV	means the Net Asset Value per Share calculated as at the Valuation Point on the relevant Dealing Day.
Initial Offer Period	means the period beginning at 9.00 a.m. (Dublin time) on 22 October 2025 and terminating at 5.00 p.m. (Dublin time) on 22 April 2026 or such other period determined by the Directors in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.
Minimum Redemption Amount	Redemptions will normally be accepted above 200,000 Shares or their cash equivalent. Such minimum amount may be reduced or increased in any case at the discretion of the Manager.
Minimum Subscription Amount	Subscriptions will normally be accepted above 200,000 Shares or their cash equivalent. Such minimum amount may be reduced or increased in any case at the discretion of the Manager.

Redemption Fee	N/A
Settlement Date	means, in respect of subscriptions and redemptions, up to three (3) Business Days after the Dealing Day, or such earlier or later date as may be determined by the Directors and notified to Shareholders from time to time.
Subscription Fee	N/A
Trade Cut-Off Time	means 4 p.m. (Dublin time) on the Business Day preceding the Dealing Day or such earlier or later time as may be determined by the Manager or the Investment Manager at their discretion with prior notice to Authorised Participants, which is the cut-off time in respect of any Dealing Day for receipt of applications for subscriptions and redemptions in the Fund.
Valuation Point	means close of business in the latest closing market on the Dealing Day or such time as the Directors, in consultation with the Manager, may decide and notify to Shareholders in advance.

FEES AND EXPENSES

A total expense ratio figure ("TER") will be paid out of the assets of each Class to the Manager. The TER for each for each Class is set out under the heading "TER" in the table included in the appendix hereto.

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

RISK FACTORS

Investment in the Fund carries with it a degree of risk including, but not limited to, the risks described in the "**Risk Factors**" section of the Prospectus.

In particular, the Fund is subject to the following key risks:

The investments of a Fund are subject to normal market fluctuations and the risks inherent in investment in international securities markets and there can be no assurances that appreciation will occur. Stock markets can be volatile and stock prices can change substantially. Since investment in securities may involve currencies other than the Base Currency or Class Currency, the Net Asset Value of the relevant Fund or Class may also be affected by changes in currency rates and exchange control regulations, including currency blockage. The performance of a Fund or Class may depend in part on the ability of the Investment Manager to anticipate and 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.

The value of equity securities can fall as well as rise depending on general market conditions as well as the performance of individual companies. This volatility can sometimes occur unexpectedly and rapidly. In cases of bankruptcy or financial restructuring, shares can lose all or most of their value.

Investments in foreign securities, i.e. securities denominated in a currency different from a Fund's Base Currency, offer potential benefits not available from investments solely in securities denominated in a Fund's Base Currency. However, it also involves significant risks that are not typically associated with investing in securities denominated in a Fund's Base Currency. Indeed, foreign investments may be affected by movements of exchange rates, changes in laws or restrictions applicable to such investments and changes in exchange control regulations (e.g. currency blockage).

Investment in emerging markets may subject the Fund to a greater market volatility risk. This may arise from political and economic instability, lower trading volume and liquidity issues, limited securities markets, economic dependence on a few industries or on international trade revenue from particular commodities, less developed settlement and custodial practices, high levels of inflation, deflation or currency devaluation and reduced regulatory or financial reporting transparency.

The Stock Connect is premised on the functioning of the operational systems of the relevant market participants. Market participants are permitted to participate in this program subject to meeting certain information technology capability, risk management and other requirements as may be specified by the relevant exchange and/or clearing house. The securities regimes and legal systems of Hong Kong stock exchange and PRC stock exchanges differ significantly and market participants may need to address issues arising from the differences on an on-going basis.

The ICAV will seek to reduce a Fund's credit and settlement default risk by ensuring that direct subscriptions for or redemptions of Shares are only made by Authorised Participants and that all such subscriptions and redemptions are settled through a Recognised Clearing and Settlement System on a delivery versus payment basis.

RISK MANAGEMENT

The ICAV will use the commitment approach for the purposes of calculating global exposure for the Fund. The Fund's total exposure will be limited to 100% of Net Asset Value using the commitment approach.

While it is not the Manager's intention to leverage the Fund, any leverage resulting from the use of FDIs will be done in accordance with the UCITS Regulations.

Further detail on the calculation of global exposure is set out in the financial derivative instrument risk management process of the Fund ("**RMP**"). The RMP employed enables the Investment Manager to accurately measure, monitor and manage the various risks associated with FDI, including leverage.

RELEVANT STOCK EXCHANGES

Application has been made in respect of the ETF Shares to Euronext Dublin, the London Stock Exchange and Deutsche Börse Xetra (the "Stock Exchanges") for admission to trading.

Neither the admission of the ETF Shares to trading on the regulated market of the Stock Exchanges nor the approval of the listing particulars pursuant to the listing requirements of any of the Stock Exchanges shall constitute a warranty or representation by the relevant Stock Exchange as to the competence of service providers to or any other party connected with the ICAV, the adequacy of information contained in the listing particulars or the suitability of the ICAV or the Fund for investment purposes.

It is intended that the Shares will be listed and admitted for trading on a number of other stock exchanges, but the ICAV does not warrant or guarantee that such listings will take place or continue to exist.

APPENDIX I

SHARE CLASSES OF THE FUND

Share Class	Class Currency	Hedged/ Unhedged	Initial Offer Period Status	Initial Offer Price per Share	Distribution Policy	Distribution Frequency	TER
USD	USD	Unhedged	Open	10*	Accumulating	N/A	Up to 0.30%
USD	USD	Unhedged	Open	10*	Income	Semi-Annual	Up to 0.30%

*The actual Initial Offer Price per Share may vary from its estimated price depending on movements in the value of the securities between the date of the Supplement and the date that the Initial Offer Period closes. The actual Initial Offer Price per Share will be available from the Administrator and on www.columbiathreadneedle.com.

CT QR SERIES EMERGING MARKETS EQUITY ACTIVE UCITS ETF

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

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

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

Product name: CT QR Series Emerging Markets Equity Active UCITS ETF (the "**Fund**")

Legal entity identifier: TBC

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

●● ☐ **Yes**	●○ ☒ **No**
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** ___ %	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 5% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☒ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** ___%	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The Fund promotes the following environmental and/or social characteristics:

- **Improved management of risks related to human and social capital, the environment, and leadership** that are determined by the Investment Manager as being likely to have a material impact on the financial performance (profits, cash flow, etc.) of an investee company. This is achieved by the Investment Manager by using the Columbia Threadneedle Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Materiality Rating Model (ESGM Rating Model), as further described below, to reduce the Fund's overall exposure to investee companies most highly exposed to such risks relative to the Benchmark's overall exposure to such risks using the ESGM Rating Model. Risks related to human and social capital include employee health and safety, human rights, and product safety; risks related to the environment include energy management, air quality, and water management; and risks related to leadership include business ethics and corporate behaviour.

  Each company's exposure to the financially material ESG risks relevant to its industry is measured on a proprietary scale from least exposed to most exposed, using the ESGM Rating Model.

- **Compliance with accepted international standards and principles**, by excluding companies in violation of, but not limited to, the UN Global Compact Principles (relating to Human Rights, Labour, Environment, Anti-Corruption) and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises;
- **Reduced carbon emissions compared to the MSCI Emerging Markets Index** by excluding companies deriving more than 30% of their revenue from thermal coal-based power generation or extraction;
- **Reduced negative impact on public health compared to the MSCI Emerging Markets Index** through the exclusion of companies deriving more than 5% of their revenue from tobacco production; and
- **Avoidance of indiscriminate or disproportionate harm to society** through the exclusion of companies deriving any revenue from controversial weapons or from direct involvement in nuclear weapons, including warheads and missiles, fissile material and exclusive-use components; or from companies deriving more than 5% of their revenue from other products and services for nuclear weapons, including systems, exclusive delivery platforms and their parts, and support services.

A full list of exclusions is set out in the section titled "***What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?***", below.

While prioritising the financial outcomes of the Fund, the Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics through the integration by the Investment Manager of the following responsible investment measures into the investment decision-making process:

- The Investment Manager uses the ESGM Rating Model to create a Fund that has a better weighted average ESGM rating (i.e. with a higher proportion of companies with a strong ESGM rating) than the MSCI Emerging Markets Index, over rolling 12-month periods.
- On average, the Investment Manager will hold a higher proportion of companies (or a higher weight of companies) with strong ESGM ratings compared to companies in the benchmark. These ESGM ratings, which are on a scale from 1 to 5, indicate how much exposure a company has to financially material ESG risks in a particular industry. A strong rating (a rating of 1-3) indicates that a company has potentially less exposure to identified financially material ESG risks. The Fund may invest in companies that have a weak rating (4 or 5 rating) provided that the Fund's overall weighted average ESGM rating is better than that of the benchmark over a rolling 12-month period. As part of Fund re-balances, if the Fund's ESGM rating is worse than the benchmark's, then the Fund's percentage allocation to companies that have a weak ESGM rating (4 or 5 rating) is reduced and re-allocated to companies that have a strong ESGM rating relative to companies in the benchmark to ensure that the Fund's overall weighted average ESGM rating is better than the benchmark's.

- In line with its **engagement policy**, the Investment Manager may engage with companies that have weaker ESGM ratings (4 or 5 rating) to encourage better management of financially material ESG

risks.

- **The Fund holds a minimum proportion (5%) of sustainable investments** in companies that contribute to an environmental and/or social objective.

The Fund does not use a reference benchmark for the purpose of attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics.

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

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

The Fund has the following sustainability indicators, reflecting the measures explained above:

- The Fund aims to maintain a better weighted average (a lower score is better) ESGM rating compared to the MSCI Emerging Markets Index, assessed over rolling 12-month periods, using the ESG Materiality Rating Model. The Fund's weighted average ESGM rating versus that of the benchmark is monitored on a daily basis by the Investment Manager's compliance systems.

- The Investment Manager invests at least 5% of the Fund's assets in sustainable investments.

- The Investment Manager excludes companies:

  - that it determines are in breach of accepted international standards and principles, including the United Nations (UN) Global Compact Principles and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises; and

  - that generate revenues above specified thresholds from certain activities that are harmful to the environment and/or society.

The exclusion policy is adhered to with the application of strict pre-trade restrictions and is monitored on an ongoing basis.

As these indicators form the basis of the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund, they are also the binding elements of the Fund's ESG strategy – further information on this is provided below.

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

The Investment Manager uses one or more of the criteria below to identify sustainable investments that contribute to an environmental or social objective:

- The contribution of a company to one or more of the 17 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)[1] that have a social or environmental objective. This is measured using the proportion of a company's revenue streams that contribute positively to the targets of the SDGs. Where a company's revenues are at least 50% net positively aligned (i.e. where revenues that have a negative contribution to the SDGs have been subtracted from revenues that have a positive contribution), this indicates that it generates the majority of its revenue from activities contributing to an environmental or social objective.

- A qualitative assessment that a company is involved in activities contributing to an environmental or social objective where the Investment Manager's due diligence concludes and evidences that the contribution of a company's revenues aligned to the SDGs will increase over the medium-term.

- A qualitative assessment and documented evidence that sustainability is a material business driver within a company's operations or business approach, which contributes to positive environmental or social outcomes.

[1] An internationally developed framework of 17 goals and 169 underlying targets that set out a roadmap to a more sustainable world by 2030.

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

To ensure the sustainable investments do no significant harm (DNSH) to any environmental or social sustainable investment objectives, the Investment Manager applies two checks in addition to the criteria stated above to identify a sustainable investment:

- The exclusion of companies from the Fund that (i) it determines breach international standards and principles (such as the United Nations (UN) Global Compact Principles) (ii) are involved in controversial weapons and (iii) generate revenues above specified thresholds from certain activities that are harmful to the environment and/or society.

- The consideration of Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators. The Investment Manager considers and monitors all mandatory PAIs and certain voluntary PAIs that are deemed particularly relevant to the Fund and where robust data – as determined by the Investment Manager – is available. The Investment Manager has developed data-driven thresholds for each indicator to determine "significance", capturing how material an indicator is for an industry or sector, and what is considered particularly poor practice relating to that indicator.

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

Investments which are reported as sustainable investments have been assessed to ensure that they do not significantly harm (DNSH) sustainability objectives using an in-house data-driven model and investment team due diligence.

This model identifies harm by using data-driven thresholds against a selection of PAI indicators. Companies which fall below these thresholds are flagged as potentially harmful. This is then considered taking account of the materiality of the harm, whether harm has or is occurring, and whether mitigating activities are underway to address harm. Where data is not available, investment teams seek to satisfy that no significant harm has taken place through desk-based research or company engagement.

In addition, all equity investments are subject to the exclusion criteria, ensuring minimum environmental and social safeguards are in place even for companies that do not have a strong ESGM rating.

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

The sustainable investments are aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the United Nations (UN) Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, including the principles and rights set out in the eight fundamental conventions identified in the Declaration of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and the International Bill of Human Rights. The Fund excludes companies which breach UN Global Compact (UNGC) Principles and further considers good conduct when making investments. In addition, the DNSH checks also assess companies for explicit harm against the underlying principles of the UNGC and OECD Guidelines.

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

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

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

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

☒ Yes

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

Yes. The Investment Manager proactively considers the PAIs of the investment decisions it makes for the Fund that may negatively harm sustainability factors through a combination of exclusions, investment research and monitoring and engaging with investee companies. The consideration of PAIs in this context is in addition to the Investment Manager taking into account all mandatory PAIs as part of its assessment of the "do no significant harm" principle when determining if an investment is a "sustainable investment".

As part of portfolio construction and stock selection, the Fund has in place exclusions that correspond to sustainability indicators and investments that breach these exclusions cannot be held by the Fund. The exclusions applied by the Fund relate to global norms, fossil fuel exposure (specifically coal) and controversial weapons. In addition, the Investment Manager considers PAIs as part of research into, and engagement with, investee companies on environmental sustainability indicators relating to decarbonisation and biodiversity, and social factors such as board gender diversity and discrimination.

More information on how the Fund considers the PAIs of its investment decisions on sustainability factors will be made available in the Fund's Annual Report**.** Please see below for the full list of PAI indicators – detail on how these are taken into account can be found above under the section "*How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?"*.

	Exclusions	**Stewardship**[2]
1.1. GHG emissions		✓
1.2. Carbon footprint		✓
1.3. GHG intensity of investee companies		✓
1.4. Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector	✓[3]	✓
1.5. Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production	✓[4]	✓
1.6. Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector		✓
1.7. Activities negatively affecting biodiversity sensitive areas		✓
1.10. Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	✓	✓
1.13. Board gender diversity		✓
1.14. Exposure to controversial weapons (antipersonnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)	✓	
3.7. Incidents of discrimination		✓

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Fund's investment strategy is to seek capital appreciation by investing principally in the equity securities issued by companies in emerging markets. The Fund is actively managed in reference to the MSCI Emerging Markets Index. The Investment Manager assesses companies that are both within the MSCI Emerging Markets Index as well as certain companies that are outside this benchmark using a proprietary quantitative model to generate model rankings for individual companies. The quantitative model ranks securities based

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

[2] [illegible] are considered as part of engagement prioritisation.
[3] Exclusion relates to coal investments only.
[4] Exclusion relates to coal investments only.

on three underlying themes: (i) Quality; (ii) Catalyst; and (iii) Value, resulting in the Investment Manager selecting securities that rank most highly with regard to each factor relative to other securities within their industry. Further information on the Fund's investment strategy can be found in the Supplement.

Using the ESGM Rating Model (the "Model"), the Fund aims to compare favourably with the MSCI Europe Index over rolling 12-month periods.

The Model, owned and developed by Columbia Threadneedle Investments, builds on the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB®) Standards, and aims to assess companies' exposure to financially material ESG risks in their respective industries, and how well they are managing these risks.

The output of the Model is a rating from 1 to 5, with 1 signifying that a company is least exposed to financially material ESG risks, and a rating of 5 signifying that a company is most highly exposed to financially material ESG risks. The intermediate ratings between 1 and 5 reflect varying degrees of exposure to financially material ESG risk, with 2 signifying minimal exposure, 3 signifying medium exposure, and 4 signifying high exposure. Ratings 1 – 3 are grouped together as indicating companies with lower exposure to these risks, while ratings 4 – 5 are grouped together as indicating higher exposure.

The Model aggregates specific, financially material exposures into a single, comprehensive risk indicator which directly informs investment analysis. The ESGM rating highlights the most significant sustainability concerns (for example, those related to human and social capital which include employee health and safety, human rights, and product safety; those related to the environment which include energy management, air quality, and water management; and those related to leadership which include business ethics and corporate behaviour) for each investee company and are focused on how exposed a company is to these risks.

In limited circumstances, where sufficient data is not available to calculate the ESGM rating in respect of one or more of the Fund's investments or constituents of the benchmark, the Investment Manager will rely on its own due diligence/research on specific companies to determine their rating under the Model. The Investment Manager's own due diligence/research is based on research on specific companies, company knowledge and engagement by analysts and/or portfolio managers to assign an ESGM rating to a company for which data is not available.

To achieve a better weighted average (i.e. lower) ESGM rating for the Fund compared to that of the benchmark over rolling 12-month periods, the Fund's weighted average ESGM rating is assessed as part of Fund re-balances: if the ESGM rating is worse than the benchmark's, then the Fund's percentage allocation to companies that have a weaker ESGM rating (4 or 5 rating) is reduced and re-allocated to companies that have a strong ESGM rating (1 to 3 rating), to ensure that the Fund's weighted average ESGM rating is better than that of the benchmark. On average, the Investment Manager will hold a higher proportion of companies (or a higher weight of companies) with strong ESGM ratings compared to companies in the benchmark.

To support and enhance the promotion of environmental and social characteristics, the Investment Manager may, in line with its engagement policy, engage with companies that have weaker ESGM ratings to encourage better management of financially material ESG risks and opportunities. The Investment Manager's engagement activities – which is defined by the Investment Manager as having constructive dialogue with a company – are focused on topics that could have a material impact on the financial performance of a company, relating to human and social capital, the environment, and leadership. The purpose of engagement is to support long-term investment returns by increasing transparency of key ESG-related risks and opportunities, and reducing material negative impacts that the Investment Manager's investment decisions could have on these factors. Further information can be found in the Investment Manager's engagement policy which is available at Responsible Investment - Engagement policy and approach.pdf.

In addition, companies are excluded from the Fund that (i) the Investment Manager determines are in breach of international standards and principles (such as the United Nations Global Compact Principles) or (ii) generate revenues above specified thresholds in certain activities that are harmful to the environment and/or society.

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

The following elements of the ESG investment strategy are binding on the Fund:

1. Columbia Threadneedle ESG Materiality Rating

- The Fund must maintain, overall, a better weighted average ESGM rating (i.e. a higher proportion of companies with a strong ESGM rating) when compared with the MSCI Emerging Markets Index over rolling 12-month periods as assessed by the ESGM Rating Model. While the Fund does not commit to a minimum proportion of companies under each rating, the Fund intends to invest mainly (in excess of 50% of the Fund's net assets) in companies with a strong ESGM rating (1 to 3 rating) in seeking to ensure that the Fund maintains a better weighted average ESGM rating compared to the benchmark, though the Fund may also invest in companies that have a weaker rating (4 or 5 rating) provided that the Fund's overall weighted average ESGM rating is better than that of the benchmark over a rolling 12-month period. As part of Fund re-balances, if the Fund's ESGM rating is worse than the benchmark's, then the Fund's percentage allocation to companies that have a weaker ESGM rating (4 or 5 rating) is reduced and re-allocated to companies that have a strong ESGM rating (1 to 3 rating) to ensure that the Fund's weighted average ESGM rating is better than the benchmark's. For the avoidance of doubt, companies with an ESGM rating of 4 or 5 are not excluded, but their percentage allocation will be managed to ensure that the Fund maintains an overall weighted average ESGM rating above the benchmark over a rolling 12-month period. The Investment Manager will engage with such companies as part of its overall strategy to promote environmental and/or social characteristics and to encourage better management of financially material ESG risks.

2. Exclusions: revenue thresholds

The Fund also excludes companies: (i) deriving any revenue from controversial weapons or from direct involvement in nuclear weapons, including warheads and missiles, fissile material and exclusive-use components; (ii) deriving more than 5% of their revenue from other products and services for nuclear weapons, including systems, exclusive delivery platforms and their parts, and support services; (iii) deriving more than 5% of their revenue from tobacco production; and (iv) deriving more than 30% of their revenue from thermal coal-based power generation or extraction.

3. Exclusions: breach of international standards

The Fund excludes companies that are determined by the Investment Manager to be in breach of accepted international standards and principles such as, but not limited to, the United Nations (UN) Global Compact Principles, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the International Labour Organization (ILO) Labour Standards, and the United Nations (UN) Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

4. Sustainable Investments

The Fund commits to investing at least 5% of its assets in sustainable investments.

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

There is no commitment to reduce the scope of investments by a minimum rate prior to the application of the investment strategy. However, application of the exclusion criteria will have the effect of reducing the number of securities available for investment by the Fund.

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

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

All companies in which investments are made are subject to a pre-investment good governance assessment and ongoing post-investment review of governance practices. The Investment Manager uses third-party data, such as from MSCI ESG and ISS, to assess a company's governance practices and supplements this with its fundamental research.

Pre-investment: The Investment Manager assesses all companies before investment. It may engage with a company to better understand or to encourage improvements relating to any flagged issues. If, however, it is

concluded from the assessment that the company demonstrates poor governance practices, the Investment Manager will not invest in its securities.

Post-investment: Investee companies are monitored on an ongoing basis to confirm that there has been no material diminution in governance practices. If any issues are flagged, the Investment Manager may engage with the company to better understand these as part of its review. However, where it is considered that the company no longer demonstrates good governance practices, the securities will be divested from the Fund as soon as reasonably practicable.

The Investment Manager has developed a data-driven model which flags poor practices and controversies relating to the four pillars of good governance as outlined by SFDR to inform its assessment and monitoring of investee companies. The model covers:

1. Board structure: including board and key committee composition, diversity and inclusion, and commitments and policies.
2. Compensation: including pay-for-performance, use of equity, non-executive pay, and termination practices.
3. Employee relations: including compliance with labour standards, such as child labour, discrimination, and health and safety.
4. Tax quality: including tax reporting and corporate tax gap.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

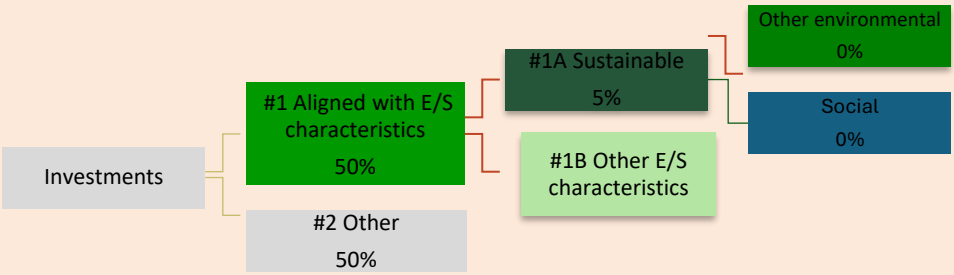
Concerning the planned proportion of investments used to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics):

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The Investment Manager ensures that the binding elements of the investment strategy are applied to at least 75% of the total net assets of the Fund (i.e. the entire portfolio excluding investments in ancillary liquid assets, bank deposits, money market instruments or money market funds for liquidity or treasury purposes).

At least 50% of the Fund's assets are held in investments that promote environmental and/or social characteristics and a minimum of 5% of the Fund's assets are classified as sustainable investments with an environmental and/or social objective.

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



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor qualify as sustainable investments.
The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:
- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

Concerning the other investments (#2 Other):

Other investments may include:

(i) ancillary liquid assets (i.e. bank deposit at sight) which are held for the purposes of liquidity management;

(ii) bank deposits, money market instruments or money market funds held for treasury purposes;

(iii) derivatives for hedging purposes;

(iv) investments which are neither aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund, nor qualify as sustainable investments, held for investment purposes in line with the Fund's investment objective.

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

The Fund does not use derivatives for the purposes of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by it.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy,** the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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

There is no commitment to EU Taxonomy-aligned investments at the present time.

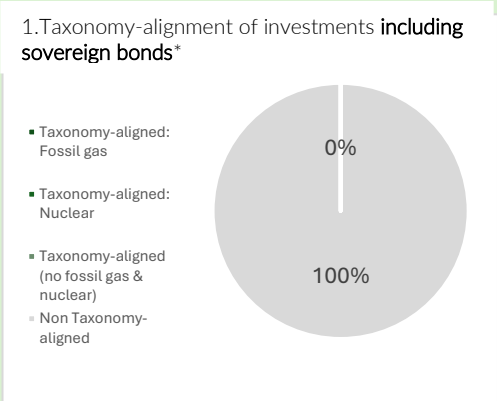
- ***Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[5]?***

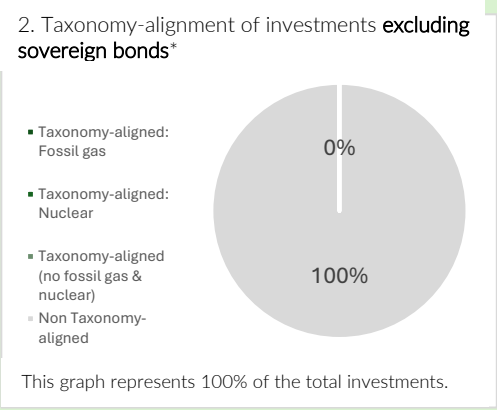
☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

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





Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective. **Transitional activities** are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

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

**For the purpose of these graphs, "sovereign bonds" consist of all sovereign exposures.*

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

Not applicable.

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

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

The minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy held in the Fund is 0%. The extent to which such sustainable investments will have an environmental objective will vary depending on the investment opportunities available.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy held in the Fund is 0%. The extent to which such sustainable investments will have an environmental objective will vary depending on the investment opportunities available.

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

Other investments include (i) ancillary liquid assets (i.e. bank deposit at sight) which are held for the purposes of liquidity management; (ii) bank deposits, money market instruments or money market funds held for treasury purposes; (iii) derivatives for hedging purposes; and (iv) investments which are neither aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund, nor qualify as sustainable investments (which are held for investment purposes in line with the Fund's investment objective).

All equity investments are subject to the exclusion policy, ensuring minimum environmental and social safeguards are in place even for companies that ar do not meet the criteria for the promotion of environmental or social characteristics.

For ancillary liquid assets, bank deposits and derivatives, counterparties are assessed via the ESGM rating and their risk rating is factored into the Investment Manager's internal risk rating score .

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

The Fund does not use the MSCI Emerging Markets Index to measure whether it attains the environmental and/or social characteristics that the Fund promotes.

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

How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Not applicable.

How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?

Not applicable.

How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?

Not applicable.

Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?

Not applicable.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website below by searching for your particular Fund and accessing the Fund's Key Documents by selecting your share class:

https://www.columbiathreadneedle.lu/en/retl/our-funds/find-your-fund